

THE OLDER SCHOLIA
ON THE
PROMETHEUS BOUND

EDITED BY

C. J. HERINGTON



LUGDUNI BATAVORUM E. J. BRILL MCMLXXII

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ON THE
PROMETHEUS BOUND

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SCHOLIASTAE BYZANTINO:

Illicet, o fati nobis solator acerbi,
O consors longi, quisquis es, exsili.

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PREFACE

The most recent complete edition of the Aeschylean scholia is almost one hundred and twenty years old (W. Dindorf's, Oxford, 1851). It was a bold venture, and an impressive monument to its editor's vast knowledge of Greek. In hundreds of passages he corrected, with finality, the corrupt tradition that had been passed on by a series of editors since the Renaissance. Unfortunately, however, his acquaintance with the relevant manuscripts was so deficient, and his application of those he did know so slapdash, that he left the most voluminous scholia of all, the "A-scholia", in even greater darkness than before. From that day to this the A-scholia have stood as a gigantic question-mark in the history of the transmission of Aeschylus' text. Their date, their sources, their value or otherwise as witnesses to the text and interpretation of Aeschylus, their very contents and extent, have remained unknown—or worse, have been the subject of erudite and dogmatic guesswork. To bring these questions nearer to a reasoned solution is the main purpose of this book.

It may be asked—rather, it *should* be asked—what is the upshot of such work? Will it lead us, directly or indirectly, closer to anything that really matters? To the poetry of Aeschylus? Or even to that strange and increasingly relevant historical phenomenon, the survival, through an era of collapse, of the best and most innocent that humanity has created? I could not have undertaken this book if I had not hoped so; I have no more use than most people for mere scribbles in the margins of the poets. One conviction with which I began, and have ended, was that such a book was the necessary preliminary to a more accurate edition of one of the greatest poems in our heritage (and one in which a syllable wrong is an idea, a vision, wrong). Another: that to see our poet in detail through the eyes of men who worked in a long distant age, under difficult physical conditions and with very different spiritual resources, is itself an education in poetry and history. Another: that the "A-commentary", once isolated and edited from the manuscripts, might have its direct uses for any man who sought to comprehend the *Prometheus Bound*. I at least have found that its uniquely detailed Greek paraphrase and comment, even at the points where

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they are apparently most ignorant or wrongheaded, have forced me again and again to look with fresh eyes at the words of Aeschylus; to go back to the poem.

And what else should any commentary do?

It is a pleasure to thank the American Council of Learned Societies, the John Simon Guggenheim Foundation, and the University of Texas Research Institute for the awards that made this work possible. Likewise I thank the authorities of the following libraries for permission to study the manuscripts in their care, or for supplying microfilms: the Ambrosian, Bodleian, Laurentian, Marcian, and Vatican Libraries; the University Library in Leyden; the National Libraries of Madrid, Naples, Paris, and Vienna. R. D. Dawe, N. G. L. Hammond, G. O'Grady, N. Panayotakis, O.L. Smith, A. Turyn, N. G. Wilson, G. Zuntz, and the late F. W. Lenz kindly supplied information on various questions that arose in the progress of the book, though I assume entire responsibility for the shape that it has finally taken. To three friends I owe a special debt of thanks: Mr. Walter Wehrle, who helped in assembling the manuscript materials; Mr. Jon Corelis, who did much of the work on the indices; and Professor Douglas Young, who has not only provided much-needed encouragement throughout but has also undertaken the labour of reading and amending the book in proof.

The purchase price of this typographically complex work would have been much greater than it is but for the liberality of Stanford University, which has come forward with a substantial grant to the publisher.

C. J. H.

Stanford, February 1971

INTRODUCTION

SECTION ONE
SURVEY OF THE PROBLEM

In our mediaeval manuscripts of Aeschylus four major classes of scholia are distinguished:¹

(a) The *Medicean scholia*, on all the seven plays. They are preserved in the Medicean manuscript (M of Aeschylus, L of Sophocles: Florence, Laur. 32. 9, written ca. 1000 A.D.), and in eleven relatively late apographs of it. Their character is discussed below, Section VI.

(b) The "*A-scholia*", on the Byzantine Triad (*Prometheus, Septem, Persae*) only. This, the most voluminous of the Greek commentaries on Aeschylus, is preserved (in whole or part) in some forty five manuscripts,² ranging in date from the thirteenth to the sixteenth centuries; the earliest precisely dated manuscript is cod. B (Florence, Laur. 31. 3), subscribed in May, 1287 A.D.

(c) The "*B-scholia*", more properly called the *Thoman scholia*, on the Byzantine Triad only. They were composed by Thomas Magister, probably very near the end of the thirteenth century.³ Some thirteen manuscripts of the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries preserve substantial parts of the commentary.⁴

¹ Possibly a fifth class is constituted by the scholia in cod. I (Mount Athos, Iviron 209, olim 161). These are still almost entirely unpublished, but from the information in Dawe, pp. 99 and 118, and Lambros, pp. 41-42, one would tentatively guess that they comprise an elaborate eclectic commentary dating from the fourteenth century A.D. The published excerpts include elements hitherto known from the Medicean, Thoman, and Triclinian commentaries.

² This total includes all those manuscripts known to me from personal inspection, photographs, or printed reports, that contain a substantial proportion of "A-scholia", on the Triad or any part of it as opposed to such as merely contain an "A" note here and there. The borderline between the two groups is, obviously, hard to draw, so the figure given can only be approximate.

³ On the date of Thomas' work, see Turyn, *Aeschylus*, p. 67, and Turyn, *Sophocles*, pp. 32 and 41; a *terminus ante quem* for it is provided by cod. Q (Paris, gr. 2884), subscribed in 1301 A.D.

⁴ This total (which, like the total of manuscripts of the "A-scholia", is necessarily approximate) includes the two manuscripts of the Triclinian commentary (d), since these reproduce the Thoman scholia in large part. Indeed, it is to Triclinian's statements that we owe the identification of Thomas as the author of the "B-scholia" (cf. Dindorf in *Philologus* 20 [1863], p. 5).

(d) The *Triclinian commentary*, on the Byzantine Triad plus the *Agamemnon* and *Eumenides*. This is not a complete running commentary, but rather a series of notes by Demetrius Triclinius interspersed among older matter: in the Triad, among the scholia of Thomas Magister (who was Triclinius' teacher); in the *Agamemnon* and *Eumenides*, among some notes that Triclinius refers to as *σχόλια παλαιά*. Triclinius composed this work at some date after, but not long after, the completion of the Thoman commentary. It survives in two manuscripts: cod. T (Naples, II. F. 31), which is in the author's own hand, and cod. Ta (Vienna, phil. gr. 334), a partial apograph of T dating from the sixteenth century.¹

The "A-scholia" are by far the longest and most elaborate of the four classes. They were also, to judge by the high proportion of surviving Aeschylean manuscripts (45 out of a total of nearly 150) in which they are found, by far the most popular among mediaeval students of Aeschylus. Yet they have never been fully or accurately published, and consequently no reliable conclusions have been possible as to their makeup, let alone as to their relationship to the other classes of scholia (especially the Medicean) or their date of origin. It is true that answers have been given to such questions, which are clearly of crucial importance to any editor of the Triad.² In modern times one group of scholars³ has asserted that the A-scholia are no more than Byzantine elaborations of the scholia still extant in the Medicean manuscript—this very manuscript being assumed to be the unique source available to the Middle Ages for Aeschylus' poetic text as well as the scholia. In more recent years, however, that somewhat extreme opinion has been overshadowed by the statements of another, and highly authori-

tative, group;⁴ these maintain that both the A-scholia and the Medicean scholia are independent excerpts from one and the same archetype—an ample, and presumably antique, commented edition of Aeschylus. If that were true, the A-scholia, satisfactorily reconstructed, would become of very great importance as a witness to the Aeschylean text. As will be seen later, their lengthy paraphrases cover approximately three-quarters of the poetic text of the *Prometheus*, and often permit us to restore the text used by the paraphrast with some certainty. If this latter school of thought were correct, the A-scholia would thus constitute the equivalent of a partial manuscript that antedated the Medicean by half a millennium.

But the unfortunate fact is that neither party in the debate has had before it adequate material to justify a debate at all. Elsewhere⁵ I have traced in more detail the disastrous history of the printed editions of Aeschylus' scholia, from Robortello's *editio princeps* of 1552 to Dindorf's Oxford edition of 1851. Here it is enough to recall that the material labelled "A" in Dindorf's edition is really an amalgam of extraordinarily disparate elements. The basic stratum is simply the printed "vulgate" of the Aeschylean scholia, which Dindorf inherited from Robortello through Victorius, Stanley, Butler, and Schütz; the main components of that vulgate were Medicean scholia mixed indiscriminately with scholia taken from one of the *codices veteres*⁶ (probably either V or one of V's numerous family of apographs and relatives), the whole being abridged and otherwise doctored *ad lib.* Dindorf was only partially successful in separating out the Medicean scholia from this mess. In other respects he added to the confusion by emending and expanding the vulgate "A-scholia" from two very copious manuscripts, his "O" (C in Turyn's notation, which I follow throughout),

¹ On the *floruit* of Triclinius see Turyn, *Aeschylus*, p. 103 and note 89. It is enough here to recall that the only precise dates in his career are provided by three autograph subscriptions of 1308, 1316, and 1319 A.D. respectively. That part of his commentary which deals with the *Prometheus* has been fully published by Smyth (I). For the editions of the remaining portions see Turyn, *Aeschylus*, p. 108; since that book was published there has also appeared L. Massa Postano's *Demetrii Triclinii in Aeschyli Persas Scholia*, second edition, Naples 1963.

² And hence, one should add, for any serious reader of the Triad; for in Aeschylus, of all poets, every serious reader is forced to some extent to become his own editor.

³ Above all, Dindorf (praef., pp. v-vi, xv).

⁴ Heimsoeth, esp. pp. 172 ff.; Wilamowitz (I) pp. 161-70, and (II), pp. xiv, xvii, and xxii (notice, however, the doubts that he voices in this later work); Turyn, *Aeschylus*, pp. 13 and 15; Pasquali, pp. 27-28. Dähnhardt, who also held a modified version of this view, gives a useful history of the whole controversy up to his time on pp. xxii-xxv.

⁵ "The Composition of the A-scholia on Aeschylus' *Prometheus*", in the forthcoming volume of *Studies in Honor of Professor Alexander Turyn*.

⁶ "*Codices veteres*" is a convenient collective term for the MSS (apart from the Medicean and its apographs) described in Turyn, *Aeschylus*, Part I; as is *scholia vetera* for the scholia found in those manuscripts. The terms are necessarily vague, but at this early stage of the discussion they have the great advantage that they do not prejudice any issues.

and P. Both these manuscripts prove to be somewhat eccentric by comparison with the other manuscripts of the *scholia vetera*; P, in fact, is the most eclectic of all the manuscripts of the scholia known to me, and even those scholia that it shares with the others represent a separate recension. After all that it could perhaps hardly have confused the matter much more, relatively, if one or two Thoman scholia had also been wrapped up in the blanket of Dindorf's "A". And they were!

Dindorf's edition of the scholia, photographically reprinted in 1962, remains the standard and most generally accessible complete edition of the "A-scholia". Since his time there has been only one edition of any part of them: Dähnhardt's edition of the scholia on the *Persae* of 1894. Although this editor was a far more conscientious investigator than Dindorf, his knowledge of the subject and the language was vastly less, and his manuscript sources were inadequate from the start for so complex a project. He knew, or obtained collations of, only half a dozen manuscripts; and of these one was the Medicean itself, one (Ya in Turyn's notation) has since proved to be highly eclectic, and two (Sl and Γ in Turyn's notation) are reported by Turyn to be Thoman, or influenced by the Thoman tradition, in the *Persae*. For the readings of Dindorf's "O" (Turyn's C) and P, Dähnhardt relied on no other source than Dindorf's edition. As a result neither his text of the "A-scholia" nor his bold stemma of the entire scholiastic tradition (his p. xiv) has much meaning.¹

From an early stage of my enquiries, therefore, it became clear that there was only one way to find out the content of the *scholia vetera*, and thence to establish whether or not there had ever existed a man who could properly be called the "scholiasta A" (or, as I prefer to put it, the "A-commentator"). That way was hard: one must, at least temporarily, abandon all the printed editions, and go back to as many as possible of the *codices veteres* themselves. The results are printed in this edition. Besides the *scholia vetera*, I have included a new collation of the Medicean scholia, since their textual history is inextricably involved in the question. I have not included the scholia of classes (c) and (d), the Thoman and Triclinian; both of these can probably contribute a

little more to our understanding of the Medicean scholia, but—as will be seen later—there was almost no communication between them and the school-tradition to which we owe the *scholia vetera*. Furthermore, Thomas' commentary stands at a very elementary level, and Triclinius' much more significant and original work marks a distinct break with the continuous ancient-mediaeval scholiastic tradition; he belongs in spirit rather to the Renaissance.

¹ Cf. also Wilamowitz (II), p. xiii.

SECTION TWO

CHOOSING THE MANUSCRIPTS

Turyn's *Aeschylus*, the most recent general survey, lists 146 manuscripts that contain all or part of Aeschylus' work, or of the scholia. Some 110 of these are represented by photographic specimens (varying from a single plate to reproductions of the entire codex concerned), collected by the late H. W. Smyth and now in Harvard's Widener Library. I am bound to thank the Department of the Classics in that university which, *pro singulari sua humanitate*, allowed me facilities to take soundings from every specimen in the collection. Relying partly on these, and partly on the published accounts of the Aeschylean manuscripts,¹ I was able to make a preliminary selection of suitable material. Even after the exclusion of manuscripts that lacked the *Prometheus*, or contained no scholia (or purely Thoman scholia) on that play, and of the late apographs of the Medicean scholia, there remained some 40 manuscripts that evidently contained scholia on the *Prometheus*, either of "A" or "mixed" type.²

The criteria for the next stage in the process of selection were bound to be somewhat uncertain. In the investigation of scholia even more than in that of a regular text, no manuscript's character can decisively be established until it has been collated in detail throughout. On the other hand, the detailed collation of marginal scholia and glosses throughout even one manuscript (especially in crumbed and physically mutilated manuscripts such as V and Y) may require many weeks of continuous work; to collate all 40 manuscripts in such a way would in itself have taken up more time than I had available for the entire project. My soundings suggested one fairly reliable criterion: as one would anyhow have expected in such a tradition, the later the manuscript, the more likely its scholia were to be contaminated, interpolated, or reworded. I therefore

gave relative age, on the whole, the first preference in selecting eight basic manuscripts (enumerated in Section III, Group i) for detailed collation from end to end; all of them, except Pd, are assigned to the thirteenth or fourteenth centuries. Two more manuscripts (Section III, Group iii), both assigned to the fourteenth century, were collated in detail for all scholia where the first eight had left me in doubt; they were also checked throughout for the presence or absence of scholia found in the eight. Beyond these, nine other manuscripts containing "A" or mixed scholia on the *Prometheus* (Section III, Group iv) were checked throughout for the presence or absence of the scholia found in the manuscripts so far mentioned; in residual cases of doubt, or for otherwise poorly attested scholia, their readings also were noted in detail. Beyond these again, seven manuscripts (Section III, Group v), though not checked throughout, were sounded or partially collated in order to control various points. There remain to be mentioned, finally, some manuscripts which I have sounded or briefly inspected on the spot, but which are not actually cited in this edition: (predominantly "A", so far as sounded) Ja, Nd, Pb, Zg; (mixed) La, Yd, Naples II. F. 32, and Naples II. F. 33; (Thoman, or predominantly so) F, Fc, Fd, K, Ua.

Thus the scholia included in this edition derive from a fairly extensive acquaintance with nineteen of the relevant manuscripts, and some acquaintance with a dozen more. Of the remainder, some were excluded on the basis of my earliest soundings as apparently *gemelli*, or else very late apographs, of manuscripts already selected; others—principally those in the Greek, Russian, and East German collections—I have not seen at all, except for such specimens of them as are available in the Smyth photographic collection. The initial selection of manuscripts of a virtually unknown body of scholiastic Greek must necessarily be a gamble. Looking back after the completion of the work, however, I believe that the eight manuscripts chosen for full collation, further checked by the subsidiary collations and soundings, have in fact provided as firm a base for the reconstruction of the A-commentator's work as one could reasonably hope for. Had I the task to do over again in the light of experience acquired since the initial selection, I might have broadened that base by including detailed collations of Nc, Xa, and Xc, but only for additional security; the overall results of the present edition would not be noticeably affected. Of course, any manu-

¹ Notably Dawe, Smyth (II), and Turyn, *Aeschylus*.

² In this introduction I mean by "mixed scholia" those that consist partly of "A" material and partly of material from some other source (usually Thoman). "Mixed manuscript" is used as shorthand for a manuscript containing such scholia.

script that contains scholia at all is likely to yield at least one or two otherwise unknown scholia (this phenomenon is discussed in detail in Section IV), and it is desirable that at some time all the extant Aeschylean manuscripts should be checked with that possibility in view. But isolated notes of that sort, though sometimes containing intrinsically interesting and important material, are unlikely to alter the picture of the A-commentator and his work which will be drawn in the following pages.

SECTION THREE

CATALOGUE OF THE MANUSCRIPTS USED

For fuller descriptions and bibliographies of each manuscript I refer primarily to Turyn, *Aeschylus*, and Smyth (II). The symbols used to denote the manuscripts are, throughout, those that were adopted or assigned by Turyn. Normally, the approximate datings given are also his. There will always be legitimate differences of opinion as to the dating of later mediaeval Greek manuscripts, where this has to be done on purely palaeographical and physical grounds; and in fact studies now being carried out (for example, Douglas Young's on the watermarks of the Aeschylean manuscripts) may necessitate some modifications.¹ But I can envisage none that could in any way affect the present work, and at the same time I myself do not have that prolonged first-hand acquaintance with the books themselves which can alone confer the right to publish an opinion on the date of a manuscript.

(i) *Manuscripts collated throughout*

These eight manuscripts are collectively referred to as "A" in this edition. On the grounds stated in Sections IV and V, scholia that appear in all of them, or in the great majority, have been assigned to the A-commentary.

- B** Florence, Laur. 31. 3, subscribed in May, 1287. Turyn, pp. 54-55; Smyth, no. 65. "G" in Dindorf (but he does not cite it anywhere in the scholia to *Prom.*). The scholia are written in a continuous column, by the same hand that wrote the poetic text, and *pari passu* with it. (By *pari passu*, in this context, I mean that the scholia were not entered after the completion of the entire poetic text, but were written at the same time as the poetic text on any given page. This is shown in B, for example, by fol. 152V, where the scribe has temporarily interrupted his column of poetic text and extended his scholia across the whole width of the page—obviously because

¹ Matthiessen (p. 299) in fact suggests that Turyn's datings of paper manuscripts (and almost all the manuscripts that concern us, with the exception of the Medicean, are of paper) may tend to be too late.

text and commentary were getting out of step with each other). There are very few, perhaps half a dozen, notes subsequently added by the same hand. From my photographs it appears that a leaf has been lost from the manuscript between fols. 156 and 157, carrying with it *Prom.* 203-238 and the scholia between sch. 197, med., and sch. 242.

- C Paris, gr. 2785, assigned to the fourteenth century. Turyn, pp. 61-62; Smyth, no. 23. "O" in Dindorf (praef., p. vii), who used it extensively in his edition. The scholia are written in a very neat continuous column, by the same hand that wrote the poetic text, and *pari passu* with it. I have found no notes that appeared to have been added subsequently to the first state of the text and scholia. C's selection of scholia is unusually wide-ranging, but it has a habit—instances of which will be found passim in the apparatus criticus—of abridging the material found in our other manuscripts; this extends from the omission of entire scholia, through the omission of large parts of a given scholium, to the excision of synonyms. C also shows a large number of very odd glosses, especially on geographical matters; of those that I have printed an amusing instance will be found at *Prom.* 808. A close relative of C is Wa (below, Group iv), as will be shown in the note on that manuscript. Turyn is mistaken in stating that the leaf containing *Prom.* 156-189 is missing from C.

- N Madrid, Biblioteca Nacional, cod. 4677 (47 in Iriarte), assigned to the fourteenth century. Turyn, p. 27; Smyth, no. 144. From the note written by Constantine Lascaris (1434-1501 A.D.) on fol. 180R we learn that the book was in his possession in Constantinople at the time of the sack in 1453. Long afterwards he unexpectedly ran into it again (πάντα γὰρ προσδοκῶν, exclaims Lascaris), much damaged, in Messina; and restored the text in his own hand.¹ I have collated in detail only the old part of the book, which ends (so far as the *Prometheus* is concerned) with *Prom.* 847, sch. 847c; Lascaris

wrote the rest of the poetic text, with a few scattered scholia. In the old part the scholia are written in a continuous column, by the same hand that wrote the poetic text. No notes of any significance have been added to the first state.

- P Paris, gr. 2787, assigned to the late fourteenth century. Turyn, pp. 27-28 (see also his *Sophocles*, p. 42, and J. Irigoin in *Scriptorium* 4 [1950], p. 195); Smyth, no. 25. Its scholia were first published by Faehse, and Dindorf (praef., p. vii) used it—or rather, collations of it by Dübner—in his edition. It is described in Section IV.
- Pd Paris, gr. 2789, assigned to the fifteenth century. Turyn, pp. 41-42; Smyth, no. 27. The scholia are written in continuous column, by the same hand that wrote the poetic text. Very few notes were added subsequently to the first state. For Pd's relationship to P, see Section IV.
- V Venice, gr. 468 (653), assigned to the late thirteenth century.¹ Turyn, pp. 28-29 and 100; Smyth, no. 132. Once the property of Cardinal Bessarion, whence it is referred to as the *codex Bessarionis* in some of the earlier editions of Aeschylus. This is the only manuscript of the *veteres* to contain a part of the *Agamemnon* (lines 1-348), and for that reason has long been paid special attention, so far as its poetic text is concerned. It, or one of its many near relations (see Turyn, pp. 48-52) seems to have been a prime source of the Renaissance editions of the scholia also. The poetic text is written in double columns, in a rather minute script; the same hand, but using an even smaller script, wrote the copious scholia in a continuous column, *pari passu* with the poetic text. There are few significant additions to the first state. (On the other hand, it is certain that a lost immediate ancestor of V contained very many such additions. This is indicated by the frequent "nests" of dislocated scholia in V, usually at the bottom of a page; e.g. on fol. 57V, bottom, sch. 977b is followed by the unique sch. 936d, the rare 941b, the unique 945b, the unique 950b, the unique 952b, and the A-scholium 928—in that order. The "nest" phenomenon is further

¹ It may be of some importance to note that Lascaris, an experienced user of manuscripts if there ever was one, describes N as ἡ παλαιότερα παλαιότερος βιβλίος although, if the modern paleographers are right, it can hardly have been more than a century old in his time. This may justify some caution in accepting similar descriptions by other Byzantine-period scholars at their face value (e.g. Triclinius' ἐν κλεινὴ παλαιῷ βιβλίῳ and similar formulae; cf. Dawe, p. 61).

¹ I here follow the consensus of recent investigators (Matthiessen, p. 299, with further references), which dates V around 1290 A.D.

discussed in Section IV). V's scholia are not easy to read.¹ I used large blow-ups of my microfilms, supplemented later by inspection of the manuscript itself. In this way perhaps nine tenths of the scholiastic matter could be deciphered, and the presence or absence of any given scholium could be ascertained, with very few exceptions. Even so, the readings of V in detail at any given passage cannot be taken for granted unless they are expressly confirmed in the apparatus criticus.

- X Florence, Laur. 31. 2, assigned to the fourteenth century. Turyn, pp. 30-31; Smyth, no. 64. The poetic text is written in double columns; the same hand has written the scholia, in continuous column, *pari passu* with the poetic text. There are few dislocated scholia, and only three or four notes added after the first state.
- Y Leyden, University Library, Voss. gr. Q 6, assigned to the fourteenth century. Turyn, p. 30; Smyth, no. 55. "N" in Dindorf (praef., p. viii), who had before him the excerpts published by Francken; his actual use of them in his edition, however, was minimal. The poetic text is written in double columns; the scholia are written by the same hand in continuous column; for both, the script is very small and crowded together. No notes appear to have been added after the first state; but Y shows a large number of "nests" of dislocated scholia, including half a dozen that are unique, in the first half of the *Prometheus* (the latest significant instance is sch. 466b). Y's physical condition is comparable only to that of V. At least one leaf has been lost from the beginning, carrying away everything before *Prom.* 51 and sch. 45b (there would have been room on this leaf for the *Vita* and Prolegomena, besides the opening lines of the play). The surviving pages are mutilated at the edges, especially to begin with; and a persistent dampstain decreases legibility at many points throughout the play. With the aid of blow-ups, however, and of inspection on the spot under ultra-violet light, it was possible to decipher nearly all the scholia.

(ii) *The Medicean Manuscript*

The *Vita*, Prolegomena, and scholia on the *Prometheus* in this famous book (Florence, Laur. 32. 9, assigned to ca. 1000 A.D.;

¹ It is not just that they are written to begin with in a rather small and difficult hand. The writing is now rather faded throughout: the paper is worn and tattered in the first few pages; and a large damp-stain persists throughout the *Prometheus* part, badly obscuring up to one third of each page.

Turyn, pp. 17-19; Smyth, no. 69) were collated throughout from the photographs in Rostagno. The occasional notes and glosses added by much later hands are *not* normally recorded in this edition (except in a few special cases); they may be found in Wecklein-Vitelli. In this edition I have avoided the usual symbol "M" for this manuscript, since by convention it refers to the hand that wrote the poetic text, in minuscule. I write "Mediceus" in full, referring thereby to the hand of the *diorthota* ("M" in Wilamowitz and Murray) who corrected the poetic text, and added the scholia and glosses, in small uncials. This may also serve as a reminder of the special status of the Medicean in our context; it is not merely an individual manuscript, but represents a separate class of the Aeschylean scholia.

(iii) *Manuscripts regularly used to supplement the "A" manuscripts*

The two following manuscripts contain the same range of material as the "A" manuscripts. They were checked throughout for the presence or absence of scholia, and collated in detail at any point where the "A" manuscripts left the reading in doubt, or where an "A" manuscript (usually, in fact, C, with its habit of abridging) was deficient.

- D Milan, Ambros. G 56 sup., assigned to the fourteenth century (not later than 1372 A.D.). Turyn, pp. 36-37; Smyth, no. 80. The poetic text (in double columns) and the scholia are both written by the same very fine and minute hand. D is unique among the manuscripts of the *Prometheus* that I have seen,¹ in that the scholia are not written in marginal columns, but are grouped in blocks running right across the width of the page, interrupting the poetic text after every thirty or forty lines; i.e. it is arranged like a Biblical *Textatena*. There are few evident additions to the first state of any significance; but the regular scholia include a few dislocated items, some of them unique.
- W Vatican Library, Vat. gr. 1332, assigned to the fourteenth century. Turyn, pp. 35-36; Smyth, no. 115. The scholia are written in continuous columns. From sch. 1 to sch. 425a, med., σενάδε,

¹ The codex A of Aeschylus (Milan, Ambros. C 222 inf.) which contains only the *Septem et Persae*, is arranged in a similar way, to judge by Wilamowitz (II), p. xiv.

they are in the same hand as that which wrote the poetic text; at that point the script changes, becoming smaller and neater (I cannot decide whether a different scribe is now at work, or whether it is the original scribe, perhaps resuming after a long interval), and so continues until sch. 592b. After that the margins are empty of scholia until sch. 947, where, unmistakably, the original hand resumes the scholia, and carries them through until the end. Throughout the play there are many intramarginal notes, apparently in the original hand; all but two or three of them, however, contain matter known from other manuscripts.

(iv) *Manuscripts occasionally cited*

The following were checked throughout for the presence or absence of scholia. They were collated in detail for otherwise poorly attested scholia, and for some few specially doubtful passages elsewhere.

Nc Florence, Laur. 28. 25, assigned to the end of the thirteenth century (there exists another manuscript by the same scribe, with the date 1290 A.D.). Turyn, pp. 40-41; Smyth, no. 62. "H" in Dindorf, who possessed excerpts, but does not seem to have applied them in the *Prometheus* scholia. The scholia are written in continuous column, by the same hand that wrote the poetic text. The scholia contain the same range of material as the "A" manuscripts. There are no notable additions.

O Leyden, University Library, Voss. gr. Q 4 A, assigned to the fourteenth century. Turyn, pp. 26-27; Smyth, no. 54. The poetic text is in double columns, leaving insufficient room at the sides for regular marginal columns of scholia. On the first four pages of *Prometheus*, however, what is probably the same hand has entered scholia in a somewhat haphazard way, at the tops or bottoms or squeezed into the sides.¹ After that there are only a few scattered marginal notes and glosses. The scholia are mixed in character and

¹ An apparently very much later hand has scribbled various oddities in the margins of O, including the interesting couplet (fol. 3R):

σοφὸς Σοφοκλῆς, εὐρύτης δ' Εὐριπίδης·
τὸν δ' Ἀισχύλον τίθει καὶ τοῦτον πάλιν

—a combined reminiscence, perhaps, of *Ar. Ran.* 1413 and of the "Delphic oracle" recorded by sch. *Plat. A. pol.* 21A (σοφὸς Σοφοκλῆς, σοφώτερος δ' Εὐριπίδης κ.τ.λ.)?

tend to be somewhat out of order. It is not impossible that this scribe himself has collected them from various sources. The majority are regular "A" scholia; some are shared only with a minority of our manuscripts (notably PPd); one, on *Prom.* 1, is Thoman; at least one (sch. 156a, the last scholium but one entered in O) is shared with the Medicean alone, and preserves at least as good a reading there. O also stands close to the Medicean in its version of the *Vita* and *Prolegomena*; at one point (Supplement d) it excels the Medicean, being the only manuscript to preserve the correct reading διὰ μόνον (attributed in Wilamowitz to Robortello as an emendation).

Q Paris, gr. 2884, subscribed in 1301 A.D. Turyn, pp. 76-77 (with correction as to the date in his *Sophocles*, p. 41n.); Smyth, no. 31. The poetic text is written in single column,¹ with wide margins left for the reception of scholia. In the event, however, regular columns of scholia were never entered. Instead, between fifty and sixty scholia have been written in here and there. The majority, in black ink and apparently by the same hand that wrote the poetic text, are predominantly "A", or shared with a minority of our "A" manuscripts (especially PPd); some are unidentified, but seem to be connected with Thoman scholia; two or three are unique, and of some interest. There are also twelve notes in red ink on the first half of the play, in a different, more rounded, hand; of these four are unidentified, the rest Thoman.

Sj Vatican Library, Vat. gr. 58, assigned to the fifteenth century. Turyn, pp. 41, 86; Smyth, no. 110. The ample scholia are written by the same hand that wrote the poetic text. The majority of them (usually grouped close together, and more or less in the correct order) are of "A" type. But there are numerous others (usually out of order, and clustered toward the lower part of the margin) that are either (a) shared only with a minority of the "A" manuscripts or (b) Thoman. Thus, so far as layout goes, Sj has all the appearance of a "composite" scholia-manuscript, by which I mean one in which the scribe himself has added scholia piecemeal from various

¹ It is possible that Q's exemplar was written in double columns: in the passage *Prom.* 268-274 Q originally omitted the odd-numbered lines 269, 271, 273, and had to supply them in the margin.

² Among our codices the best example of a composite manuscript in this sense is P, which will be discussed in detail in Section IV.

sources over a considerable period.² Against this conclusion, however, is the quite extraordinary regularity of alignment, spacing, penmanship and (so far as it can be judged from my photographs) ink-colour throughout. On these grounds Sj should rather be considered a faithful page-by-page transcript of a composite manuscript.³

Wa Vatican Library, Regin. gr. 92, assigned to the fifteenth century. Turyn, pp. 39-40; Smyth, no. 107. The scholia are written in a continuous column, by the same hand that wrote the poetic text. There are few or no subsequent additions. Wa is a regular "A" type manuscript, containing almost precisely the same material as C, even down to small peculiarities in its readings.²

Xa Milan, Ambros. N 175 sup., assigned to the fifteenth century. Turyn, p. 31; Smyth, no. 82. The opening leaves of the *Prometheus* are missing; the manuscript now begins at *Prom.* 147, sch. 144a, med. The scholia are written in a continuous column, *pari passu* with the poetic text, and in the same hand. They contain much the same range of material as the "A" manuscripts. Although Xa is described by Turyn as a *gemellus* of X in its poetic text, this does not appear to be true of its scholia; they rather side with CPPdV, both in selection and in readings.

Xc Florence, conv. soppr. 98, assigned to the fourteenth century. Turyn, pp. 31-32; Smyth, no. 76. The scholia are written in a continuous column, by the same hand that wrote the poetic text. Xc, like Xa, contains much the same range of material as the "A" manuscripts, with a tendency to group itself alongside CPPdV. But the selection of scholia is not quite identical with that in Xa, for Xc includes a certain number of unique scholia in addition.

Ya Vienna, phil. gr. 197, subscribed in May 1413 A.D. Turyn, p. 43; Smyth, no. 3. "V" in Dähnhardt's edition of the *Persae* scholia. The poetic text and the scholia are both written throughout by the same hand, but the scholia are not as a rule in continuous column; they are usually written separately, in very neatly aligned blocks,

² A certain instance of such a transcript is provided by Pa, also to be discussed in Section IV; here we can still compare the exemplar, P, see further on Ya, below.

³ Wa does not, however, appear to be an apograph or direct copy of C. Both manuscripts are probably descended from the same near ancestor. Compare their readings in sch. 253c and 803b.

as close as possible to the relevant poetic text. This arrangement is generally possible because Ya's poetic text is very widely spaced, and the scholia are written in a relatively much smaller script. Ya is a very mixed manuscript indeed. It contains a wide selection both of "A" and of Thoman scholia, interspersed with each other; and also a large number of scholia shared only with one or two other manuscripts. On more than thirty occasions it preserves material otherwise known to me only from P or Pd alone. It also includes several articles lifted *verbatim* from the *Souda*, and excerpts from Aristotle (on *Prom.* 668) and Galen (on 878). It must, therefore, be closely descended from a composite manuscript; but is unlikely itself to be a composite manuscript, for the same reasons as Sj (see note there).

Ξa Paris, suppl. grec 110, assigned to the fifteenth century. Turyn, p. 99; Smyth, no. 33. "S" in Dindorf, who possessed excerpts, but does not seem to have applied them to the *Prometheus* scholia. In its present state the manuscript begins only at *Prom.* 247 (Thoman sch. 250). There are sporadic marginal scholia, written by the same hand that wrote the poetic text. The variations in penmanship, ink-colour, and alignment (so far as I can judge them in my photographs) suggest that the scribe himself has collected and entered the scholia at various times. Ξa is therefore probably a "composite" manuscript in the sense defined above (under Sj). The great bulk of the scholia are Thoman, selected intelligently: the scribe cut out much trivial matter. Some of them, e.g. sch. 386, are marked *μγ'* (for *Μάγιστρος*, according to Turyn, *loc. cit.*). Part of a metrical note by Triclinius is found at *Prom.* 436, and at 624 there is a note similar to Triclinius'. At 496 there is a fairly long excerpt from one of Triclinius' regular notes (sch. 496 in Smyth [I]). There are also a score of unidentified notes, perhaps by post-Triclinian commentators. Finally, Ξa includes three items that are found also in a minority of "A" manuscripts: 253a, headed *παλαιὸν ἔστι* in Ξa; 309b, part, written alongside *Prom.* 291, and headed *παλαιόν*; and Poem (c) on Prometheus at the end of the play, following Poem (a) in Ξa and there headed *ἔτερον παλαιόν*.¹

¹ There are similar headings to poem (c) in Ya and Yd; see the commentary on it.

(v) *Manuscripts cited for one or two scholia only*

The following manuscripts have not been checked throughout, but only sounded in order to estimate their general character, and referred to in the edition at one or two points.

- Ga** Vatican Library, Pal. gr. 287 ("P" in Euripides), assigned to the fourteenth century. Turyn, p. 69-70; Smyth, no. 104. Some leaves are missing from the *Prometheus* (see Turyn, p. 70). Sporadic scholia, predominantly of "A" type, but some Thoman.
- La** Paris, gr. 2786, assigned to the fourteenth century. Turyn, pp. 42 and 74; Smyth, no. 24. Sporadic scholia; those that I have checked are *vetera*. Cited for parts of the *Vita*.
- Pa** Leyden, University Library, Voss. gr. F 23, assigned to the sixteenth century. Turyn, p. 47; Smyth, no. 56. "Q" in Dindorf (praef., pp. viii-ix), who relied on excerpts published by Francken. Pa is a careful page-by-page transcript of P, preserving everything in the order (or rather, disorder) in which it found it. I have cited this manuscript here and there in passages where P is now faded or mutilated.
- Rc** Florence, conv. soppr. 7, dated 1344 A.D. Turyn, p. 73; Smyth, no. 74. Predominantly Thoman scholia.
- Va** Venice, gr. 470 (824), assigned to the fifteenth century. Turyn, p. 29; Smyth, no. 133. According to Turyn Va is a *gemellus* of V in its poetic text. So far as my brief soundings go, the same is probably true of its scholia; but Va differs notably from V in containing no interlinear glosses on the *Prometheus*.²
- Vb** Oxford, Bodleian, Barocci 231, assigned to the fifteenth century. Turyn, p. 29; Smyth, no. 16. Used by Stanley for his "A-scholia".
- Vk** Berlin, gr. 184, assigned to the sixteenth century. Turyn, p. 50;

Smyth, no. 36. Contains scholia (of "A" type) only, plus the verses on Aetna at the end of the *Prometheus*. I consulted it only for the latter.

- Vn** Paris, gr. 2793, assigned to the sixteenth century. Turyn, p. 50; Smyth, no. 30. Its contents are similar to those of Vk, and I consulted it for the same purpose.

¹ A date in the vicinity of 1325 A.D. is very probable; see Zuntz, *passim*, esp. his chapters I and II.

² Turyn's surmise (loc. cit.) that Va also contains the *Catalogue* of Aeschylus' plays turns out to be correct; this item is on fol. 303R, and shows only one minute variation (Θηβαις originally for Θηβαις in the title of the *Septem*) from the text given by V.

SECTION FOUR

RECOVERY OF THE A-COMMENTARY:

(A), EXTERNAL CRITERIA

Almost every manuscript examined in the course of this enquiry proved to contain a certain number of scholia that were either unique, or were shared with only a few other manuscripts. Such scholia will henceforth be referred to as "minority scholia".

The genesis of such scholia can best be understood if we consider in more detail the makeup of a single member of the "A" manuscripts (Section III, Group i): P, Paris, gr. 2787. The scribe of P has not always been kindly spoken of by modern critics,¹ and indeed his activities have before now proved something like a deathtrap to those whose vocation it is to construct stemmata (or to edit scholia). In his defence it must be pleaded that, if not the most intelligent, he was perhaps the most devoted and persistent of Aeschylean students known to us from any stage of the tradition. What he did was no different from what any serious student would have done at his time and in his circumstances, or indeed from what any serious student does now, with one important exception: we usually add our source references. The scribe of P sought wherever he could for material that might improve the poetic text and commentary, and faithfully entered what he found in his personal copy of the Triad.

The scholia in his copy fall, broadly speaking, into two classes.²

(a) "First state" scholia, noted in this edition simply as "P". These can be recognized by three criteria: (i), their lemmata and initial letters are in red ink; or in the absence of a lemma, the initial letter of the note is in red ink; (ii) they are entered in the margin at the closest point possible to the line of the poetic text to which they refer, and almost always in the correct order; (iii),

their ink-shade and alignment are uniform throughout the play. These "first-state" scholia, apart from certain textual deviations (to be discussed below), almost always coincide with the scholia found in the bulk of our other "A" manuscripts. In its earliest phase, therefore, P differed little in substance from any other member of Group (i) in Section III.

(b) Added scholia, noted in this edition—wherever they are clearly identifiable as such—by the symbol P*. In these, red ink is not normally used for lemmata or initials; the notes are written wherever the scribe could find room for them, either in the blank spaces left in the regular scholia-column between blocks of "first state" scholia, or intramarginally, or at the top or bottom of the page; consequently they are often out of order, and have been related to the relevant text passages by reference signs. (Many quite lengthy notes inserted between the widely spaced lines of the poetic text may also belong to this class, but there is usually no objective way of distinguishing them from glosses incorporated in the first state).

In the vast majority of instances, the added scholia of class (b), thus distinguished from class (a) by purely visual criteria, prove not to coincide with the scholia found in the bulk of the other "A" manuscripts. Many are unique; many are found only in one or two of the other *codices veteres* (e.g., B at 824; D at 904f; VXA at 450b; WXC at 521a; YYa at 270). Once there is a Thoman note, at 774c, fin. Five times there are notes otherwise known to us only from the Medicean (102d, 191b, 555c, 705b, 1044c). All these additions are in the same hand as that which wrote the first state scholia; though often minute in scale, it is amazingly clear—the script, one would say, of a generous student, writing *sibi et amicis et posteris*.

On the above evidence, it seems clear that the manuscript P in its *final* state contains the record of decades—perhaps a life—spent by this student in a wide-ranging search for material to improve his copy of Aeschylus. In some aspects his thoroughness almost goes beyond reason: for example, he has at some stage obtained a copy of another "A" type manuscript, and worked through his own first state scholia, writing in the variants (even slight differences in word order) above the line with the prefix *yp*.

Turyn (pp. 27, 41, 47) mentions four other extant manuscripts as close relatives of P. Of these Pa, Pb, and Pc are unimportant

¹ See, e.g. Dawe, p. 8.

² This distinction, so far as I know, has not been made before, although it is of crucial importance to any investigation of the *scholia vetera*. Certainly Dindorf failed altogether to make it, going so far in the other direction as to advertise this highly composite manuscript as "scholiastae A codex integerrimus" (p. vii).

for our purposes, being sixteenth-century apographs of P itself.¹ But the fourth, Pd (assigned to the fifteenth century) is of great interest, for this reason: its selection of scholia (which are written in continuous column, *pari passu* with the poetic text, and in the same hand) is almost identical with the "first state" scholia of P; further, the wording of these scholia is the same, down to small details. Thus Pd is a manuscript very like the manuscript which we presume P was at its earliest stage, before the long series of added scholia had begun to stream over its margins (and also before the $\gamma\rho$ notes had been entered in its "A" type scholia). The obvious possibility that Pd is an apograph of P itself, made at the time when P was still in its first state, must be excluded, not merely on the ground (which could be mistaken) that Pd is assigned to a later date, but also because Pd has many errors and divergencies which could hardly have arisen if its scribe had had P before his eyes.² There remains only the alternative that Pd was copied from the exemplar originally used by P, or a near ancestor of it. Thus we obtain further confirmation of the evidence, stated above, that the added notes in P were derived from elsewhere than from P's original exemplar.

The lost common ancestor of PPd must itself have been a peculiar manuscript. Although it contained basically the same selection of scholia as the bulk of the other "A" manuscripts, the readings of PPd show that these scholia differed verbally in hundreds of passages. The differences are nearly always in the direction of greater elegance and more correct "Atticism"; and they are so numerous and consistent that the text of P (first state) and Pd must be classed as a separate recension.³ Further, the lost ancestor—

¹ So Turyn, whose opinion is corroborated by my soundings of Pb and Pc in the Smyth photographic collection, so far as they go; and by my fairly extensive acquaintance with Pa (see the description of this manuscript in Section III).

² Instances: sch. 56a line 5, $\iota\epsilon\pi\epsilon\lambda\omega\nu$ P, $\tau\epsilon\kappa\epsilon$ and perfectly clearly; $\theta\epsilon\lambda\omega\nu$ Pd. In 590a the scribe of P wrote, perfectly clearly, the words $\delta\epsilon\tau\epsilon\alpha$ (which is nonsense; he has subsequently written $\gamma\rho$. $\delta\epsilon\tau\epsilon\alpha$, correctly, above the line) $\mu\epsilon\lambda\iota\gamma\delta\epsilon\alpha$; but Pd's exemplar must have been barely legible at this point, for all he has is $\delta\epsilon$. . . $\mu\epsilon\lambda$. . . $\delta\epsilon\alpha$.

³ The variant readings of this recension are recorded in the apparatus criticus throughout. As a rule they do not greatly affect the substance of the scholia. There is not enough evidence to show how old the recension is; nothing that I can see actually forbids the assumption that it represents a revision by the A-commentator himself of his own work, such as Iztetzes is

again, to judge from PPd—contained some seventy scholia and glosses that are very rare or unique; some sixteen of them are found elsewhere only in the Medicean. Thus P is not only a highly composite manuscript itself, but actually began its career as the apograph of a composite manuscript.¹

The process described above with reference to one small family of manuscripts clearly occurred in many others. Few scribes can ever have been afflicted with a collector's mania as violent as that which we have observed in the scribe of P; though the scribes of the immediate ancestors of Sj and Ya may not have been far behind him. On the other hand, most of our scribes can be shown by ocular evidence to have added at least a note or two here and there after the first state of their manuscripts. In subsequent transcriptions such extra notes might well be assimilated to the continuous column of scholia, thus becoming impossible to distinguish, visually, from the older material. They would now often, however, be out of order; a scribe would naturally tend to copy both "first state" and added scholia in the order in which he found them on the page of his exemplar. This must surely be the explanation of the "nests" of dislocated scholia that occur at fairly regular intervals in the scholia-columns of some manuscripts, notably V and Y: they represent added scholia bunched together (probably at the top or bottom of the page) in a near ancestor of each.² The contents of the "nests" almost always prove to be rare or unique. Where, however, an added scholium in the exemplar has been put into its proper order by the next copyist, the only practicable way of detecting the addition is by the comparison of as many other manuscripts as possible. If this is done, even manuscripts showing

known to have applied to his own commentaries (cf. Positano-Holwerda-Koster, vol. I, pp. xxv-xxvi).

¹ The little stemma implied in the above discussion of P and its relatives seems certain. I cannot, however, reach any definite conclusion on the status in that stemma of another manuscript, namely Ya. This manuscript (also, evidently, a near descendant of a composite manuscript, cf. Section III) shares more than 30 notes or readings with P* or PPd alone, but does not reproduce the special *recension* of the A-scholia which we find in PPd.

² The scribe of Y's lost exemplar seems to have lost interest in collecting new scholia about half way through the *Prometheus* (see the account of Y in Section III); and of the dozen unique notes in V, again, presumably, from a lost exemplar, four occur between 758 and 772, and five between 936 and 980.

few additions or serious dislocations will produce surprises. Thus the innocent-looking B, one of the first manuscripts that I happened to collate, proved on such comparison to yield twenty notes found in no other manuscript, and to share a note or two here and there with the following manuscripts or limited groups: C alone, CN, CP, DP, DX, NX, P alone, PPd, X alone, XY, and Y alone.¹

The problem facing an editor of the *scholia vetera* on the Triad will by now have become clear. Quite apart from the familiar difficulties encountered in the editing of any Greek text from numerous near-contemporary manuscripts—corruptions, misreadings, and interpolations in detail—he cannot at the outset be sure even of the compass and substance of that which he is seeking to edit. For the Palaeologan scribes are seen to have been as zealous in collecting explanatory material to add to their scholia as they were in collecting variants for their poetic text. They would compare other manuscripts containing the scholia. They would search for the explanations and etymologies of difficult words in lexicons and glossaries, and in encyclopedic works of scholarship such as Eustathius' commentaries. It is also to be suspected that some of them, in default of an authoritative explanation from elsewhere, were very apt to concoct one out of their own heads.

Yet from the start of the project there were reasons to believe that somewhere within the resultant ever-growing snowball of scholia there lay a solid core—a commentary on the Triad composed at some definite date by some definite individual. It was too much to suppose that a commentary in some ways so purposeful and consistent in method, carried through from end to end of the Triad, had *entirely* come into being by a process of casual accretion, manuscript by manuscript. The only reasonable way to disengage the assumed commentary in its original shape seemed to be to choose a fair number of relatively old, relatively ample, and (so far as could be seen) not too closely related manuscripts of the *scholia vetera*, and catalogue their contents. My choice, as has been explained in Section II, fell on B, C, N, P (supplemented by Pd, in order to recover the lost ancestor of both, with its slightly different recension), V, X, and Y.

¹ This list includes only cases where B shares a note with, at most, two manuscripts. Had I included larger groupings, the list would be three times as long.

Scholia transmitted in all these manuscripts, or almost all of them,¹ might fairly be assumed to have been part of the tradition for a long time, and probably to belong to the original commentary. They were therefore provisionally set on one side, and labelled "A-scholia" or, collectively, the "A-commentary". The same process was applied to the *Vita* and to the Prolegomena.

This working assumption could then be controlled in two ways. First, by checking for content the other ample manuscripts of *scholia vetera* available: D, Nc, W, Wa, Xa, Xc. Here the results, so far as they go, are satisfactory; these manuscripts also include among their notes substantially the same "A-commentary". Second, by considering internal criteria: do the "A-scholia" isolated in this way turn out to be homogeneous in style, sources, and method? These criteria are discussed in the following section.

¹ This qualification was necessary because any manuscript may occasionally omit a scholium, and C (see Section III) evidently even set out deliberately to abridge the commentary before it. Such omissions are, of course, always noted in this edition.

SECTION FIVE

RECOVERY OF THE A-COMMENTARY:
(B), INTERNAL CRITERIA

Throughout this edition the material separated off by the method described in the last section, and named the "A-scholia" or "A-commentary", is printed across the whole width of the page. The reader should thus find it easy to control for himself the general characterization of the assumed commentary that follows. All the remaining material is inset by one inch in this edition; it comprises (a) the Medicean scholia, (b) the "minority scholia", i.e. the notes found only in one, or in a small number, of the *codices veteres* that I have used.¹

The A-commentary was prefaced by a *Life of Aeschylus* and *Prolegomena* to the *Prometheus*. Textually, these were very close to the *Life* and *Prolegomena* preserved in the Medicean manuscript. The differences between the two versions² were such as to suggest that the compiler of the A-commentary simply took over his material from a manuscript like (but certainly not identical with) the extant Medicean manuscript, with little or no deliberate editing or rewriting.

The commentary proper must have embraced the entire Triad, with *Prolegomena* to the *Septem* and *Persae* included at the appropriate places. This can be inferred almost with certainty from the material published, however inadequately, in Dindorf's edition, but detailed analysis of the commentary on the two later plays will of course not be possible until that part, too, has been re-edited from a wide range of *codices veteres*.

The A-commentary on the *Prometheus* is essentially *paraphrastic*. I estimate that about 835 lines, or more than three quarters of

the play's text, are paraphrased in the scholia here separated off as the "A-scholia", and often as many as twenty lines may be paraphrased in a single long scholium. This fact in itself sharply distinguishes our "A-scholia" both from the minority scholia and from the Medicean, which never paraphrase a long passage and only very rarely paraphrase more than a couple of lines. On the whole, the A-commentator's paraphrases are reasonably competent, if pedestrian. Only on a few occasions does the author, whether from inattention or plain ignorance (or possibly because he has yielded to the timeless academic vice of trying to explain a passage differently from his colleagues at any cost), commit an absolutely impossible rendering of the Aeschylean text. Examples are at 60a, where he takes *ὄλην* to mean some kind of hardware; 496a, where he confounds the spine with the stomach; and 829a, where he madly renders *οιστήρασσα* as *βούς γενομένη*, apparently forgetting Io's account of her story 150 lines earlier in the play.³

The paraphrastic and expository technique is consistent throughout. Paraphrases of passages spoken only by one character are, naturally, introduced as a rule by *φησί*. Paraphrases of dialogue are usually introduced by a participial formula such as *εἰπόντος* A *ἔτι . . . φησὶν* ὁ B. Often the circumstances or motivation of a character's speech are thrown in by means of a participle, e.g. sch. 101 *ἀποδιδόμενος* ὁ Προμηθεύς . . . 928a ὁ χορὸς ἀκούων τοῦ Προμηθεύς *κακὰ προλέγοντος* περί τοῦ Διὸς . . .

Long strings of synonyms or alternative explanations of the Aeschylean words (usually connected by *καί*, somewhat less often by *ἢτοι* or *ἢγών*) are a notable and persistent feature of the paraphrase. At times they seem so utterly unnecessary for the elucidation of the meaning that one suspects that such elucidation may be only a secondary purpose. The main aim of the commentator, in this matter, may well be pedagogic, to exercise and widen the student's Greek vocabulary.⁴ Examples of the way in which synonyms are introduced are 284a *ἦκω πρὸς σε διαμειψάμενος* καὶ διελθὼν τὸ τέμενα καὶ τὸ τέλος τῆς δολιχῆς καὶ μακρᾶς ὁδοῦ (I

¹ The principle adopted in selecting these is stated in Section VI.

² They can be grasped very quickly by a glance at the lower register of the apparatus criticus to the *Vita* and *Prolegomena*. The Medicean version is by no means always the better of the two. The most striking instance of this comes in the *Vita*, paragraph 6, where (as Turyn pointed out, *Aeschylus*, p. 16, note 15), the reading of the *veteres* τρίτης ἡμέρας seems to be confirmed, and the Medicean's τρίτου μέρους condemned, by the evidence of the *Niobe* papyrus (Aesch. Fr. 273. 6 Mette).

³ The most serious blunders in the paraphrase that I have noticed, besides those, occur at scholia 64d, 144a, 226a (in the *ἔλως* note), 561a, init., 782, ad fin., 1080 (*ἔρυσιν*).

⁴ The same suspicion arises with respect to very many of the interlinear glosses that are so frequent in these manuscripts; for an example, see the paragraph on glosses in Section IX.

have underlined the Aeschylean words), and sch. 760 (ὡς τοίνυν ὄντων τῶνδε) ἤτοι ὡς βεβαίων καὶ ἀληθινῶν καὶ ἡδρασμένων καὶ ἐνεστώτων τούτων ὄντων . . .

Another characteristic that distinguishes the A-commentary very clearly from the Medicean, and somewhat less so from the minority scholia, is that the A-scholia are systematically provided with lemmata. Perhaps ninety per cent of the A-scholia are headed by such extracts from the poetic text, usually consisting of several words, sometimes of an entire line. On the whole the scribes of our "A" manuscripts preserve them with surprising unanimity, and I, in my turn, have tried to record them as accurately as possible in this edition.

Besides the paraphrase, the A-scholia include much comment and illustrative material, either in separate scholia or, far more commonly, interwoven with the paraphrase itself.

Here the commentator's prime interest is directed to the explanation of individual words, their etymology (often, by his account, bizarre) and meaning. The slightest deviation from the flat, literal, prose usage of a word, as he conceives it, is conscientiously noted; in Aeschylus, as one might imagine, this gives him plenty of work to do. For aid he draws occasionally on the late antique and Byzantine lexicons.¹

Quotation is often used to illustrate his points; usually from ancient classical poetry, much more rarely from classical prose authors. But it is, for our present purposes, very important to note that there is not one single quotation from the classics throughout his commentary on the *Prometheus* that is not already found in the Medicean scholia.² This total lack of originality (or perhaps of information?) in the matter of quotations distinguishes the A-commentator not only from the Medicean but also from the minority scholia. The Medicean yields a large number of additional quotations not preserved in the A-commentary; the minority scholia yield some twenty additional quotations, including some from lost works (see Section VI). The A-commentator's solitary

quotation of his own from an identifiable work is taken not from the classics, but from the Bible (Psalm 122, in sch. 986). Possibly classical, or early Byzantine, are the unidentified geographical work quoted at length in sch. 813a, and the unidentified handbook on which he seems to have depended for his mythological scholia, discussed below.

The A-commentator takes a limited interest in textual problems: in nine passages he either expressly records, or implies by an alternative paraphrase, that he had more than one reading before him (see the list of his readings in Section VII). But he shows no discrimination. He rarely even implies a preference for one reading over another, and never states a stylistic, logical, grammatical, or metrical reason for a preference. Of metre he shows no knowledge whatever. One might read his entire commentary and come away without suspecting that the subject existed. This is not just reticence on the part of the A-commentator; it is ignorance, as one can tell from the numerous passages where he reads or comments on a metrically impossible reading (see the list in Section VII, lines 42, 438, 637, 682, 712, 801, 900, 986, 1057). In this point he contrasts with the Medicean scholia, which in places, at least, betray a deep and subtle understanding of metre (e.g. 128a, sch. 612), but not with the minority scholia. For Byzantine notes that show any real metrical expertise we have to turn to Demetrius Triclinius, and to a few mixed manuscripts that are later than he, and perhaps show traces of his influence; but they are outside the scope of this book.

Only on rare occasions does the A-commentator seem to raise his eyes from the written words immediately before him and visualize the *Prometheus Bound* as a play. Even then, the welcome appearance is deceptive nine times out of ten: his comments on action, character and staging most often prove—exactly like his impressive classical quotations—to occur already in the Medicean scholia, and usually (not quite always) in a textually superior version. In a handful of passages, only, he contributes something of his own that goes beyond sentence-by-sentence comment: the summaries of the general action at 199a, 469a, init., and sch. 640, med.; and the quite penetrating remarks on Prometheus' changes of mood in his opening speech (sch. 101, init.), and on the pivotal dramatic function of Egypt at the climax of the Io-scene (844a, οὐκ ἀναγνωρισμὸν ποιεῖται τῆς Αἰγύπτου).

¹ I have little doubt that further research among such sources will uncover many more references that I have succeeded in finding.

² As will appear later, he occasionally preserves a slightly better text of the Medicean quotations, just as he occasionally preserves a slightly better text of the Medicean-type scholia in themselves.

The mythological background of the action and characters is described in a series of lengthy passages (sch. 167, 347a, 351a, 561d, 774b, 793a, 853a, 1022a). These contain little that is not known from other mythological writers: Hesiod, indeed, seems to be their major ultimate source of information. But there is at least one unparalleled feature: the story of the oracle given to Danaos (853a, with note). The direct and businesslike style of the mythological passages does not read at all like that of the A-commentator; it seems very probable that they are extracts from a so far unidentified mythological handbook of considerably earlier date.¹ Perhaps the same handbook is to be recognized in at least one of the scholia on the *Septem*,² and in a few minority scholia on the *Prometheus* (27b, sch. 137, sch. 922). One further point should be made about the mythological information contained in the A-commentary generally: it is *not*, as Dindorf maintained (praef., pp. xi-xii) allegorical in tendency. Dindorf based his opinion partly on faulty information (e.g. his scholium marked "A" at *Prom.* 18 is actually Thoman; the error is as old as Stanley's edition), partly on scholia which now prove to be minority scholia (e.g. 120c, contained only in P*VWXcY). Here, incidentally, is another distinction between the A-commentary and the minority scholia on the one side and the Medicean on the other: the latter contains no extensive mythological notes whatever on the *Prometheus*.

Finally, a component of the A-commentary that may prove significant in determining its date (Section VII) are the Byzantine verses incorporated at 428b and at the end of the *Prometheus*.³ In this feature the A-commentary again differs from the Medicean, but finds parallels in the minority scholia (see 90c and 730b).

On the Greek style of the A-commentary perhaps the first point that should be made is this: many of its mannerisms and much of its terminology are the common property of scholiasts and grammarians at all periods, from the Hellenistic age to the

¹ The style of the extracts, so far as I can see, does not permit of a more precise dating: the Greek could belong to a minor writer of any period between the late Hellenistic and early Byzantine.

² See my note on sch. *Prom.* 351a.

³ Byzantine verses of similar technique, and evincing a similar *Schadenfreude* towards the heroes of the respective plays, are found in some of the *veteres* at the end of the *Septem* and *Persae* also (Dindorf, p. vii); but many more manuscripts must of course be collated at those points before we can say whether or not they were an integral part of the A-commentary.

Turkish sack of Constantinople (and beyond). No conclusions as to date or authorship can be drawn from such phrases as *σημειώσαι δὲ τι, ὁ νοῦς τοιοῦτος, τοῦτέστιν, ἐκ μεταφορᾶς τοῦ . . .*, 'Αττικῶς, and so forth.¹ In other respects, however, the style of the A-commentary is readily and clearly distinguishable from that of the Medicean scholia. The latter, for the most part, are written with great concision and show an apt and exquisite diction; Aristotle himself, one feels, might have written thus, had he ever found time to compose a commentary. Often the economy of a Medicean note (like the economy of a Latin note by Lachmann or Hermann) is such that more than one reading is needed before its full epigrammatic force is clear. The A-commentator could neither write like that nor even appreciate such writing when he met it. More than once we catch him burying a point neatly made by a Medicean-type note in a loosely piled mound of verbiage: one need only look at what the A-scholium at 745, fin., does with the antithesis of the Medicean's sch. 746.

The observation of such stylistic differences must mostly be left to the reader. Certain differences in syntax, however, between the A-commentary and the Medicean can be objectively discerned and stated. In the *Prometheus* the A-commentator (a) habitually uses a plural verb with a neuter plural subject; (b) often treats the second aorist subjunctive as equivalent to a future indicative; (c) occasionally uses *ἐάν* with the indicative; (d) occasionally omits *ἐν* in indefinite relative clauses with the subjunctive; (e) very often uses the preposition *ἐν* in a variety of ways (mostly instrumental) that are either rare or unheard of in classical prose; (f) is prone to a rather artificial variety of relative attraction (e.g. *οὗς πᾶσι κακοῖς* in 152a, *σοφίσμῳ ᾧ εἶπε* in 1007a).² By contrast the

¹ It seems necessary to emphasize this point, in view of the extravagant use of such terms made by Dähnhardt (pp. xl-xlvi) in his attempt to show that large parts of the A-commentary might be independent excerpts from the ancient source of the Medicean. In my experience the only mannerism that is an almost infallible index of date—late date—is the frequent occurrence of *ἡγοῦν* or *ἤτοι*. Those words occur *passim* in the A-commentary and minority scholia, never in the Medicean.

² The figures (approximate, because there are occasional doubts about the readings) are as follows. (a): Plural verb in 17 passages, singular in 6 (and of those six, two are identical with the corresponding Medicean scholia, and one repeats the singular verb directly from the poetic text); (b): 17 passages. (c): 4 passages. (d): 4 passages. (e): 17 passages. (f): 8 passages. See further Index V.

Medicean scholia, *throughout the seven plays*, show scarcely any instance of (a),¹ and none of the other features mentioned.

Similar syntactical comparisons between the A-commentary and the minority scholia are obviously of limited validity, because on the whole the latter are probably nearer in date to the A-commentary, less numerous, of diverse origin, and on the whole contain material of a somewhat different type. The figures suggest that in features (a), (b), (c), and (d) the practice of the minority scholia differs little from that of the A-commentary.² But the minority scholia show only two instances of (e) against the A-commentary's 17 instances, and only one instance of (f) against the A-commentary's 8 (B, gloss at 331). These features may therefore be counted, hesitantly enough, as idiosyncracies of the A-commentator's personal style, or of his epoch.

To sum up: the Medicean scholia are seen to differ radically from the A-commentary in almost all the aspects that we have considered in this section. In the passages where the two classes of scholia do resemble each other, there can only be one reasonable explanation: the A-commentator had something very like our Medicean scholia before him while he worked, and borrowed from them heavily and continually. The most weighty evidence for this dependence is the classical quotations, and the comments on action, character, and staging. But it must be stressed again that the manuscript used by the A-commentator certainly cannot have been the extant Medicean manuscript, Laur. 32. 9. As in the *Vita* and *Prolegomena*, so in the scholia themselves, there are too many passages in which the A-commentator's version differs in detail, sometimes for the better.

The stylistic and syntactical differences between the A-commentator's unaided work and the Medicean scholia are so overwhelming

ingly great that the theory of Wilamowitz and others (see above, p. 5, n. 1) seems to be ruled out. The Greek style and diction of the A-commentator—not to mention his ignorance of metre and his lack of citations from any classical literature other than those already found in the Medicean—are post-antique. By no stretch of the imagination can we now suppose that his work and the Medicean scholia are both independent excerpts from one and the same ancient commentary.

The minority scholia are not by any means so sharply distinguishable from the A-commentary as are the Medicean. None the less, the systematic paraphrastic method, the occurrence of long paraphrastic notes, the systematic provision of full lemmata, the absence of allegoric interpretation of the myths, and—possibly—the two syntactic features (e) and (f), all found in the A-commentary, can be counted as sufficiently distinctive. The assumption that the material isolated by the more or less mechanical process described in Section IV was in fact a homogeneous commentary—the A-commentary—thus seems to be justified on internal grounds.

I should stress that we may not have recovered the A-commentary in its entirety by these means. Some of it may be completely lost, and it is likely that a certain amount of it still lurks among the minority scholia. Among these I notice a number that look as if they should belong to the A-commentary on stylistic and methodic grounds. There is some reason to suspect that the group BXY may have had a tendency to omit scholia, especially towards the end of the play; thus minority scholia preserved in all of my other "A" manuscripts (CNPPdV, with DW often added) deserve close examination as being, at least, *possible* candidates for membership of the A-scholia. I cannot find any instance where objective proof is practicable, but where the likelihood seems very strong I draw attention to it in the apparatus criticus.

On the whole, however, we have good grounds for thinking that the great bulk of the A-commentary has been cleared of its accretions by the means described in the last two sections, and is now available for inspection.

¹ I have found at least 48 passages in the Medicean scholia on the seven plays where a neuter plural is the subject of a verb. Of these, only 5 show the plural verb: sch. *Prom.* 436b σιωπῶσι . . . τὰ πρόσωπα (but here the plural verb might be justified even in classical Greek on the ground that πρόσωπα refers to animate beings, the speakers in the play); sch. *Prom.* 511b τῶντα . . . πῆπρουνται (probably a "peculiar error" of the Medicean manuscript, see the app. crit. there); sch. *Se.* 361 τὰ κύματα . . . εἰσίν; sch. *Su.* 302 τὰ νείκη . . . κατέλκων; sch. *Su.* 999 πάντα . . . δοιλέθουσι.

² Approximate figures for the minority scholia: (a), plural verb in 18 passages, singular in 6; (b), 3 passages; (c) and (d), 3 passages each.

SECTION SIX

MEDICEAN AND MINORITY SCHOLIA

The Medicean scholia were last published in full by Wecklein-Vitelli. Their edition was phenomenally complete and accurate,¹ as far as the actual text was concerned. On the other hand, the Medicean scholia's composition, methods, probable date and—above all—relationship to the other classes of scholia have since received little study. The excellent work of certain nineteenth-century scholars² on these questions now proves to be based partly on false or inadequate information, and badly needs to be brought up to date. This omission cannot be supplied here, but I hope that the following brief remarks, together with the material edited in this volume, may simplify the approach to such work.

It has never been doubted since the time of the earliest editors³ that at any rate a large proportion of the Medicean scholia must preserve material dating from the liveliest and finest phase of ancient scholarship; I mean the period (of which Didymus' work marks the approximate end) when classical Greek poetry was as yet not just a mass of words to be processed and transmitted in classroom routine, but an urgent study, stimulating as much effort and devotion as any branch of human knowledge at any date. Among the most significant evidence⁴ may be mentioned the traces of the ancient editors' critical signs (sch. *Prom.* 9a, with note), and the wide range of quotation from Greek classical literature, including many lost works; no less than eighteen lost works are quoted or alluded to in the Medicean scholia on the *Prometheus* alone, and fourteen of the quotations (or allusions) are preserved in no other

source.¹ Less obvious, but to me equally striking, indications are to be found in the comments on action and character. Many of these show a sympathetic insight into the play as a stage-production and poem, and even into human nature itself, that is unparalleled in the later Greek commentaries—and not always, unfortunately, to be paralleled in the commentaries of our own age. I would specially mention the Medicean's notes at 12c, 78a, 88b, 128a, 272a, 284b, 307b, 393b, 397b, 472b, 561c, on staging and dramatic technique;² 175, 193b, 231b, 345b, 355b, 643a, 707a, on the psychology of the characters or of the poet himself. Lastly in this connection, I would put forward the possibility that two Medicean scholia preserve the impress of specifically *Alexandrian*, rather than just "Hellenistic" scholarship: sch. *Persae* 34 (35 Weckl.), on the names of Xerxes' Egyptian contingent: τὰ γὰρ ὀνόματα πέπλακε καὶ οὐκ ἔστιν Αἰγυπτιακά; and sch. *Persae* 312 (315 Weckl.), on a similar list of names: τὰυτα οὐκ ἔχει τὸν Αἰγύπτιον χαρακτήρα, ἀλλὰ ποιητικῶς διαπέλασται. What ancient scholar domiciled outside Egypt would have been equipped to pronounce so confidently on whether a name was Egyptian or not?³

There are, however, certain Medicean scholia that can be shown beyond doubt to have originated later than the *floruit* of Hellenistic scholarship. The quotation from Strabo (who died not earlier than 21 A.D.) consigns sch. *Prom.* 420a to this category. The same holds of sch. 790, where Dionysius the Periegete is quoted; on some views this author worked in the early second century A.D.,⁴ but on any view he cannot be later than ca. 300 A.D.⁵ Four other certainly

¹ Speaking more strictly, but too cumbrously, one should say "no other source but the immediate common ancestor of the Medicean and of the similar manuscript used by the A-commentator"—since the A-scholia, as we have seen, also preserve much of this material. For the full list of the quotations, see the *Index Auctorum*.

² The difficult question, whether the stage-directions here included reflect the actual theatrical practice of Aeschylus' time, or of any time in antiquity, is too large to be discussed here (see Weissmann, the most recent comprehensive account). But whether or not the commentator had witnessed a stage performance of the *Prometheus*, the fact remains that he possessed the imagination to visualize it continually as a work designed for the theatre.

³ Perhaps the Medicean sch. *Su.* 2 and sch. *Su.* 220 (226 Weckl.) may lend support to this theory; one shows a special acquaintance with the topography and legends of the Nile mouths, the other with Egyptian iconography.

⁴ Knaack in Pauly-Wissowa, *R. E. V.* 1 (1903), cols. 915 ff.

⁵ Not long after that date his poem was imitated in Latin by Festus Avienus.

¹ At any rate for the *Prometheus* scholia, as I can testify after collating the scholia afresh.

² Notably Francken, Frey, and Heinsoeth.

³ Special praise is due to the discussions of this question in Victorius' edition of 1557, by both Victorius (praef., pp. iii-vi) and Stephanus (pp. 380-389).

⁴ Enumerated in considerable detail by Frey, pp. 22-32. His facts are accurate, though I cannot accept many of the theories that he deduces from them.

or probably post-Hellenistic authors cited in the Medicean scholia on the other plays are enumerated by Frey.¹ There are one or two passages where the diction alone suggests a date relatively late in classical antiquity (see sch. 379b and 536b, with notes); but I have noticed no passage that can be *proved*, on grounds of style or content, to be later than the collapse of the ancient world, with the very dubious exception of the few passages where a neuter plural subject takes a plural verb (above, p. 34, n. 1). That is as far as we can go on the evidence, though of course the probability that short notes were added here and there at any date up to the actual writing of the Medicean manuscript (or even during the writing) cannot be denied.

It is clear, at any rate, that there is a minimum of two strata—a Hellenistic and a post-Hellenistic—in the Medicean scholia as we have them. Most scholars have accounted for this fact by assuming that the Medicean scholia as a whole represent the remains of a large commentary pieced together (in the late Roman period?) from a number of *hypomnemata*, somewhat as the far better preserved Homer scholia are definitely known to have been assembled. Vestiges of the actual process of assembly may survive in the well known mention of οἱ ὑπομνηματισμένοι and οἱ ἄλλως ὑπομνηματισμένοι in the Medicean sch. *Persae* 1. Personally I cannot see enough evidence to decide how many such *hypomnemata* were used;² it is only clear to me that at least one of them (and perhaps the most extensively represented one) preserved much Hellenistic material of the first quality.

The slow process that ended in the extant scholia of the Medicean manuscript, Laur. 32. 9, was still not complete. In the transference from the postulated late-antique commentary into the margins of a codex many scholia were evidently mutilated (631b), abbreviated (12c), wrongly placed (sch. 108), or corrupted (364a); some, as we now have them, even apparently include the lemmata of scholia from slightly later passages in the play.³ Lastly, even after the

¹ Frey, p. 32.

² Frey knew: there were two of them (Frey, pp. 14-19). But the evidence seems insufficient for anything like such certainty.

³ There are instances of this at sch. 438a, fin. (lemma for a scholium on *Prom.* 445?) and sch. 847a, fin. (lemma for a scholium on *Prom.* 859). Here perhaps we can see another vestige of the postulated late antique commentary, which would be in the form of a continuously written book in undivided

completion of Laur. 32. 9 some additional notes were written into its margin by late-medieval hands; these are for the most part omitted from the present edition, but may easily be found in Wecklein-Vitelli.

The relationship between the Medicean scholia and the A-commentary was discussed in the last section, where it was concluded that the A-commentator must have possessed and exploited a codex containing Medicean-type scholia but not identical with our extant Medicean manuscript. But the influence of the Medicean-type scholia on the mediaeval tradition did not end at that. It was almost equally potent in the "minority scholia", to which I now turn.

The minority scholia printed in this edition consist of (a), *all* minority scholia that occurred in any of my "A" codices (Section III, Group i), or in DW (Section III, Group iii);¹ (b), *selected* minority scholia from any of the remaining manuscripts listed in Section III; inclusion here depended either on the intrinsic interest of the scholium concerned, or on the possible information that it might yield concerning the Medicean scholia or the A-commentary. By this compromise between total exclusion and indiscriminate admission of minority scholia, I aimed to lay before the reader a reasonably objective picture of the entire scholiastic tradition of the *codices veteres*—a kind of dialogue between the manuscripts extending over two hundred years—and at the same time to spare him an excess of the rubbish that increasingly strews the margins as time goes on.

The picture, I think, will be found enlightening in several ways. The minority scholia demonstrate, with far greater certainty and clarity than the variants on the poetic text, the enormous industry with which the scribes of our *veteres* compared other, not necessarily closely related, manuscripts. For after a succession of transcriptions

uncial script. In such a commentary (but not in a mediaeval marginal commentary) it would be easy for a careless excerptor to confuse the end of one note with the lemma of the next.

¹ The few exceptions to this rule are as follows. I have *excluded* a few notes that were either (a) wholly irrelevant intrusions into the commentary, or (b) illegible to a great extent but, so far as legible, did not seem to be of importance. I have *abridged* a number of diffuse notes on grammar (e.g. complete—and too often inaccurate—conjugations of unfamiliar verbs) printing their beginnings and ends only; such abridgement, of course, is signaled in the apparatus criticus in each case.

an intrusive text-variant may be difficult, if not impossible, to distinguish from a transmitted reading; whereas we have seen that an intrusive scholium, even after it has been absorbed into the regular scholia-column in successive transcriptions, may still betray itself by its dislocation, its absence from the majority of the other manuscripts, or (in rare cases) its unusual style or content. The amount of comparison that went on in our group of manuscripts can be grasped quickly and easily just by scanning the headings to the minority scholia over any hundred lines of this edition. Almost any conceivable combination of our manuscript-symbols will occur here or there in that space.

Another, less generally known, fact demonstrated by our minority scholia is this: most of our scribes (or the scribes of their immediate exemplars, or of near ancestors of these exemplars) *had independent access to Medicean-type scholia*, throughout the two centuries that primarily concern us. By my count (which must be approximate, because there are a few borderline cases) over 120 of the *Prometheus* scholia and glosses found in the Medicean manuscript reappear in nearly or entirely the same form in the minority scholia printed in this edition. Sometimes such Medicean-type scholia are found in as many as half a dozen of my assortment of manuscripts, more often in one or two only. B, for example, preserves five notes that are otherwise known only from the Medicean, all crowded within a single hundred-line space: see 794, 809b (note), 811a (note), 849, 891.¹ C is alone in preserving two such notes: see C's variant in 712a (app. crit.), and C's variant in 983a (app. crit.). D similarly preserves at least two: see 3a, D's variant in 723b (app. crit.), and possibly sch. 16. P preserves five: see 102d, 101b, 555c, 705b, 1044c. The archetype of PPd, it can be inferred, had gathered as many as sixteen throughout the play, of which 110 and 1027b may serve as examples. V is alone in preserving five, all late in the play: see 723d, 945b, 950b, init., 952b, init., 980b. W preserves two: see 64b, 883c (app. crit.). X may preserve a trace of one: see 775b (app. crit.). Thus seven out of my ten principal manuscripts (Groups i and iii in Section III), not counting the lost archetype of PPd, show traces of independent contact with Medicean-type scholia. Of the

remaining three, both N and Y share a number of Medicean-type scholia with one or two manuscripts only. Manuscripts from Group iv of Section III that have yielded at least one Medicean-type note on their own are: O (156a); Sj (128a, 875a); Xc (568b); Ya (400e, 728b, 837a, 843b).

At this point one begins to wonder just how many copies of the Medicean-type scholia (and, presumably, of the Medicean-type poetic text) were in existence during the Palaeologan period. One copy must be assumed to have existed in or near Thessalonica, since Thomas Magister makes extensive use of Medicean-type scholia, and Demetrius Triclinius evidently knew a manuscript, or manuscripts, that resembled the Medicean.¹ A second copy must be postulated for the use of the A-commentator (see Section V). Whether the scribes of the minority scholia had access to yet another copy or copies cannot be decided. But the fact seems clear that both the A-commentator and at least some of the scribes of the minority scholia had access to a manuscript (or manuscripts) of the Medicean-type material other than the extant Laur. 32. 9.² Their versions of such material often vary for the worse, but there are several passages where slight "peculiar errors" of Laur. 32. 9 can be corrected from them,³ and a few where it seems that the text can be substantially improved.⁴

In view of the prevalence of collation evident in the *codices veteres* (both between themselves and with Medicean-type manu-

¹ When this book was already in proof, Dr. Ole L. Smith very kindly sent me an advance copy of his article, "A Note on San Marco 222 and Laur. 31.15" (forthcoming in Vol. XXIX of *Classica et Mediaevalia*). In this he has ably demonstrated that San Marco 222 (Ma of Turyn; *Orestia*, *Supplices*) is the work of an early-fourteenth-century scribe of the Thessalonican school. Since this manuscript has long been considered to be an apograph of the extant Medicean manuscript, there is justification for Dr. Smith's further—and tentative—hypothesis that the Medicean itself may have been in Thessalonica at that time. Of course, the alternative hypotheses have still to be explored (e.g. that San Marco 222 is an apograph of a *gemellus* of M?), especially in view of the undoubted presence of the Medicean in Constantinople about 1423 A.D. (Turyn, p. 18). But in any event Dr. Smith's discovery will provide strong confirmation of the fact that the school of Thessalonica was fully acquainted with the branch of the Aeschylean tradition now represented for us by Laur. 32.9.

² They can hardly have had access to Thomas' copy, as will appear shortly.

³ See, e.g. notes on 85a, 147, 362d, 762b, 881a, 1027a.

⁴ See, e.g. notes on 364a, 380, 616c (where, at least, modern editors of Archilochus have preferred the A-commentary's version of the fragment quoted), 624c (the Epicurus fragment), 898a, 1024.

¹ In all cases but one (811a) these short notes appear as glosses in the Medicean; all appear as glosses in B, or the scribe of his exemplar, must have been specially interested in the end of the Io scene.

scripts) the almost total absence of Thoman or Triclinian material is all the more striking. In the minority scholia yielded by my ten principal manuscripts (some of which, at least, must be later even than the death of Triclinius) I count only five Thoman (or rather "Thomanoid") notes.¹ Only one conclusion is possible: the Thoman and Triclinian editions were not readily available in the centre(s) where the *veteres* were written and studied.²

Apart from the frequent Medicean-type, and very infrequent Thoman, intrusions, the contents of the minority scholia cannot be precisely categorized. In general they contain relatively little paraphrase; the rare paraphrastic notes of any length are contained in large minority groups (usually CNPPdV, with additions or subtractions), and we saw at the end of Section V that there is often cause to suspect that they may actually belong to the A-commentary. The bulk of the minority material, though, is explanatory and lexicographical, evidently drawn from any compendium of knowledge that the scribe could lay his hands on. The ready use of lexica probably accounts for the relatively large number of quotations yielded by the minority scholia,³ which includes fragments of Anaxagoras (88c) and Plato Comicus (120d), a fine trimeter line from an unknown source (sch. 591), and, delightfully, an otherwise unrecorded Greek word for the popping sound made by shellfish on the boil (sch. 504). I can see no firm evidence that any scribe found access to a full commentary on the *Prometheus* other than those that we now possess.⁴ Only in one or two places (e.g. B's unique added scholium at 680) do we run into comments whose quality seems to approach the quality of the Medicean scholia.

¹ 279a (PPdW), 359 (PPdVY) [This, however, appears to be a quotation from some alien source, not the work of Thomas himself], 729b (D), 774c, fin. (P*), 941b (DPVW) [again, possibly a quotation, this time from a lexicon].

² Wilamowitz already surmised (II, p. xxi) that the centres that produced the Thoman and Triclinian manuscripts on the one hand and the *codices veteres* on the other must have been somewhat isolated from each other geographically and/or politically. Since it now appears reasonably certain that Thomas and Triclinius worked in Thessalonica (see, e.g., Zuntz, p. 285n.), the most likely centre for the tradition represented by the *veteres* and *scholia vetera* is Constantinople (presumably with a phase in Nicaea).

³ See the *Index Auctorum*.

⁴ The *ὀνόματα Προμηθεὺς Δαίδαλον* referred to in the *Etymologicum Magnum* (the passage is printed here as sch. 438e) might be either the Medicean scholia (cf. sch. 438a) or even the A-commentary (436a, fin.). The wording does not precisely coincide with either, but the muddled and absurd argument is basically the same.

SECTION SEVEN

CONCLUSIONS AND PROBLEMS

The contents of this section must be taken as in varying degrees provisional. Absolutely firm conclusions will not be possible until the scholia on the entire Triad have been edited from the manuscripts, and until their language and contents have been compared in detail with those of the scholia on the other Greek classics, and with the lexicographical and grammatical works.

On the date of the A-commentator the following may now be said. The absolute lower limit for his activity is, of course, set by the subscription to our cod. B, with the date 1287 A.D. But very few indeed of our manuscripts are precisely dated in this way, and it is possible that some of them are older than B; further, neither B itself nor any other of our manuscripts gives the impression of being close to the archetype of this tangled tradition—close, that is, to the lost autograph of the A-commentator. The opposite chronological limit is given, more vaguely, by the A-commentator's language, style, and evident dependence on the Medicean-type scholia; these make it certain that he lived in post-classical times. On the common assumption (which I share) that the Medicean-type marginal scholia reached their present shape some time during the revival of classical literature in the ninth and tenth centuries, then that revival is the *terminus post quem* for the A-commentator.

The latter result is fully confirmed by the Byzantine poems incorporated in the A-commentary at sch. 428b and at the end of the play (Poem a, on Prometheus and Aeschylus). In these the trimeter lines are all strictly of twelve syllables; the vowels α, ι, υ are treated as *διχρονα* (i.e. as indifferently long or short in any word, according to the demands of the metrical pattern); and every verse ends with a paroxytone word. This combination of metrical features dates them not earlier than the tenth century A.D.¹

There are strong—but not yet conclusive—grounds for narrowing these chronological limits further. Two independent manuscripts

¹ I am greatly indebted to Professor Nikolaos Panayotakis for examining the verses, and giving the above opinion on them.

actually ascribe Poem *a* at the end of the play to "Tzetzes" (see commentary there).¹ We cannot tell what evidence the two scribes concerned may have had for this ascription, but the mere fact that they *supposed* Tzetzes to be the author of the verses may perhaps carry some weight. Otherwise there are no explicit traces of either Tzetzes brother (Isaac, *ca.* 1110-1138; and the better-known John, *ca.* 1112-1185)² in the A-commentary proper, though the minority scholium 730b quotes John's *Chiliades*, and an unpublished unique scholium in O refers to a "Tzetzes".³ It is, in fact, unlikely in the extreme that the body of the A-commentary, as distinct from the verses incorporated in it, could be the work of either brother. It shows none of their extensive learning (which included a well advertised, if shaky, knowledge of metre), nor the aggressive and bitter personality of John. On the other hand, the compass, apparent aims, and expository method of the A-commentary could hardly be more similar than they are to, say, John Tzetzes' commentary on the Triad of Aristophanes.⁴ Provisionally, therefore, I am inclined to suppose that the A-commentary was written under the influence of John Tzetzes, or at least in the same period and place. This would place it in the Constantinople of the second half of the twelfth century.

¹ Schömann (p. 304n.) long ago suggested, on internal grounds, that the poem in 428b might be the work of John Tzetzes. See also Dindorf, pp. xvi f.; Wendel, col. 1972. The latter notes the political verse at *Prom.* 90c, the quotation from Tzetzes' *Chiliades* in 730b (both, as it now turns out, preserved only in minority scholia), the Tzetziian story of Amphion inserted by some manuscripts in the Argument to *Septem* (Dindorf, pp. xv-xvi), and the Byzantine verses at the end of *Septem* and *Persae*. From these he concludes: "Es scheint also, dass Tzetzes sich mit einer Erklärung der 3 byzantinischen Schul-Tragödien befasst hat, und man wird die Frage offenlassen müssen, wieweit sich seine Tätigkeit über die Verszusätze hinaus auf die Gestaltung der jungen Scholien [i.e. on Aeschylus] erstreckt hat."

² Wendel, cols. 2010-11, 1959-61, respectively, for these dates.

³ This scholium (on fol. 2R of cod. O; perhaps meant for *Prom.* 18) describes the family of Iapetus *κατὰ τὸν Τζέτζη*.

⁴ See Herington, "The Composition . . ." (cf. above, p. 5, n. 2), end of section 6, with reference specifically to Tzetzes' Aristophanes-commentary in the Positano-Holwerda-Koster edition. Briefly, the features held in common are: paraphrase as the predominant instrument of exegesis, with many synonyms; earlier scholia reused and rehandled in the same way; several scholia in trimeters (including, in the Aristophanes commentary, a sarcastic epigram at the end of the *Plutus*); similar syntax. I might note a further, obvious, resemblance: the Aristophanes-commentary too is primarily an edition of a Triad (*Plut.*, *Nub.*, *Ran.*; some notes on *Aves* are added, but only in one MS).

On any dating, however, the lost autograph of the A-commentator must have been very much earlier than any of our extant manuscripts of Aeschylus except the Medicean. It thus becomes a matter of considerable interest for the textual history of Aeschylus' tragedies to see to what extent we can reconstruct the *poetic text* on which the A-commentator was commenting—and which, to judge by the almost universal practice of Byzantine commentators, including Tzetzes, must have been incorporated in his autograph along with the commentary. I am well aware of the limitations of such a reconstruction, especially when it has to be made from a somewhat loose commentary like ours, heavily encumbered with synonyms (or rather, near-synonyms and words of related meaning) and here and there demonstrably inaccurate. None the less, in the following passages it seems to me that there can be little doubt as to what the A-commentator had in his text. Passages where he expressly states that he had more than one reading before him, or implies as much by giving an alternative paraphrase, are marked with an asterisk. The source of the information (where this is not obvious from the line-number of the text passage concerned) is given in parentheses. My references—which are not intended to be exhaustive—to the readings of other Aeschylean manuscripts are based on Dawe's reports.

2 *ἄπατον*, with all MSS.

17 *ἐξωρίζεω*, with all MSS (12a).

28 *ἀπηύρω*, with most MSS, but against M's *ἐπηύρω* (28a, lemma).

41 punctuates after *πῶς* (39a).

42 *αἰεὶ τοι*, *contra metrum*; so also most MSS, but not M, which reads *τε* (42a, lemma).

49 *ἀπαντ' ἐπὶ δόχῳ*, with all MSS.

70 *τῶνδε*, with all MSS except M¹ (*τῶνδε*) (sch. 69).

134 *θεμερῶν*, with all MSS except M before correction (132a, 134a).

146 *εἰσιδούσῃ*, against M and a number of other MSS, which read *εἰσιδούσα* or *-αν* (144a).

146 probably read *πέτρα* rather than M's *πέτρας* in this line (144a).

155 *ἀγρίως* (paraphrased *ἀπηρώς*), against M's *ἀγρίως* (152a).

159 his paraphrase has *ἐπιγχεμα*, which presumably was his

- reading, rather than the ἐπιχρῆτα of M and some other MSS (152a).
- *168 his paraphrase recognizes two readings, αἰκίζόμενος as well as the αἰκίζομένου of M and almost all other MSS (sch. 167).
- 177 τῆσδε, with all MSS except M (τῆς) (sch. 167).
- 189 read ῥωσθῆ or ῥεσθῆ, or a word of similar meaning, rather than the ῥκισθῆ of M and some other MSS (186a).
- *226 read the unique (and absurd) ὅδ', as alternative to the ὅ δ' of the other MSS.
- 235 ὁ τῶλμης (sic), interpreted as an adjective (231a, and note).
- 236 probably read τοῦ μὴ rather than the τὸ μὴ of M and the scholiast in I (231a).
- 256, 257: attributes both these lines to the Chorus, with all MSS (sch. 255).
- 269 κατισχανεῖσθαι (interpreted as if derived from ισχύς), with almost all MSS including M (sch. 268).
- 281 ὀκρυόσση with M and five others, against the ὀκρυόσση of the rest (278a).
- 296 ποτε φῆς, against the ποτ' ἐρεῖς of M and a number of other MSS (sch. 293).
- 313 χύλον, with all MSS (307a).
- 333 πείσεις, against M's πείθεις (sch. 335).
- 347-372: attributes to Ocean, with all MSS except M (347a and 351b).
- 348 probably read πρὸς (so most MSS), against the ἐς of M and two others (347a).
- 355 probably read φόνον, against φόβον of M and a few other MSS (351b).
- *363 παρήγορον; but records existence of a variant πανάωρον (351b).
- 371 θερμῆς, with almost all MSS including M (367a).
- 371 ἀπληστου, with all MSS (367a).
- *394 ψάλει; but records existence of the variant ψάζει, which is the text-reading of M and some other MSS.
- 418 πόρον, against the τόπον of M and a number of other MSS (sch. 415).
- 421 ὑψικρημνόν θ', with all MSS (sch. 415).
- 425 ἄλλων, against the ἕλλον of M and a few others (sch. 425a).
- 430 read a verb which he paraphrases as βαστάζει; this can hardly represent codd. ὑποστανέζει, unless he is being

- unusually careless, or has misunderstood sch. 430 of the Medicean (425a).
- 438 προσελοόμενον (436a).
- 451 προσελοους; but his alternative paraphrase (προσσημένους κ.τ.λ.) perhaps implies also the variant προσήλους (439a).
- 452 ἀείσουρι, against M's (before correction) ἀήσουρι (439a).
- 459 σοφισμάτων with all Dawe's MSS except M; but records existence of the variant νοσοφισμάτων, which is the text-reading of M.
- 461 μνήμην θ', against M (before correction) and two others (461a, lemma).
- 473 almost certainly read πλανῶ; the variant version of the scholium in PPd, alone, adopts the reading πλάνη (472a).
- 518 ἐκφύγη, against the correct ἐκφύγοι of M and two other MSS (515a).
- 519 πλῆν, against M's πρίν.
- 556 λοστρά, against the λουστρά of M and some others (555a).
- 560 πῶθων, against M's πείθων (555a).
- 562 probably read the words τοῖς ὀρείοις in poetic text, against M (561f).
- *567 recognizes readings ἄλευ ᾧ δᾶ and Ἀλευᾶδα (567a; this scholium reproduces the Medicean scholium very closely).
- *599 probably read νήστειν; records existence of variant νήστην.
- 637 ὡς ἀποκαύσαι (sch. 637, lemma).
- 638 ὅπου, against the ὅποι of M and several other MSS (sch. 637).
- 642 ὀδύρομαι, with no mention of a variant (sch. 640).
- 659 μάθη, against the μάθοι of M and a few other MSS (sch. 655).
- 667 paraphrase implies εἰ, not xel—except for the version given by the recension PPd, which implies the latter (sch. 655).
- 676 Κεγγρελίας, against the spelling of M and a few other MSS (669a).
- 682 γῆς πρὸς γῆν, *contra metrum*, and against the γῆν πρὸ γῆς of M¹ (sch. 677).
- 688 ἡγῶν, against ἡγόμεν in M and three other MSS.
- 696 πρὸ, against M's πρῶ.
- *712 Γύποδας, with most MSS; records existence of a variant γε πόδας, and (possibly) another variant γυνυπόδας.

¹ This reading occurs in the Medicean manuscript (before correction) alone of Dawe's MSS; but I also find it in cod. L (Laur. 32. 2), which was not included among the MSS that he collated.

- 725 κατοικοῦσι(ν), against κατοικοῦσιν of M before correction and some other MSS (723b).
- 741 μῆδ' ἐπὶ ὧν, with all MSS (741b, lemma).
- 801 τοιοῦτον, *contra metrum*, against M and a few other MSS (801a, lemma).
- 806 πόρον with most MSS, against M's πόρον (801a).
- 897 πλασθεῖν, probably followed by ἐν (894a).
- *897 paraphrases both the γαμέτῃ of almost all MSS, and (apparently) an alternative reading γαμετῇ, which is otherwise found only as a variant in P¹⁹ and Dawe's cod. I (894a).
- 900 δυσπλάγχθοις, *contra metrum*, with almost all MSS (894a).
- 916 read a word which he paraphrases as τόποις, for κύποις of all MSS (sch. 907, with note).
- *917 reads πιστός, but also records existence of a variant πυστός, otherwise only found in P *supra lineam* (sch. 907).
- 948 πρὸς ὧν τ', with almost all MSS; the PPD recension, however, implies the omission of the τε (sch. 947, with app. crit).
- 968-9 attributes this couplet to Prometheus, with all MSS; ignores line 970 in the paraphrase (971a).
- 986 ὡς παῖδα, with M and many other MSS (sch. 986, lemma).
- 998 ὤπται, with almost all MSS, against M's ὤ παῖ (sch. 997).
- 1026 probably read μή τι rather than the μή τοι of MYa, to judge by his paraphrase μὴδὲν τι προσδύκα (1022b).
- 1049 τῶν τ' οὐρανίων, with M and almost all MSS (sch. 1043).
- 1057 the paraphrase εἰ τὰ τοῦδ' εὐτυχῶς ἔχουσιν implies that he certainly read εἰ, followed perhaps by (τὰ?) τοῦδ' εὐτυχ(ῇ?); cf. 1057b in DP (1054a).
- 1071 ἄτ' ἐγὼ, with M and most other MSS (sch. 1071, lemma).

There are 75 passages in the above list. In 5 of them the A-commentator adopts, or notices as a variant, a unique or very rare reading (168, 226, 897, 916, 917). In 34 others he differs from M, always being followed in this by some of the *codices veteres*, and usually by the majority of them. In the remaining passages he is either in agreement with all (or nearly all) the known manuscripts, including M, or the case is doubtful.

At this point a problem must be posed. The Triad edition by the A-commentator was, *ex hypothesi*, the ultimate ancestor of the scholia with which our *codices veteres* are equipped—however much those scholia have been contaminated with other material

(notably with the Medicean-type scholia) and added to in the different individual manuscripts. Was it likewise the ultimate ancestor of the poetic text found in our *codices veteres*—that poetic text, like the scholia, having subsequently suffered contamination (notably with a Medicean-like text)? In itself, to judge by what is known of the relation between text and scholia in other traditions, this is not an extravagant assumption, but rather a natural one. Should it be correct, the A-commentator's work would mark a crucial moment in the textual history of Aeschylus' plays. But only much closer analysis than can be attempted here, and more collations of the *veteres* than those published to date, could make proof possible one way or the other.

A further problem outstanding is the relationship between the A-commentator's edition of the Triad and the *σχόλια παλαιά* preserved by Triclinius on the *Agamemnon* and the *Eumenides*. Were they originally all part of the same project—a twelfth-century edition of the "Pentad", of which only the first three plays subsequently found general favour in the schools, while the last two were rescued from oblivion at the eleventh hour by Triclinius? I have noticed certain family resemblances between the A-commentary and the *σχόλια παλαιά*, but, again, to pursue this question is beyond the scope of the present book.

SECTION EIGHT

BIBLIOGRAPHY

This select bibliography includes all books mentioned in the Introduction or the notes to the edition, with a few others that I have found useful, but have not had occasion to cite. It does not include certain periodical works to which references are given as they occur; or editions of fragments, etc., which are listed in the *Index Auctorum*.

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SECTION NINE

GUIDE TO THE USE OF THIS EDITION

Line-numbering: the line-numbers are those of Murray's Oxford text (which coincide almost always with those of Wilamowitz' and Dindorf's editions).

Inserting: All material printed across the full width of the page derives from the manuscripts collectively called "A" (Section III, Group i), or the great majority of them, and is assumed, for the reasons given in Sections IV and V, to have formed part of the original A-commentary. All other material is inset by one inch, and the source or sources from which it is derived are given in full at the beginning of each item.

The Vita Aeschylī and Prolegomena to the Prometheus: The text presented is based on the "A" manuscripts, with this qualification: since the opening pages of Y are entirely missing, and DX contain only fragments of this preliminary material, I have called in another *codex vetus*, Xc (Section III, Group iv), for additional support.

Where the "A" material is concerned, the reader should note that I am not attempting to restore the earliest form of the *Vita* and *Prolegomena*, but to restore them as they stood in the *A-commentary*. The upper register of the apparatus criticus shows the variant readings among the "A" manuscripts employed; the lower register shows the points at which the Medicean manuscript differs from the restored A-commentary text. In the "minority" items (IIc, d, e, f, and IIId) a different procedure is adopted: here the attempt is to restore so far as possible the earliest form of the text, from the manuscripts shown at the beginning of each item.

The scholia: All scholia found in the "A" manuscripts (whether individually or collectively) and in DW are printed here, with the exception of certain trivial or irrelevant items. All scholia found in the Medicean manuscript, except for the additions made by later hands, are also printed. Only a selection is given from the scholia in the other manuscripts used (Groups iv and v in Section III). For the principles adopted in selection and rejection, see Section VI.

The interlinear glosses: All glosses found in the Medicean manuscript, except for the additions made by later hands, are printed here. There is a generous selection of glosses from the "A" manuscripts and DW, and a small selection of the more interesting or significant glosses from the remaining manuscripts.

It early became clear that even to print all the glosses found only in a small group of the *codices veteres* would double the size of the book and at the same time defeat its purpose—which was to produce, so far as the conditions allowed, a readable and intelligible edition of the pre-Thoman scholia on the *Prometheus*. My procedure has been only to print those glosses that seemed to contribute material of factual or textual interest not preserved in the regular marginal scholia, or to throw light on the A-commentary. At places where the text or interpretation of the *Prometheus* are seriously disputed, I have given a very full selection (e.g. on *Prom.* 792). It is possible that I have missed some few useful items, but at least I have shielded the reader from encountering, a thousand times over, either broken extracts from the marginal scholia or such pitiable stuff as this: "Ἡφαιστε] ὦ σοι-τίνι; χρῆ|πρέπει. μέλειν] προντί|ζεν. ἐπιτολὰς (sic)] τῶν (ἐπιτολ)ῶν. ἐντολὰς. προστάσεις. Ἀττικόν—which are the glosses on a single line (*Prom.* 3) of a single *codex vetus* (B)!¹

Indication of contents and sources of scholia: If a scholium contains comment on more than one line of the poetic text, the scholium-number is immediately followed by a parenthesis showing the text-lines that are embraced by it; e.g. "526a (526-535)". A-scholia are followed by the letter "A"; if a given scholium is omitted by one of the "A" manuscripts, or if additional manuscripts have been collated for it, these facts are recorded, e.g.: "A. (om. C; contuli et DW)".² All Medicean and minority scholia are preceded by the symbols of the manuscripts that have been collated for them.³

¹ This is not to deny the value even of glosses like those just quoted as possible evidence for the interrelationship of manuscripts (in certain manuscript traditions), the thought-patterns of glossators, the history of the mediaeval Greek language, and the—evidently ghastly—educational practices of the Byzantine schoolrooms. But such studies are not within the scope of this book.

² It must be noted, however, that the content of "A" varies slightly over the *Prometheus* as a whole, since BNY are deficient in certain places. See the table given under "Symbols and abbreviations" below.

³ In the minority scholia I do not necessarily cite all the manuscripts,

Apparatus criticus to the scholia and glosses: In this material, far more than in a regular classical text, peculiar errors abound in the manuscripts, so that drastic selection was necessary if the apparatus criticus was not to exceed in bulk the scholia themselves. Normally I have printed the consensus of the majority of my manuscripts without recording the minority readings, unless (a) the minority reading evidently represents a deliberate revision of the scholium concerned; there are many such readings in PPd throughout the play, constituting a separate recension; (b) the minority reading seems to throw some light on the relationship between the Medicean and the *codices veteres*, collectively or severally; (c) the text of the scholium concerned is unusually corrupt or doubtful. In a few passages the manuscripts, while not differing in substance, present such wildly differing word-orders that I have simply printed the text given in one of them, without recording all the variations of the others; in such cases the reader is warned by the formula "secutus sum (cod.) X".

Lemmata: Lemmata that are found in the manuscripts are followed by a full colon (:). If the manuscripts show significant variants or omissions, these are reported in the apparatus criticus. Lemmata supplied by me are followed by a square bracket (]); they are extracted from the poetic text of the manuscript(s) concerned, and so may often have an unfamiliar appearance. If there is serious doubt as to the readings there, this fact also is noted in the apparatus criticus. For glosses, the lemmata supplied normally consist of those words in the manuscript's poetic text over which the gloss is written.

Emendation, orthography, etc.: The orthography, accentuation, and punctuation found in the manuscripts have been brought into conformity with modern practice. Except in cases where the text or interpretation might be affected, such alterations are not noted. In the A-scholia the aim was to restore what the A-commentator

outside the basic group of "A" and DW, that to my knowledge contain a given scholium. For example, a scholium contained in BWY may very well occur in four or five others of the later *veteres* or mixed manuscripts (Section III, Groups iv and v) known to me; but unless BWY present an exceptionally doubtful text I shall not mention those others in my headings or apparatus criticus.

wrote, not what he ought to have written. I have therefore abstained from correcting his evident minor blunders from the parallel passages in the Medicean scholia, though this could often have been done (and the reader, if he wishes, can easily do it for himself by means of the cross-references). Nor have I attempted to "improve" his Greek style or syntax with reference to the Attic norms. A slightly different approach is demanded towards the minority scholia, especially to the Medicean, but also to others that seem to include ancient material in the form of quotations; here the aim should be to restore the scholium concerned, so far as possible, to its earliest form. Even in these, however, the uncertainties are so great that I have usually confined conjectural emendations to the apparatus criticus rather than introduce them into the text. *Ratio et res ipsa* are very well in dealing with a complete classical text, but in most of my material the *res* is so shaky at the edges that *ratio* must too often retire baffled before it. Many more conjectures than I have thought fit to record may be found in the *Appendix* and *Appendix Propagata* of Wecklein-Vitelli.

Symbols, Abbreviations, etc.: The symbols used for the individual manuscripts are given in the catalogue, Section III.

"A" = BCNPPdVXY through most of the *Prometheus*. Since the manuscripts B, N, and Y are deficient in certain parts, the following exceptions should be noted:

Prom. sch. 1-45a: "A" = BCNPPdVX.

sch. 197 med.-231a: "A" = CNPPdVXY.

sch. 843a-end: "A" = BCPPdVXY.

For "A" in the *Vita* and Prolegomena, see above, p. 52.

Mediceus = the Medicean manuscript, Laur. 32. 9; reference is to the hand of the *diorthota* unless otherwise noted.

Mediceum = Medicean scholium.

B (etc.) = the scribe who wrote the bulk of the scholia in cod. B (etc.); not necessarily, though in our manuscripts usually, the same scribe who wrote the poetic text (for exceptions, see Section III).

B*: the asterisk indicates that the note concerned has evidently been added by the scribe B after the completion of the first state of his text and scholia.

B¹ = reading of B before correction, or before addition of γρ note.

B^{pe} = reading of B after correction.

B^{yp} = note in B prefaced by the letters or compendium γρ (which may in theory stand for γράφεται, γράφει or γραπτέον, but in our manuscripts usually seems to stand for the first of these).

Bgl = interlinear gloss in B. Where several manuscripts share the same interlinear gloss, this is reported as "gll. in BXY" etc.

Bmarg = intramarginal note (*i.e.* a note written in the space between the poetic text and the regular scholia column, or anywhere in the outer margins) in B. Where several manuscripts share such a note, this is reported as "marg. in BXY" etc.

Cross-referencing: "= Mediceum 615" means that the passage concerned is identical, or identical but for minor verbal variants, with the Medicean scholium 615 or part of it.

"cf. Mediceum 615" means that the passage concerned closely resembles the Medicean scholium 615 or part of it.

add. = *addit* or *addunt*. This abbreviation simply means "contains in addition"; it does not imply that the material concerned has been subsequently added to the manuscripts.

Dind. = Dindorf, in his edition of the scholia.

edd. = consensus of the post-Renaissance editors of the complete scholia: Stanley, Schütz, and Dindorf.

nostrī or omnes nostrī = all the manuscripts used *for the particular scholium, gloss, or other item concerned*.

Weckl. = the edition of Wecklein-Vitelli.

Wil. = Wilamowitz.

() expansion of an abbreviation used in the manuscript.

< > letters supplied by modern editors.

<...> indicates that letters or words are assumed to be missing from the manuscripts.

... words omitted by the editor.

VITA AESCHYLI PROLEGOMENA AD PROMETHEUM SCHOLIA IN PROMETHEUM

- (1) Αἰσχύλος ὁ τραγικός γένει μὲν ἦν Ἀθηναῖος, Ἐλευσίνιος τῶν δῆμων, υἱὸς Εὐφορίωνος, Κυναιγεῖρου ἀδελφῆς καὶ Ἀμεινίου, ἐξ εὐπατριδῶν τὴν φύσιν. (2) νέος δὲ ἤρξατο τῶν τραγωidiῶν, καὶ πολὺ τοὺς πρὸ αὐτοῦ ὑπερῆρε κατὰ τὴν ποιήσιν καὶ τὴν διάθεσιν τῆς σκηνῆς, 5 τὴν τε λαμπρότητα τῆς χορηγίας καὶ τὴν σκευὴν τῶν ὑποκριτῶν, τὴν τε τοῦ χοροῦ σεμνότητα· ὡς καὶ Ἀριστοφάνης· ἀλλ' ὁ πρῶτος τῶν Ἑλλήνων πυργώσας ῥήματα σεμνά, καὶ κοσμήσας τραγικὴν κλῆρον». (3) συνεχρόνισε δὲ Πινδάρῳ, γεγονὸς κατὰ τὴν μ' Ὀλυμπιάδα. (4) γενναῖον δὲ αὐτὸν φασί, καὶ μετασχεῖν ὁμολογοῦσι τῆς ἐν Μαραθῶνι 10 μάχης σὺν τῷ ἀδελφῷ Κυναιγεῖρῳ, τῆς τε ἐν Σαλαμῖνι ναυμαχίας. (5) κατὰ δὲ τὴν σύνθεσιν τῆς ποιήσεως ζηλοῖ τὸ ἀδρὸν αἰεὶ πλάσμα, ὀνομαστοποιῶν τε καὶ ἐπιθέτοις, ἔτι δὲ καὶ μεταφοραῖς, καὶ πᾶσι τοῖς δυναμένοις ὄγκον τῇ φράσει περιθεῖναι, χρώμενος. αἱ τε διαθέσεις τῶν δραμάτων οὐ πολλὰς αὐτῷ περιπέτειας καὶ πλοκάς ἔχουσιν, ὡς παρὰ

Commentarius A (= BCDNPPdV [in hoc permulta evanida] WXXc): Titulus incertus: Αἰσχύλου γένος PteV; γεν. Αἰσχ. CPi (add. τοῦ τραγικοῦ); Αἰσχύλου βίβλος τοῦ τραγικοῦ προκρίτου· ἥς καὶ καταρχάς καὶ γένος τοῦ τρ N: in ceteris aut numquam erat aut nunc quidem videri non potest. 1 γένει μὲν ἦν] τὸ μὲν γένος ἦν PPD; γένος μὲν ἔστιν X. 1-2 τῶν δῆμων] τῶν δῆμων DVWacX. 2 Κυν. ἀδ.] inverso ordine PPD. 4 αὐτοῦ] ἐκιντοῦ CpeWXXc. 4 κατὰ] κατὰ τε D; κατὰ γε B. 6 post Ἀριστοφ. add. PPD: φησὶ περὶ τούτου (αὐτοῦ) Pd]. 7 κλῆρον omnes nostri praeter D; λῆρον D et codd. Aristoph. (Ran. 1004 sq.). 8 συνεχρόνισεν(v) omnes nostri (etiam Mediceus, pace Wil. et Murr.). 9 ὁμολο- γοῦσι] om. DX. 10 post ναυμ. add. BX: σὺν τῷ νεωτέρῳ ἀδελφῷ Ἀμεινίᾳ, καὶ τῆς ἐν Πλαταιαῖς (Πλαταις X) πλῆρωσας 11 textus incertus; σύνθεσιν BDNX; θέαν cet. 12 καὶ μεταφ.] καὶ om. DX. 13 δυναμένοις: hic deficit X. 13 ordo περιθ. τ. φρσ. PPDc.

Locī, ubi Mediceus a textu Commentarii A differt: Titulus in Mediceo: Αἰσχύλου βίβλος. 1 ἦν] ἔστιν (= X). 1-2 τῶν δῆμων Med. (= DVWacX). 2 Κυναι-] Κυνε-. 2 καὶ Ἀμ.] om. DX. 4 αὐτοῦ] ἐκιντοῦ (= CpeWXXc). 4 ὑπερῆρε] -εν (talīa amplius non notantur). 4 κατὰ] κατὰ τε (cf. DB). 7 κλῆρον] λῆρον (= D). 9 ὁμολογοῦσι] om. (= DX). 10 Κυναι-] Κυνε-. 10 post ναυμ. add. Mediceus: σὺν τῷ νεωτέρῳ τῶν ἀδελφῶν Ἀμεινίᾳ, καὶ τῆς ἐν Πλαταιαῖς ναυμαχίας (sic). Cf. BX. 11 σύνθεσιν et Med. 12 καὶ μεταφ.] καὶ om. (= DX).

τοὺς νεωτέρους· μόνον γὰρ ζῆλοϊ τὸ βάρος τοῖς προσώποις, ἀρχαῖον εἶναι κρίνων τοῦτο τὸ μέρος μεγαλοπρεπές τε καὶ ἥρωικόν, τὸ δὲ παν-
 οῦργον κομψοπρεπές τε καὶ γυναικολογικὸν ἀλλότριον τῆς τραγωδίας
 5 παρὰ Ἀριστοφάνους. (6) ἐν μὲν γὰρ τῇ Νιδῇ ἕως τρίτης ἡμέρας ἐπακαθυμένη τῷ πᾶφι τὸν παῖδον οὐδὲν φθέγγει ἐγκεκαλυμμένη·
 ἐν δὲ τοῖς τοῦ Ἑκτορος Λουτροῖς ἐγκεκαλυμμένος ὁμοίως ὁ Ἀχιλλεύς οὐ φθέγγεται, πλὴν ἐν ἀρχαῖς ὀλίγα πρὸς Ἑρμῆν ἀμοιβαῖα. (7) διδ
 10 ἐκλογαὶ μὲν παρ' αὐτῷ τῇ κατασκευῇ διαφέρουσιν ἀπαιτολαὶ ἀν εὐρεθεῖν, γινώμει δὲ ἡ συμπάθεια ἢ ἄλλο τι τῶν δυναμένων εἰς δάκρυον ἀπαγαγεῖν οὐ πάν-
 ταῖς τε γὰρ οὔσαι καὶ τοῖς μύθοις πρὸς ἔκπληξιν τερατώδη μᾶλλον ἢ πρὸς ἀπάτην κέχρηται. (8) ἀπὴρ δὲ εἰς Ἰέρωνα τὸν Σικελίας
 15 τεθνηκότας ἐλαγείῃ ἡσθητοῖς μετέχειν θέλει, ὁ τοῦ Αἰσχύλου, ὅς ἔφαμεν, ἐστὶν ἀλλότριον. (9) τινὲς δὲ φασιν ἐν τῇ ἐπιδείξει τὸν Εὐμένειον σποράδην εἰσαγαγόντα τὸν χορὸν τοσοῦτον ἐκπλῆξαι τὸν δῆμον ὥστε τὰ μὲν νῆπια ἐκψύσαι, τὰ δὲ ἔμβρυα ἐξαμβλωθῆναι, ἐλθὼν τοίνυν εἰς Σικελίαν, Ἰέρω-
 20 νος τότε τὴν Αἴτην κτίζοντας, ἐπεδείξατο τὰς Αἴτνας, οἰανίζόμενος βίαν ἀγαθὴν τοῖς συνοικοῦσι τὴν πόλιν. (10) καὶ σφόδρα τῷ τυράννῳ Ἰέρωνι καὶ τοῖς Γελώσις τιμηθεῖς, ἐπιζήσας τρίτον ἔτος τοῦτον ἐτελευτα τὸν πρόπον· αὐτοῖς χελώνην ἀρπάσας, ὅς ἐγκατέστη γενέσθαι τῆς χελώνης

Commentarius A (= BCDNPPdVWXc): 1 textus incertus; τοῖς προσώποις, tantum, CNWXC; περιτιθέναι τοῖς προσ. BD cum Mediceo; τοῖς προσ. περιτιθέναι PpD. 1 ἀρχαῖον: hic deficit D. 5 παρὰ περί VW. 5 Ἀριστοφάνους· -ει BXC. 5 τρίτης ἡμέρας omnes nostri (et V). 7 Λουτροῖς omnes nostri (et V). 9 πᾶμολλοι· πᾶμολλοι (sic) C, πᾶμολλοι N. 10 ἀπαγαγεῖν ἐπαγαγεῖν P. 12 εἰς πρὸς B. 12-13 τὸν Σικ. τυρ. om. N. 18 εἰσαγαγόντα] εἰσαγόντα PpD. 18 ὥστε] ὡς BN. 20 Αἴτνας] Αἰτναί(ας) P. 21 αἰτίας PpD. 21 συνοικοῦσι] συνοικίζουσι PpD. 21 τῷ τῷ τε CNP. 22 post ἔτος add. PpD: γηραιός. 22-23] ordo ἐτελ. τουτ. τ. τροπ. PpD. 23: post ἀτέος add. BC: γὰρ. 23 sq. τῆς χελ. τῆς οὐρ.] τῆς ἄγρας N; ταύτης PpD.

Mediceus: 1 τοῖς προσώποις] περιτιθέναι τοῖς προσ. 5 Ἀριστοφάνους] terminatio nominis incerta. 5 τριτ. ἡμ.] τρίτου μέρους. 7 ἐν δὲ] ἐν τε. 7 Λουτροῖς] Λύτροις. 7 ἐγκεκαλυμμένος... Ἀχιλλεύς] Ἀχιλλεύς ὁμοίως ἐγκεκαλυμμένος hoc ordine. 9 πᾶμολλοι] πᾶμολλοι (cf. CN). 10 ἀπαγαγεῖν] ἀγαγεῖν. 12 εἰς] ὡς. 12-13 τὸν Σικ. τυρ. om. (= N). 14 τῷ Σορ.] τῷ om. 18 ὥστε] ὡς (= BN). 20 τότε] τε. 21 συνοικίζουσι] συνοικίζουσι (= PpD). 21 τῷ τῷ τε (= CNP). 22 post ἔτος add.: γηραιός (= PpD). 22-23] ordo ἐτελ. τουτ. τ. τροπ. (= PpD). 23 post ἀτέος add.: γὰρ (= BC). 23 sq. τῆς χελ. τῆς οὐρ.] τῆς ἄγρας (= N).

τῆς οὐρᾶς οὐκ ἴσχυεν, ἀφήσει κατὰ πετρῶν, αὐτῆς συνλίσσασιν τὸ δέμα· ἢ δὲ ἐνεθείσα κατὰ τοῦ ποιητοῦ φρονεῖται αὐτὴν. χρησθεὶς δὲ ἦν αὐτῷ δαθείς οὕτως· οὐδράνιν σε βέλους κατακτανεῖν. (11) ἀποθανόντα δὲ Γελῶσι πολυτελῶς ἐν τοῖς δημοσίοις μνήμασι θάψαντες ἐτίμησαν μεγα-
 5 λοπρεπῶς, ἐπιγράφαντες τοῦτο·

«Αἰσχύλον Εὐφρόνιον Ἀθηναῖον τῷδε κείθει
 μνήμα καταφθιμένον πυραφρόριον πέλας·
 ἀλλήν δ' εὐδοκίμον Μαραθῶνιον ἔλσας ἀν εἰποι,
 καὶ βαθυχαίτρεϊς Μῆδος ἐπιστάμενον».

10 εἰς τὸ μνῆμα δὲ φοιτῶντες ὅσοις ἐν τραγωδίαις ἦν ὁ βίος ἐνῆργζον τε καὶ τὰ δράματα ὑπεκρίνοντο. (12) Ἀθηναῖοι δὲ τοσοῦτον ἡγάπησαν Αἰσχύλον ὅς ψηφίσασθαι μετὰ θάνατον αὐτοῦ τὸν βουλευόμενον διδάσκων τὰ Αἰσχύλου χορὸν λαμβάνειν. (13) ἐβίωσε δὲ ἐτη ζγ', ἐν οἷς ἐποίησε δράματα 6', καὶ ἐπὶ τοῖς σατυρικῇ ἀμφὶ τὰ ε'. νίκας δὲ τὰς πάσας
 15 εἰλήρει γ'· οὐκ ὀλίγας δὲ μετὰ τελευτὴν νίκας ἀπῆνεργατο.

SUPPLEMENTA IN VITAM AESCHYLII

Supplementum (a): (14) πρῶτος Αἰσχύλος πάθει γενικωτάτους τὴν

Commentarius A (= BCNPPdVWXc): 1 αὐτῇ] αὐτὴν PpD. 1 συνλίσσασιν] συνλίσσων PpD. 2 ἢ δὲ ἐνεθείσα] τοῦ δέματος δὲ ἐνεθέντος B. 3 κατακτανεῖ: sic omnes nostri excerpto C (κατατεῖ). 3 ἀποθανόντα] -ος CVXC. 5 τοῦτω] τοῦτο PpD; οὕτως C. 7 sic nostri, nisi quod πυροφόριον B (recte), πυροφόριον Xc, et ἑτέας BXC. Vera lectio πυροφόριον Γέλας petitur e Plutarcho. 8 ἄλλος] ἄλλος CNPp. 10 post ὅσους add. PpD: 13 χορὸν] ἄν. 10 ἐγγ. τε] ἐνῆργζον τε VWXC; ἐνομίζοντο C. 13 χορὸν] χρυσὸν BPpD. 13 ἐβίωσε] ἐβίω PpD; ἐβίω B. 13 ζγ'] ἐξηκοντα καὶ πέντε PpD; εἴ' καὶ πρὶς B. 15 εἰλήρει] εἰλαρε B ut vid. 15 γ' vel ἑκα καὶ τρεῖς plerique; τριακταῖς B. 16 sqq.] Supplementum (a) partem fuisse Commentarii A vere simile est, quamquam abest a PpD. Habent BCNWXc.

Mediceus: 1 αὐτῇ] αὐτὴν (= PpD). 1-2 τὸ δέμα... ἐνεθ-
 θέισα] τοῦ δέματος· ἐνεθέντος δὲ (cf. B). 2-3 χορὸς... οὕτως
 θεῖσας] τοῦ δέματος· ἐνεθέντος δὲ (cf. B). 3 κατακτανεῖ] κατακτανεῖ. 5 τοῦτω] οὕτως
 χρηστῶς] χρηστῶς δὲ ἦν. 3 κατακτανεῖ] κατακτανεῖ. 5 τοῦτω] οὕτως
 (cf. C). 6 Ἀθηναῖον] Ἀθηναῖον. 7 πυρ.] παραφόριον. 7
 πέλας] et Mediceus. 8 ἄλλος] ἄλλος (= CNPp). 10 ἐν] om.
 13 ἐβίωσε] ἐβίω (= PpD. cf. B). 15 εἰλήρει] εἰλαρε (cf. B).
 15 γ'] τριακταῖς (cf. B). 17 γενικωτάτους] γενικωτάτους.

τραγωδιαν ᾗδ' ἔφησε, τὴν τε σκηνὴν ἐκόσμησε καὶ τὴν ὕψιν τῶν θεωμένων
κατέπληξε τῇ λαμπρότητι, γραφαῖς καὶ μηχαναῖς, βωμοῖς τε καὶ τάφοις,
σάλπιγγιν, εἰδώλοις, Ἑρινύσιν, τοὺς τε ὑποκριτὰς † χειρὶ σκεπτάσας καὶ
τῷ σὺρματι ἐξογκώσας, μεῖζοσι τε τοῖς καθόρνοις μετεωρίσας. (15)
5 ἐχρήσατο δὲ ὑποκριτῇ πρῶτα μὲν Κλεάνδρῳ, ἔπειτα δὲ καθὼ δεύτερον
αὐτῷ προσήψε Μυωνίσκον τὸν Χαλκιδεῖα· τὸ δὲ τρίτον ὑποκριτὴν αὐτὸς
ἐφείρεν, ὡς καὶ Δικαίρχος δὲ Μεσσηνίος, Σοφοκλῆς. (16) τὸ δὲ ἄπλοῦν
τῆς δραματοποιίας εἰ μὲν τις πρὸς τοὺς μετ' αὐτὸν λογίζεται, φαῖλον † μὲν
ὑπολαμβάνοιτο † καὶ ἀπραγμάτευτον· εἰ δὲ πρὸς τοὺς ἀνωτέρω, θαυμάσειε
10 τῆς ἐπινοίας τὸν ποιητὴν καὶ τῆς εὐρέσεως. † οὕτω δὲ δοκεῖ τελεωτέρας
τραγωδίας ποιητῆς ὁ Σοφοκλῆς γεγονέναι, ὁρθῶς μὲν δοκεῖ· λογισθέντα
δὲ ὅτι πολλῶν χαλεπώτερον ἢν ἐπὶ Θέσπιδι, Φρυνίχῳ τε καὶ Χοιρίλῳ ἐς
τασόνδε μεγέθους τὴν τραγωδίαν προσαγαγὴν ἢ † ἐπὶ Αἰσχύλῳ εἰπόντος †
ἐς τὴν τοῦ Σοφοκλέους ἐλθεῖν τελειώτητα.

15 *Supplementum* (b): (17) ἐπίγραμμα γραφὴν εἰς τὸν τάφον Αἰσχύλου·
ἀετοῦ ἐξ ὀνύχων βρέγμα τυπεῖς ἔθωνεν.

Commentarius A (= BCNVWXC): 3 χειρὶ omnes nostri (et V, et
Mediceus; χειρὶ coni. Robertellus, xerisi Bodius). 6 τὸ δὲ τὸν
δὲ N. 7 ὡς καὶ omnes nostri (et V). 7 Μεσσηνίος: sic omnes
nostri (et V). 9 ὑπολαμβάνοιτο - οὐτο C. 10 οὕτω) ὅτε N.
12 χαλεπώτερον] - οὐ C. 12 Χοιρίλῳ - ἰλλῳ BNV(?). 12 ἐς
(non etc) omnes nostri. 13 τασόνδε) τὸσόνδε his accentibus
BWXC. 13 ἐπὶ Αἰσχύλῳ εἰπόντος omnes nostri (ἐπὶ Αἰσχύλῳ
εἰπόντος coni. Nauck ap. Ritschl-Schoell, ed. *Septem* [1875], p. 6).
14 ἐς τῇ εἰς τὴν BN. 15 sqq.: Supplementum (b) praebet
BCNPPdVWXC. In PPd post *Vitae* par. 13 collocatur (titulus:
ἐπεὶ ἐπίγραμμα κ.τ.λ.) in B post Suppl. (e); in ceteris post Suppl.
(a). 16 ἔθωνεν omnes nostri.

Mediceus: 3 Ἑρινύσιν] Ἑρινύσι 5 πρῶτα] πρῶτω 5 καθὼ]
καὶ τὸν. 6 Μυωνίσκῳ] Μυνίσκῳ. 6 τὸ δὲ] τὸν δὲ (= N).
7 ἐφείρεν] ἐξ-. 7 ὡς καὶ] ὡς δὲ. 7 Μεσσηνίος et Mediceus.
9 ὑπολαμβάνοιτο] ἐκλαμβάνοιτο. 10 οὕτω] ὅτω recte (cf. N). 10
τελειώτερας] - ὠτέρως. 11 ὁ Σοφ.] ὁ οἰμ. 12 χαλεπώτερον] - οὐ
(= C). 12 Φρυν.] Φρυνίχῳ. 13 τασόνδε] τὸσόνδε his accentibus
(= BWXC). 12 προσαγ.] προσαγ. 13 εἰπόντος] εἰπόντα. 14
ἐς τῇ] εἰς τὴν (= BN). 14 τοῦ Σοφ.] τοῦ οἰμ. 15 ἐπίγραμμα...
Αἰσχύλου] ἐπιγέγραπται τῷ τάφῳ αὐτοῦ. 16 ἔθωνεν] ἔθωνεν.

Supplementum (c): codices Mediceus, La, O: (18) ῥασιὼν ὑπὸ Ἱέρωνος
ἀξιοθέντα ἀναδιδοῦν τοὺς Πέρσας ἐν Σικελίᾳ καὶ ἰλίαν
εἰδοικμείν.

Supplementum (d): codices Mediceus, D, La, O, V: EK THΣ

5 ΜΟΥΣΙΚΗΣ ΙΣΤΟΡΙΑΣ: ταύτῃ καὶ ἀριστος εἰς
τραγωδίαν Αἰσχύλος κρίνεται, ὅτι εἰσάγει πρόσωπα
μεγάλα καὶ ἀξιώγρεα. καὶ τινες ἤδη τῶν τραγωδιῶν
αὐτοῦ διὰ μόνων οἰκονομοῦνται θεῶν, καθάπερ οἱ
Προμηθεῖς· τὰ γὰρ δράματα συμπληροῦσιν οἱ προσβύ-
10 ταιοὶ τῶν θεῶν, καὶ ἔστι τὰ ἀπὸ τῆς σκηνῆς καὶ τῆς
ἄρχηστρας θεῖα πάντα πρόσωπα.

Supplementum (e): codices Mediceus, B, O, V, X: (19) τῶν ποιη-
μάτων αὐτῶν αὐτὸς εἰς διεξοδικὰ καὶ διηγηματικά καὶ ἀπαγ-
γελτικά, αὐτὸς δὲ δραματικά καὶ μιμητικά, αὐτὸς δὲ ἐξ ἁμφοῦν,

15 αὐτὸς δὲ μόνων δραματικά· αὐτὰ γὰρ ἐνεργεῖ καὶ λέγει ἅμα
τὰ πρόσωπα, καὶ αὐτὰ τὸ κύριον ἔχει. διὰ τοῦτο αἱ τῶν
δραμάτων ἐπιγραφαὶ προσγράφονται τοῦ ποιητοῦ· «Νύμφη
Αἰσχύλου». «Ὀμήρου» δὲ «Γιάντ» μικτὰ γὰρ εἰσιν
αἱ ποιήσεις † αὐτῶν.

App. crit. in Supplementa (c), (d) et (e): *Supplementum* (c) hoc
loco reddendum esse videbatur, quamvis in nullo codice Commen-
tarii A exstet. Cf. sch. Aristoph. *Ran.* 1028. *Supplementum* (d)

collocatur post Suppl. (c). Mediceo ordinem secutus; DLAO hic illic
inter *Vitae* Supplementa ponunt. V inter Prolegomena ad *Prom.* (b)
et Suppl. (e). *Supplementum* (e) quo ordine poni debeat,
incertum; secutus sum ordinem codicum BV. Post Prolegomena ad
Prom. (b) collocat Mediceus et O; seorsum in imo fol. 25R habet
X. Primae traegodiae titulo primitus adscriptum esse censet Wil.
4-5: titulum om. D. 8 διὰ μόνων O; διὰ δαμόνων (sic) La; δα-
μόνων Mediceus DV. 9-10 τὰ γὰρ... θεῶν] om. D. 10 καὶ
ἐστὶ καὶ ὅτι D. 12: ante τῶν ποιμν. add. O: τὰ εἰδη. 15 αὐτὰ
γὰρ] αὐτοὺς γὰρ B; αὐτὰ O. 16 κύριος Mediceus X; κύριος
BV; κύριος O. 16-19: pugae haud admodum dissimiles inve-
niuntur in *Excerptis de Comodia* VIII. 1 (*Aeli Donati Commentum*
Terenti ed. P. Wessner, Leipzig 1902, Vol. I, p. 28). 17 προσγ-
ράφονται Mediceus V; προσγράφονται OX; γράφονται B. 18 post
Αἰσχύλου plenam interpunctionem adiacet. Tum in 19 pro αὐτῶν
(codd. omnes) scripsim αὐτοῦ, ut fidei sensus: «nam eius (sc.
Homeri) carmina mixti sunt generis <in quo poetae nomen prae-
scribere debemus.»

Supplementum (f): codex W: τί ἐστι δρᾶμα; μίμησις τῶν προγεγονότων πραγμάτων. πόθεν δρᾶμα; ἐπὶ τοῦ μεμελημένως δρᾶσθαι ἐν θεάτροις.

App. crit. in *Supplementum* (f): 2 μεμελημένως scripsi; μεμλώς W.

PROLEGOMENA AD PROMETHEUM

secundum Commentarium A

- (a) ΥΠΟΘΕΣΙΣ: Προμηθέως ἐν Σκυθίᾳ δεδεμένου διὰ τὸ κελοσφέναι τὸ πῦρ πυθάνεται. Ἰὼ πλανώμενη, κατ' Αἰγυπτὸν γενομένη ἐκ τῆς ἐπαφῆσεως τοῦ Διὸς τέσσεται τὸν Ἑσπερον. Ἐρμῆς τε παράγεται ἀπειλῶν αὐτῇ κεραυνωθῆσθαι, ἐὰν μὴ εἴπῃ τὰ μέλλοντα ἔσεσθαι τῷ Δίῳ καὶ τέλος βροντῆς γενομένης ἀφανῆς γίνεται ὁ Προμηθεύς.
5 κεῖται δὲ ἡ μυθοποιία ἐν παρεχβάσει παρὰ Σοφοκλεῖ ἐν Κύβητι· παρὰ δ' Εὐριπίδῃ ὁλοῦς οὐ κεῖται.
ἡ μὲν σκηνὴ τοῦ δράματος ὑπόκειται ἐν Σκυθίᾳ ἐπὶ τῷ Καυκάσιον ὄρος· ὁ δὲ χορὸς συνέστηκεν ἐξ Ὀκεανίδων γυναικῶν νυμφῶν. τὸ δὲ κεφάλαιον
10 αὐτοῦ ἐστὶ Προμηθέως δέσις.

- (b) *Correctio Argumenti*: ἰστέον ὅτι οὐ κατὰ τὸν κοινὸν λόγον ἐν Καυκάσῳ φησὶ δεδέσθαι τὸν Προμηθέα, ἀλλὰ πρὸς τοῖς Εὐρωπαίοις τέρμασι τοῦ Ὀκεανοῦ, ὡς ἀπὸ τῶν πρὸς τὴν Ἰὼ λεγομένων ἐστὶ συμβαλεῖν.

Commentarius A (= BCDPPDVWXc): Prolegom. (a): 1 ὑποθ. om. BCDVX; add. τοῦ δράματος PPdW; add. Αἰσχύλου Προμηθέως Δεσμώντων Xc. 2 πλανώμενη] πλανώμενη καὶ BCdVW, corruptum corruptantes; vide ad 2 proxim. 2 γενομένη ἐκ nostri praeter PPd. Sic scripserunt et Mediceus et, credo, auctor Commentarii A. Bene paradoxon emendant PPd (et cod. K), qui ἐκ hic omittunt, sed post 5 πλανώμενη addunt. 4 post Δίῳ add. PPd (et K et La): πρότερος γὰρ ὁ Προμηθεύς ὡς ἐξωσθήσεται ὁ Ζεὺς τῆς ἀρχῆς ὑπὸ τίνος οὐκ εἶναι οὐλοῦ. 4-5 καὶ τέλος] τέλος δὲ PPd (et K et La). 9 γυναικῶν] om. DPPd. 11 sqq.: Prolegom. (b). Hanc notam om. B, habent ceteri. In CDPPd sequitur Argumentum, quem ordinem servavi; in ceteris collocatur aut in initio Prolegomenon ad *Prom.* aut in fine. Vide etiam sch. 1b, ubi iterum in codd. invenitur. 11 post ἰστέον add. PPdW: δὲ. 11 οὐ om. CDPdXc. 11 τὸν κοιν.] τὸν om. VXC. 12 φησὶ] φασὶ PPdV. 13 τέρμασι] μέρεσι DPPd; cf. sch. 1b. 13 ἐστὶ] ἐξεστὶ PPd. 13-14 συμβαλεῖν] ἐμβαλεῖν CV(?)WXc.

Mediceus: Prolegom. (a): 6 κεῖται δὲ] δὲ om. 9 γυναικῶν] om. (= DPPd). 11 sqq.: Prolegom. (b). Haec nota invenitur in Mediceo inter Suppl. in *Vitam* (d) et (e); repetitur etiam sub textum *Promethei* v. 11 (vide sch. 1d). 11: ἐπὶ] ὡς. 11 τὸν κοινὸν] τὸν om. (= VXC).

(c) ΤΑ ΤΟΥ ΔΡΑΜΑΤΟΣ ΠΡΟΣΩΠΑ: Κράτος καὶ Βία· "Ηφαιστος·
 χορός Ὁκεανίδων· Προμηθεύς· Ὁκεανός· Γῆ· Ἡρακλῆς· Ἐρμῆς·
 Ἰὼ Ἰνάχου.

(d): codices BCD: τὸ Κράτος καὶ ἡ Βία προλογίζει.

1 sqq.: Prolegom. (c); habent BCDVWXc; om. PpD, nisi quod
 in P supplevit manus recentissima. 2] ordo in C: Προμ., χορ.
 Ὁκεανίδων, Ὁκεανός (recte, si ad ordinem scaenam ingredientium
 spectes). 2: post Ὁκεανός C habet Ἐρμῆς; tum in imo folio
 adiecit Γῆ, Ἡρακλῆς, Ἰὼ Ἰνάχου. 2-3] ordo in B: Ἰὼ Ἰνάχου,
 Ἐρμῆς (recte, si ad ordinem scaenam ingredientium spectes).
 3 Ἰνάχου BCD; om. VWXc.

Mediceus: 1-3: var. lect. nulla. 4 Prolegom. (d): om.

SCHOLIA IN PROMETHEUM

1a ἡθονός μὲν ἐς τηλοῦρόν: Διὰ τὸ πολὺ τοῦ ὅρου ἐκάλεισεν αὐτὴ τηλοῦρόν·
 τὸ ἐπιπολὺ διῆκον καὶ ἔλκον τὰ οἰκεία ἔρια μακράν. ἡ διὰ τὸ ὕψος· ἀφ'
 οὗ πόρρω τις ὄραν δύναται. A.

Lemma: N (εἰς) X; om. cet.

b Ἰστέον δὲ ὅτι ἐν τῷ Καυκάσῳ φασὶ δεδῆσθαι τὸν Προμηθεά, ἀλλὰ πρὸς
 τοῖς Εὐρωπαίοις μέρεσι τοῦ Ὁκεανοῦ, ὡς ἀπὸ τῶν πρὸς Ἰὼ λεγομένων
 ἔστι συνιδεῖν. A (contuli et DW).

Ita fere omnes nostri, post 1a; melius traditur in *Prolegomenis* ad
Prom. (b), et hoc loco a Mediceo 1d.

1 φασὶ] φησὶ PPdW. 1-2 ἀλλὰ... Ὁκεανῷ] πρὸς τοῖς Εὐρωπαίοις
 μέρεσι δὲ τοῦ Ὁκεανοῦ, καὶ οὐκ ἀλλαχοῦ PPd. 3 ἔστι] ἔνεστι BDP¹⁷.

c Mediceus gl: τηλοῦρόν] Εἰς τὸν Καύκασον.

d Mediceus: Ἰστέον ὅτι οὐ κατὰ τὸν κοινὸν λόγον ἐν
 Καυκάσῳ φησὶ δεδῆσθαι τὸν Προμηθεά, ἀλλὰ πρὸς
 τοῖς Εὐρωπαίοις τέμασι τοῦ Ὁκεανοῦ, ὡς ἀπὸ τῶν
 πρὸς τὴν Ἰὼ λεγομένων ἔστι συμβαλεῖν.

In imo margine haec habet Mediceus, ita ut sub *Prom.* 11 collocen-
 tur. Cf. 1b adn.

e P* (ante 1a): τηλοῦρόν: Τὸ τῆλε καὶ μακράν τῶν
 ὀρίων ἡμῶν. ἡ παρὰ τὸ τῆλε ὄραν διὰ τὸ ὕψος. ἡ
 τηλοῦρόν, τὸ ἐπιπολὺ διῆκον.

f CPPdVW (continuatur cum 1b): ἈΛΛΩΣ· τηλο-
 ρὸν εἶπεν εἰς τὸ ἀπαραμύθητον τοῦ δεδησμένου. καὶ
 Σοφοκλῆς τὸ αὐτὸ περὶ Φιλοκτήτου λέγει.

2-3 = Mediceum 2b, ubi aptior videtur esse *Philoctetis* citatio;
 cf. et 2a 1-3.

g CPPdW: Εἰς τὸ τηλοῦ τὸν ὅρον ἔχον, ὃ ἔστι πόρρω·
 τοὔτεστι τὸ μακράν ὥκισμένον.

h (1-4) BBbWzf: νοῦς τοιοῦτος· αὐτὸν ἤλθομεν ἡ Βία καὶ τὸ

Κράτος εἰς τὸν οἶμον τὸν ἄβαντον, ὃ "Ἡφαιστε, περ-
 σσάντες τὴν γῆν τὴν μακρὰν τῆς Καυκάσου θροῦς
 χθονὸς εἰς τὴν οἶμον τὴν Σκυθικὴν.» καὶ γὰρ παρὰ τὰ
 5 Εὐρωπαϊκὰ μέρη ἀνεσκολοπίσθη ὁ Προμηθεύς. «οὐκ
 ἐνδέχεται οὖν βραδύνειν σε, ὃ "Ἡφαιστε, ἀλλὰ πληροῦν
 τὰς ἐπιτολάς ἅς σοι ὁ πατὴρ ἐκέλευε Ζεὺς.» ἢ οὕτως.
 «ὃ "Ἡφαιστε, χρὴ φροντίζειν τὸν ἐπιτολῶν τοῦ Διὸς.»

Potest fuisse hoc scholium pars commentarii A, sed extrusum
 esse turba notarum initio fabulae adscriptarum. Codices Bb et Zf
 tantum e Turyn (pp. 64, 95) novi.
 2 et 4 οἶμον hac aspiratione W ut vid. 3 post μακρὰν add. W:
 ὁδόν. 6 οὐκ W; γούδ BBB. πληροῦν ἐκπληροῦν W.

2a Σκυθὴν ἐς οἶμον: Τὴν Σκυθικὴν ὁδόν. ἵνα γὰρ ἀπαρμύθητος εἴη ὁ
 Προμηθεύς, διὰ τοῦτο αὐτὸν ἐκέλευε ἄγουσιν. καὶ Σοφοκλῆς τὸ αὐτὸ
 περὶ Φιλοκτήτου λέγει. ἢ διὰ τοῦτο «Σκυθικὴν ὁδόν» εἶπε, διότι Σκύθαι
 κατόικουν τὸν Καυκάσον. ἢ διὰ τὸ ἄγριον καὶ ἀπάνθρωπον τοῦ τόπου.
 5 ὅτι δὲ τοιοῦτος ὁ τόπος ἐκεῖνος, ὁδὸν ἀπὸ τοῦ «ἄβαντον εἰς ἐρημίαν.»
 A (om. C; contuli et DW).

2-3 καὶ Σοφ. . . λέγει DNX; καὶ Σοφ. tantum VW; totam sen-
 tentiam om. BPPd. Cf. Medicum 2b, et 1f, et S. Phil. 2. 5
 ἐκεῖνος ἐκέλευε PPDW. 5 post τοῦ add. PPDW. εἰπέη.

b Medicus: Τοῦτο εἰς τὸ ἀπαρμύθητον τοῦ δευθε-
 μένου. καὶ Σοφοκλῆς τὸ αὐτὸ περὶ Φιλοκτήτου λέγει.

3a Medicus et D: ἐπιστολάς: Διγῶς φασὶν Ἀθηναῖοι,
 ἐπιστολάς καὶ ἐντολάς.

Lemma om. Medicus. 1 διγῶς D; δι cum compendio Medicus;
 διγῶ add.

b P*Xc: ἐπιστολάς ἐπιτέλλειν τὸ προστάσσειν καὶ
 ἐντέλλεσθαι. ἐξ αὐτοῦ δέ, προσθέσει τοῦ σ, ἐπιστολῇ
 ἢ ἐντολῇ.

Eisdem verbis utitur Eustathius ad II 1. 25, addito παρ' Αἰσχύλου
 post τοῦ σ.

5a τὸν λεωργόν: Τὸν Προμηθεά λέγει, τὸν ὀφειλοντα γενέσθαι ἔργον λάων
 (ἦτοι λίθων), οἵνεκ τὸν ἄξιον λευσθῆναι. ἢ τὸν ἔργον ἔχοντα τοὺς λαοὺς
 ἀπαγγέλλειν τὰ τῶν θεῶν ἔργα καὶ βουλευμάτα. ἢ τὸν τοὺς λαοὺς

ἐργασάμενον (ἡγῶν τὸ τῶν ἀνθρώπων πλῆθος). οὗτος γὰρ μυθεύεται
 πλάσαι τὸν ἀνθρώπων. A.

1 cf. Medicum 5b. 1-2 λάων . . . λευσθῆναι] λαῶν (λαῶν hoc
 accentu Pd) οἵνεκ τὸν ἄξιον λευσθῆναι PPD. 3 ἐργ. καὶ βουλ.]
 ἔργα καὶ μυστήρια PPD. 4-5 οὗτος . . . ἀνθρώπων] μυθεύεται γὰρ
 ἐκ λίθων πλάσαι τοὺς ἀνθρώπων PPD.

Medicus: Λάων ἔργον ὀφειλοντα γενέσθαι.

1 λάων hoc accentu coni. Cobet, cf. 5a 1.

P*WXcYa: ἐν ἀρχήτοις πέτραις: Τοῦτο δηλοῖ τὸ
 ἐκ δευτέρου εἰρημένον «πέτραις»· οὐ μόνον ταῖς πέτραις
 οὐσαὶ ὑψηλοκρήμνους, ἀλλὰ καὶ πέτραις ἐμπέδους καὶ
 στερεαῖς. εἰσι γὰρ ἐν ἔρεσι πέτραις εὐθραυστοι καὶ
 σμωφάδεις.

Lemma: πέτραις: sic nostri, et codd. omnes in textu poetico.
 2 εἰρημένον XcYa; om. PW. 3 ἐμπέδους καὶ] ἐπέδους Xc.
 4 post πέτραις lectio incerta: PW evanidi; εὐθραυστοι tantum Xc;
 ἀθροῖτοι (sic) καὶ σμωφάδεις Ya.

7a (7-9) τὸ σὺν γὰρ ἄνθος: Ταῦτα πρὸς ἐρεθισμὸν τοῦ Ἡρακλείτου φασὶ τὸ
 Κράτος καὶ ἡ Βία, ἵνα σπουδαῖον αὐτὸν ἀπεργάζωνται πρὸς τὴν τοῦ
 Προμηθεύς ἀνασκόλοισιν. ἴσον δὲ τοῦτο ὡς εἰ ἔλεγον ὅτι «τὸν σὺν
 κόσμον καὶ καλλωπισμὸν ἀπέλευσε.» ὁ γὰρ Προμηθεύς κλέψας τὸ πῦρ ἀπὸ
 5 τοῦ Διὸς, ἔγνωστον ὅν περὶ τοὺς ἀνθρώπους, καὶ διὰ τοῦτο δυσπορίστους
 αὐτοῖς τὰς τέχνας ποιοῦν, δέδωκε τοὺς ἀνθρώπους, ὡς ἂν δι' αὐτοῦ τὰ
 πάντα ἐργάζωνται. «τῆς τοιαύτης γοῦν ἁμαρτίας ἐνδέχεται αὐτὸν δοῦναι
 δίκην.» A (1-3 tantum habet C; contuli et DW).

1-4 cf. Medicum 7b. 5-6 καὶ διὰ τοῦτο . . . δέδωκε τοὺς ἀνθρώπους
 BfmgX; παρέσχεον tantum cet. 7 ἐργάζονται VW: οὐκ
 ΠαρPd; οὐκ cet. 8 Post δίκην add. quaedam PPD; vide 7d.

b Medicus: Ταῦτα ἐρεθίζων «Ἡρακλείτου φησιν, ὡς εἰ
 ἔλεγε» (τὸν σὺν κόσμον.)

c Medicus (in altero margine): Καὶ παρὰ τὸ Ὀμήρου·
 «αὐτὰρ ἐπεὶ πυρὸς ἄνθος ἀπέπτατο, παύσατο δὲ φλόξ.»

Cf. II, 9. 212 (ubi codd. plurimi αὐτὰρ ἐπεὶ κατὰ πῦρ ἐκάη καὶ φλόξ
 ἐμαρῶνθη), cum Eustathio et Alleni adnotatione critica.

d PPD (in his continuatur cum 7a): «Ἄνθος δὲ λέγει
 τὸ πῦρ, διὰ τὸ ἐν τῷ ἀνάπτειν οἷον ἀνθεῖν, πεπταται δὲ
 μαρμαίνεσθαι.

9a

Mediceus: Τὸ $\bar{\chi}$ διὰ τὸ «σφε».

Cf. et ipsi versui 9 praefigit Mediceus; cf. eiusdem scholia ad *Se* 79, *Cho* 334, et Turner pp. 116 sq. Hic unotat scholiasta σφε numero singulari dictum (Dind.); cf. sch. E. *Med.* 33.

b

D (collocatur post 45a): θεοὶ δούναι δίκην: 'Απο-
ρητικός ἐστιν ὁ λόγος . . . περὶ τοῦ πταίσαντος.

Prima et ultima verba tradō scholii de usu δίκην δούναι inepte tractantis.

10

PPdSjW (in hoc inter Prolegomena, fol. 65v.) Xc:
τὴν Διὸς τυραννίδα: Σημείωσαι ὅτι τὸ «τύραννος»
ὄνομα βασιλικὸν ἦν τοῖς παλαιαῖς, νῦν δὲ βλασφη-
μεῖται· ὥσπερ καὶ τὸ «χρδαῖον» ἀντὶ τοῦ πεπληθυ-
5 σμένοι πάλαι λεγόμενον, νῦν δὲ ἀντὶ τοῦ οὐδαμνίου.
«πολλοστός» οὐχ ὡς πάλαι ὁ πολὺς, ὁ ἔνδοξος, ἀλλ'
ὁ μηδὲν ὦν· «ἠμῶν» οὐχ ὁ στερρὸς, ἀλλ' ὁ φαυλότατος
νῦν· «ἐξάσιον» τὸ ἐξω τοῦ αἰσίου ἵγνου τοῦ δικαίου,
νῦν δὲ ἀντὶ τοῦ μέγα καὶ ξένου.

Eadem fere inveniuntur apud Eustathium ad *Il.* 1. 25 (Francken, p. x). In W multa evanida, sed legi possunt ultima verba δὲ ἀγα-
θολογούνται. Secutus sum PPd.
8-9 sic PPd; in SjXc ita: ἐξάσιον τὸ ἐκδικον, τὸ ἐξω τοῦ αἰσίου καὶ
δικαίου, νῦν δὲ ἀγαθολογεῖται, quod propius est ab Eustathio.

12a (12-17) Κράτος Βία τε: 'H μὲν παρά τοῦ Διὸς βουλή ἡ δι' ἡμῶν ἀγγελ-
θεῖσα μοι, φησὶν 'Hφαιστος, ἔχει ᾗδ' τέλος, καὶ οὐδὲν ἐστὶν ἐμποδῶν
τοῦ γενέσθαι καὶ πληρωθῆναι αὐτήν· ἐγὼ δὲ ἀπρόθυμός εἰμι τὸν Προμηθέα
δῆσαι καὶ ἀνασκευασίαν ἐν τῷ δυσχευμένῳ τούτῳ ἔχει (τὰ γὰρ ὕψη-
5 λᾶκρηνμα ἔρη δυσχευμέρα εἰσιν). ὅμως ἀναγκάζειν ἐστὶ τούτῳ ποιῆσαι·
τὸ γὰρ ἐξω ὥρας καὶ φροντίδος τίθεσθαι τὰς τοῦ πατρὸς Διὸς προστάξεις
(τούτῳ γὰρ ἐστὶ τὸ ἐξωριάζειν πατρὸς λόγους, ἥτοι παραβλέπεσθαι),
χαλεπὸν καὶ ἐπικίνδυνον. A (om. C; contuli et DW).

1-4 = Medicum 12b. 1 βουλή] ἐντολή PPd. 6 cf. Medi-
cum 17. 7 παραβλέπεσθαι] -εν PPd.

b

Mediceus: ἐντολή Διὸς] 'H μὲν παρά τοῦ Διὸς ἐντολή
ἡ δι' ἡμῶν ἀγγελθεῖσα μοι ἔχει ᾗδ' τέλος, καὶ οὐδὲν
ἐστὶν ἐμποδῶν τοῦ γενέσθαι· ἄκων δὲ ἐπιχειρήσω τῷ
δεσμεύειν.

c

Mediceus: 'Εν παραγορηγήματι αὐτῷ εἰδωλοποιή-
θεῖσα Βία. παρὰ 'Αθηναίους Αἰδώς τῆς ἡθῆς 'Αθηναῖς·
Τόλμης τε καὶ 'Αναίδειας τεμένη παρ' αὐτοῖς.

Haec in summo margine habet Mediceus, supra *Prom.* 12. Excep-
tum esse videtur de scholio minime inducto, quod primo de Vi
personata, deinde universe de personificationibus (quae vulgo
dicuntur) apud Athenienses egerit. Similibus verbis in re simili
utuntur scholia Medicea ad *Se* 105, 164.

14

Mediceus: συγγενή θεόν] Τὸν ἀπὸ μᾶς ὁμόμνον
τέχνης.

Cf. Medicum 39b.

15

Mediceus: δυσχευμέρῳ] 'Ανω «ἄβρατον» καὶ «ὑψη-
λᾶκρηνμον» αὐτὴν εἶπεν, ὥδε προσαναπέψρωσε τὸ
«δυσχευμέρῳ».

2 εἶπεν: εἰπὼν bene coni. Paley. τὸ: fortasse legendum τῷ.

16 (16-17)

D: Πάντως ἀνάγκη δέ μοι ἐστὶν ἔχειν τόλμην τῶνδε·
εἰ (?) τὸ πᾶν τοῦτο ἐστὶ, τὸ πράττειν τὰ τοῦ Διὸς
βουλεύματα· βαρὺ γὰρ ἐστὶ τὸ ἐξωριάζειν τοὺς λόγους
τοῦ Διὸς, ἥγουν ἐξω φροντίδος τίθεσθαι.

4 cf. Medicum 17.

17

Mediceus: ἐξωριάζειν] ἐξω ὥρας καὶ φροντίδος ποι-
εῖσθαι.

Cf. 12a 6 et sch. 16. 4. 1 ὥρας Mediceus hac aspiratione;
corr. add.

18a

τῆς ὀρθοβούλου Θέμιδος: Πρὸς τὸν Προμηθέα ἀποστρέφει ὁ 'Hφαιστος
τὸν λόγον· Θέμιδος δὲ παῖδα αὐτὸν εἶπε, τῆς Δικαιοσύνης τῆς ὀρθῆς καὶ
δικαίας βουλευμένης. A (om. Pd).

Cf. Medicum 18b. 3 post βουλευμένης add. quaedam DW;
vide 18d.

b

Mediceus: τῆς ὀρθοβούλου Θέμιδος] 'Αποστροφή πρὸς
τὸν Προμηθέα. Θέμιδος δὲ τὸν Προμηθέα φησὶ καὶ οὗ
Κλυμένης.

3 quippe Clymenes filium fuisse Prometheum dixerat Hesiodus
Theog. 507-510.

c N: ὀρθοβούλου] Τῆς ὀρθῆς βουλευομένης. οἱ μὲν (?) Ἰαπετοῦ καὶ Ἀσώπης ἢ Κλυμένης παῖδα τοῦτον φασιν· οὗτος δὲ Θέμιδος. *ΑΛΛΩΣ. (sequitur tum 18a).

2 Ἀσώπης· dubium; cf. sch. Hesiodi *Op.* 48c Pertusi δὲ Προμηθεὺς ἦν παῖς Ἰαπετοῦ καὶ Ἀσώπης (Ἀσίας mavult Pertusi) ἢ Κλυμένης ἢ Θέμιδος. 3 οὗτοι N ut vid.; correx.

d DW (continuatur cum 18a): Καλῶς δὲ εἶπεν εἶπεν τὸν Προμηθεῖα συγγένειαν μετὰ τῆς Θέμιδος· ἐπεὶ γὰρ Προμηθεὺς ἐστὶ, προνοεῖ τὰ δίκαια.

e CNeW (in hoc inter Prolegomena, fol. 65v.) WaXc: αἰτυμῆται: Ὑψηλὰ βουλευόμενε· ἢ ἀντὶ τοῦ χαλεπὰ καὶ στρεβλὰ καὶ δόλια. πρὸς γὰρ τὸ «ὀρθοβούλου» καὶ τὸ «αἰτυμῆται» εἴρηκεν.

Tria prima verba om. C.

f Pd* (in margine superiore): Ἀλλὰ δὴ βουλευόμενε· ἢ χαλεπὰ καὶ στρεβλὰ καὶ τῆς σῆς μητρὸς ἐναντίας. ἐστὶ δὲ τὸ σχῆμα ἀποστροφῆς.

1 ἀλλὰ δὴ Pd; corrupta, fortasse ex ὕψηλὰ (cf. 18e). 1 βουλευόμενε Pd; correx.

20 gll. in Ppd: ἀπανθρώπων] Τῷ ἀπὸ καὶ μακρὰν τῶν ἀνθρώπων· ἢ τῷ ἔχοντι ἀνθρώπους ἀπανθρώπους.

21 P*: ἴνα: Τὸ ὡς ἀντὶ τοῦ ἴνα καὶ ἀντὶ τοῦ καθά· τὸ ἢ καὶ ἀντὶ τοῦ καθά καὶ ἀντὶ τοῦ «ἴνα». εὐρίσκεται γοῦν τὸ ἴνα, «ὁμοίως» τῷ ἢ, ἀντὶ τοῦ ὅπου, καὶ λαμβάνεται καὶ ἀντὶ αὐτοῦ.

Verba uncis inclusa suppleverunt Faehse et Dind.; in ambobus locis lacunam relinquit P.

22a σταθευτός] Ὀπώμενος, φλογιζόμενος· σταθεύειν γὰρ φασιν Ἀττικοὶ τὸ κατ' ὀλίγον ὑπτῶν. Glossema in A (om. V, brevis X).

= Mediceum 22b. 1 σταθεύειν] στεθεύειν Ppd. 1 φασ. Ἀττ.] om. Ppd.

b Mediceus: σταθευτός] Φλογιζόμενος· σταθεύειν γὰρ τὸ κατ' ὀλίγον ὑπτῶν φασιν Ἀττικοί.

P: σταθευτός: Ἀττικῇ ἡ λέξις, ἡγουσιν τὰ κατ' ὀλίγον πεφρυγμένα· καθὰ παρὰ τοῖς κοινοῖς ἐψητά.

2 πεφρυγμένα dubitanter scripsi; ἐψηγμένα P, quod huic loco minime congruit. 2 ἐψητά scripsi; ἐψηται (vel ἐψηται?) P; ἐψηται legit Pa.

P* Pd marg: Σταθευτός, ἀπὸ τοῦ ἰστημι στήσω καὶ τοῦ εὖω τὸ φλογίζω· ὁ ἐν τῷ ἵστασθαι φλογίζεμενος.

Mediceus: χροιάς] Χροιάς καὶ στοιῶς φασιν Ἀθηναῖοι.

Pgl Pd marg: ἀσμένω] Διὰ τὸ μὴ καίεσθαι τῷ ἥλιω.

Mediceus: ποικιλείμων: Ἡ ὡς λειμών τοῖς ἄστροις πεποικιλέμενος.

gll. in BNX: ποικιλείμων] Ἡ καλλιωπιζόμενη τοῖς ἄστροις ὥσπερ λειμών.

καλλιωπιζόμενη] καλλωπισμένη (sic) B.

Cgl: ποικιλείμων] Ὡς ἱμάτιον ἐνδεδομένη τὰ ἄστρα, καλλιωπιζόμενη τοῖς ἄστροις, ἡγουσιν ἀποσεβάσσει καὶ διασκορτίσει ὥσπερ λειμών· ὡς δὲ Σοφοκλῆς, μέλαινα.

2-3 confusa haec; ἀποσεβ. καὶ διασκορτ. gll. sunt in 25 σεβῆ, sine dubio e 25a sumpta. 3 Σοφ.: cf. et 24f. Cum integram erat hoc scholium, comparabat totum Aeschylum locum cum illo Sophocleo, *El.* 19: μέλαινα τ' ἄστρον ἐκείλοιπεν εὐφρόνη.

Pgl: Ποικιλολείμων τις οὖσα καὶ ποικιλείμων· ἢ ἡ ἔχουσα ποικίλα ἱμάτια καὶ ἱμάτια.

Pgl (alterum): Ἡ ποικίλα ἱμάτια ἔχουσα ἡγουσιν ἄστρα.

Pmarg: Διὰ τὰ ἄστρα· ὡς δὲ Σοφοκλῆς, μέλαινα.

Cf. 24c adn.

Mediceus: φάος] τοῦ ἡλίου.

25a πάχυνν δ' ἔφωκ: 'Εν νυκτὶ ἴσμεν ὅτι γίνεται ἡ πάχυνν· ταύτην οὖν, φησὶν, ὑπὸ τὸν ἑρβρον ἀνατέλλων ὁ ἥλιος ἀποσκοπεῖται σοι καὶ διασκορπίζεται. ἔφωκ δέ, τὴν ὑπὸ τὴν ἔω γινωμένην, ἥτοι τὴν πραινὴν. δῆλοί δέ ὅτι οὐδὲ νύξ οὐδὲ ἡμέρα ἔσται αὐτῷ μετὰ περιχρεῖσται. A (om. BX; om. et D; W contuli).

= Medicum 25b 2-5. 4 οὐδὲ ἡμέρα male a scholiasta A inlatum; vide Medicum: «indicat autem poeta <scilicet hoc versu 25> ne noctem quidem gratam fore ei.»

b Medicus: Πάλιν ἐκ διαδοχῆς μετὰ τὴν νύκτα σκοπεῖται. ἐν νυκτὶ δὲ ἴσμεν ὅτι γίνεται ἡ πάχυνν· ταύτην, φησὶν, ὑπὸ τὸν ἑρβρον ἀνατέλλων ὁ ἥλιος ἀποσκοπεῖται σοι. ἔφωκ δέ, τὴν ὑπὸ τὴν ἔω γινωμένην. δῆλοί δέ ὅτι οὐδὲ ἡ νύξ ἀσμένει αὐτῷ ἔσται.

1 verbum πάλιν fragmentum esse lemmatis (Prom. 25 fin.) iure censet Pappageorgiu. 4 ἔω edd., ἔω; Medicus.

27a Medicus: ὁ λωφήσων] ὁ ποιήσων σε λωφήσαι 'Ηρακλῆς.

λωφήσαι edd.; λωφῶσων Medicus.

b CNcPPdVW: Φασὶ μετὰ ταῦτα γινόμενον τὸν 'Ηρακλῆα πρὸς τὸ καθῆραι τὸν κακούργον καὶ ληστῶν τὴν γῆν, ἀπ' αὐτοῦ στελλόμενον καὶ παρὰ πᾶν μέρος τῆς γῆς πορευόμενον, παραγενέσθαι καὶ ἐπὶ τὴν χώραν καθ' ἣν ὁ Προμηθεὺς ἐδόδετο, ἰδόντα δὲ αὐτὸν ταῖς πέτραις προσηλωμένον καὶ ὑπὸ γυπτῶς τὸ ἦπαρ κειρόμενον, ὑπεραγγίζσαι τε αὐτοῦ καὶ, βέλει τὸν γῆπα διωσάμενον, ἐλευθερῶσαι τὸν Προμηθέα τοῦ ἐκ τοῦ ἀποκείρεσθαι τὸ ἦπαρ ἄλγους, καὶ μέντοι καὶ ἀπολύσαι. ἐνταῦθα οὖν 10 τὸν 'Ηρακλῆα αἰνιττόμενος λέγει ὅτι οὕτω γεγέννηται ὁ παῖσων σε τῆς τάλαιπωρίας.

1-9 ἀπολύσαι: mythographo cuidam antiquo videtur esse tribuendum; neque enim genus scribendi simplex ac planum, nec verborum delectus (ὑπεραγγίζσαι τε αὐτοῦ· καὶ μέντοι καὶ ἀπολύσαι) scholiastarum nostrorum sunt. Incertus haec non commentario A haec citatio adscribi possit ullo pacto, cum omittant BNX, perverso ordine exhibeant PdVW.

1 φασὶν ὅτι omnes nostri; ὅτι seclisi. Corruptum credo et γινόμενον, cf. 4 παραγενέσθαι. 11 τάλαιπωρίας] τιμωρίας Pte.

28a (28-30) τοιαῦτ' ἀπῆρω: Τοιοῦτων, φησὶν, ἐπέτυχες φιλάνθρωπος γενόμενος. ἐν ἥθει δὲ ὁ λόγος· οἷον τὰ τῆς φιλάνθρωπίας ἐπιχειρεῖ τοιαῦτά σοι ἐγένοντο, καὶ τοιοῦτων ἐπέτυχες ἀγαθῶν, ὅτι τοῖς ἀνθρώποις δέδωκας τὴν τοῦ πυρὸς χρῆσιν, τιμῶν αὐτούς, τῶν δὲ μεγίστων θεῶν 5 τὴν ὑργίην μὴ πτοούμενος. A (om. C; contuli et DW).

1-3 = Medicum 28b. 3 ἐγένοντο BDNVX: -ετο PPdW (cf. Medicum).

b Medicus: Τοιοῦτων, φησὶν, ἐπέτυχες φιλάνθρωπος γενόμενος. ἐν ἥθει δὲ ὁ λόγος· οἷον τὰ ἐπιχειρεῖ τῆς φιλάνθρωπίας ταῦτά σοι ἐγένετο.

31a (31-32) ἀνθ' ὧν ἀτερπῆ: Τοῦτ' φησιν, ὅτι ἀνθ' ὧν ἐπραξας τολημῶς, φρουρήσεις καὶ φυλάξεις καὶ τηρήσεις ταύτην τὴν ἀτερπῆ πέτραν, ἡρθῆς ἰστάμενος, ἄπνους, οὐδέποτε καθήμενος. A (om. C; om et W; D contuli).

1 τοῦτ. φησ. ὅτι] om. BDX.

b Medicus: ἀτερπῆ] Τινές, ἦν οὐ δυνήση παρατραπήναι. ἀτερπῆ διὰ τὰ ἐπαγόμενα.

c gll. in CW: ἀτερπῆ] 'Ην οὐ δυνήση παρατραπήναι καὶ παραλθεῖν· ἢ τὴν ἐσπερημένην τέρψεω.

Cf. Medicum 31b.

33 Medicus: πολλοὺς δ' ὀδυρμούς] Προαναφρονεῖ τὰς μονοψιδίας αὐτοῦ.

34a (34-35) Διὸς γὰρ δυσπαράιτητοι φρόνες: Χαλεπαὶ εἰσι καὶ ἀκαταφρόνητοι αἱ τοῦ Διὸς προσταγαί, καὶ εἰ παραιτηθεὶν κακοῦ πρόδενοι γίνονται. ἢ ἀμετάτρεπτοι καὶ ἀμετάκλιτοι εἰσιν οἱ τοῦ Διὸς λογιῶμαι καθ' ὧν ὀργισθῇ· πᾶς δὲ νεωστὶ κρατήσας περισσῶς χρεῖται τῇ ἐξουσίᾳ ἵνα φοβερὸς δόξη τοῖς ὑπὸ χεῖρα· καὶ ὁ Ζεὺς νεωστὶ ἐπέβη τῆς βασιλείας. A (om. C; contuli et DW).

3-4 ἢ ἀμετάτρεπτοι... ὀργισθῇ] om. BX. 3 ἢ ἀμετάτρεπτοι... 5] om. D. 3 ἀμετάκλιτοι PPdW; ἀμετάκλιτοι V; ἀπαράκλιτοι N. 4 χρεῖται: hanc formam praebent omnes nostri.

b P*: δυσπαράιτητοι] Παραιτούμαι τὸ συγγνώμην αἰτῶ.

ὡς Ἀριστείδης: «παρατεῖσθαι μὲν οὐκ οἶδα.» δυσπαρ-
αίτητος δὲ κριτής, ὁ εἰς συγγινώμην δύσκολος.

2 initium citatur Aristidis *Orat.* 46 (ed. Dind.).

35

Mediceus: ἀπας δὲ τραχὺς ὅστις ἂν νεοκρατῇ: «Χαλεπαὶ
δὲ τ' ἀνάκτορον εἰσὶν ἀπειλαὶ τῶν νέων. ταῦτα δὲ φησιν
ὡς νεωστὶ τοῦ Διὸς ἐκβάλλοντος.

Lemma: νεοκρατῇ Mediceus, litteris ox per hyphen coniunctis; sed
νέον κρατῇ idem codex in textu Aeschyleo. 1-2 *Od.* 17, 180, quem
versum leviter mutavit scholiasta. 3 emendavit probabiliter
Dind. e «schol. rec.» nescioquo: τοῦ Διὸς τὸν πατέρα ἐκβάλλοντος.

36a

BOPPdSjWXc: Τὸ «εἶεν» Ἀττικὸν ἐστὶν ὁμοῦ καὶ
ῥητορικόν. χροῦνται γὰρ τούτω ὁ ῥήτορες ἐν σχήματι
ὑπογραφῆς ὁμοῦ καὶ ἐπιγραφῆς. ὅταν γὰρ μέλλωσι δύο
τινὰς ὑποθέσεις εἰπεῖν ἀλληλενδέσους καὶ συνεχεῖς,
5 πληρώσωσι δὲ τὴν μίαν ὑπόθεσιν καὶ τῆς ἐτέρας κατάρ-
ξασθαι μέλλωσι, τιθέσαι τὸ «εἶεν», ὡς ἐν σχήματι
ὑπογραφῆς ὁμοῦ καὶ ἐπιγραφῆς τῆς πρώτης καὶ δευτέρας
συνεχοῦς ὑποθέσεως.

b

PPd (in his continuatur cum 36a): Κεῖται δὲ τὸ
«εἶεν» ἀντὶ τοῦ «καὶ ταῦτα μὲν οὕτως ἐχέτωσαν.»

Sch. 36a, b: idem scholium invenitur in cod. Vat. Palat. gr. 909,
adscriptum secunda manu ad E. Hec. 313; Turyn, *Euripides*, p. 77,
cf. p. 64. Maximo Planudi debere suspicatur Turyn.

c

BOSjWXc (in his continuatur cum 36a): Κεῖται δὲ
τὸ «εἶεν» οὕτως· τὰ δὲ ἐπὶνόντα καὶ διηγεῖσθαι κατάρ-
χεται. «ΑΛΛΩΣ· τὸ «εἶεν» (τοῦτ' ὅρασι οἱ παλαιοὶ
σχολιωγράφοι) καλεῖται ἀπόθεσις, ἐγὼ δὲ παραπλη-
5 ρωματικὸν σύνδεσμον τοῦτο λέγω, εἰς ἐπικόσμησιν
τιθέμενον τοῦ λόγου τῆς φράσεως, ἀντὶ τοῦ «ἀγχε,
φέρε, ὑπάρχέτωσαν.» οὕτως ἐγὼ παραπληρωματικὸν
σύνδεσμον τοῦτο λέγω· ἀπόθεσις δὲ ἐστὶ τὸ ἀπὸ ἐννοίας
εἰς ἐννοιαν μεταβαίνοντα λέγειν· «ἀλλὰ ταῦτα μὲν
10 οὕτως ἐχέτωσαν, εἰπομεν δὲ περὶ τῶνδε» ἢ· «ἐατέον
ταυτὶ· μεταβατέον.»

3 ἄλλως] om. B. 11 post μεταβ. add. W: εἰς τὰ.

39a (39-41) τὸ συγγενὲς τοῖς δεινόν: «Ὁ Ἥφαιστος φησὶν ὅτι ἱσχυρὸν καὶ
βίαιον ἢ ξυγγένεια καὶ ἡ ἐκπαλὶα συνθήκη καὶ ὁμιλία καὶ συνακιστροφῇ.
ταῦτα δὲ φησι πρὸς τὸ Κράτος εἶπὼν πρὸς αὐτὸν ἀδελφὴν καὶ κατωκίλῃ τὸν
Προμηθέα:» τὸ δὲ φησι πρὸς τὸν Ἥφαιστον ὅτι «ἀληθῶς λέγεις ταῦτα·
5 τὸ δὲ ἀνηκουστὲν τῶν τοῦ πατρὸς Διὸς κελεύσεων δυνατόν ἐστι πῶς;» A.

4-5 τὸ δὲ φησι... πῶς] om. C. 5 τῶν... κελεύσεων] τῆς...
κελεύσεως PpDw.

b

Mediceus: τὸ συγγενές] Πυρὸς ταμίαις γὰρ καὶ αὐτός.

Cf. Mediceum 14.

41a

P*: οἶόν τε πῶς;] Σημείωσαι ὅτι τὸ «οἶον» τὸ δυνατόν
χωρὶς τοῦ «τε» συλλαβῆς οὐ γράφεται.

b

VVa: οἶόν τε πῶς;] Ἐρώτησις ἔχουσα τὸ δυνατόν·
«οἶόν τε πῶς ἐστὶν οὕτω νοηθῆναι;» καὶ οὕτως,
κατ' ἐρώτησιν ἀπλὴν δοκοῦσαν εἶναι, τὸ δυνατόν· ὡς
καὶ ἐν τῷ «πῶς ἂν εἴπειτα Ὀδυσσεὺς λαθόμεν;»
5 ὡς γὰρ μὴ δυνατόν ἐν λαθέσθαι, ἡρώτα.

4 Cf. *Od.* 1. 65.

42a αἰεὶ τοὶ δὲ νηλῆς σύ: Πρὸς τὸν Δία τοῦτ' ὅρα φησιν, οὐ πρὸς τὸ Κράτος.
τὸ γὰρ Κράτος, ἥτοι ἡ τοῦ Διὸς ἐξουσία, αὐτός ἐστιν ὁ Ζεὺς· πρὸς αὐτὸν
οὐκ ἔστι λόγον ποιεῖται· εἰ γὰρ πρὸς τὸ Κράτος ἔλεγεν, ὥφειλεν οὐδεντέρως
τὸν λόγον ἀποδοῦναι. A (om. C; contuli et DW).

1, 3-4 cf. Mediceum 42b. Lemma: τοὶ omnes nostri; eandem
lectionem exhibent in textu Aeschyleo, exceptis PpD (π). 3
ὥφειλ. οὐδεντέρως] inverso ordine PpDw.

b

Mediceus: Πρὸς τὸν Δία, οὐ πρὸς τὸ Θράσος· ὥφειλε
γὰρ οὐδεντέρως ἀποδοῦναι.

Melius tradit hoc scholium commentarius A (42a).
Θράσος: sic Mediceus.

43

Pgl. ἄχος γὰρ οὐδὲν] Αὕτῃ ἡ ἐννοία γέγραπται καὶ ἐν
Σοφοκλεῖ.

Cf. S. *Aj.* 362-363.

45a (45-47) ὦ πολλὰ μισηθεῖσα· 'Ενταῦθα μὴ δυνάμενος ὁ "Ηφαιστος ἀντειπεῖν, πρὸς τὴν ἑαυτοῦ τέχνην τὴν χαλκευτικὴν ἀνάγει τὴν ἀράν· καὶ μισητὴν αὐτὴν ἀποκαλεῖ, διότι μέλλει προσηλωσάσαι τὸν Προμηθεά, τὸ δὲ Κράτος, βουλόμενον δηλώσαι ὅτι οὐχ ἡ αὐτοῦ τέχνη ἦν αἰτία τοῦ δῆσαι
5 τὸν Προμηθεά, ἀλλ' ἡ πρὸς τὸν Δία ὑποταγή, φησί· «τί τὴν σὴν τέχνην μισητὴν ἀποκαλεῖς; οὐ γὰρ αὕτη ἡ σὴ τέχνη αἰτία τῶν παρόντων πόνων, ἥτοι τῆς δέσεως τοῦ Προμηθεός, ὡς ἀπλῶς διὰ λόγου ἔστιν εἰπεῖν.» Α.

4 δῆσαι δέθωναι PpD. 5 ἡ πρὸς τὸν Δία ὑποταγή, «apud Iovem servitus», plerique (et V, et DW); ἡ τοῦ Διὸς προσταγή PpD. 7 ἔστιν NPPd; ἔστιν C (et D); quid ceteri voluerint, incertum.

b COPPDVWY: χειρωναξία: 'Η διὰ χειρῶν ἐργασία· καὶ χειρῶναξ ὁ διὰ χειρῶν ἐργαζόμενος· ἠνίξαστο δὲ ὅτι τὴν αἰτίαν τοῦ Διὸς εἰς τὴν τέχνην μετέγαγεν.

Haec quasi unum scholium praebent nostri; melius agit Mediceus (45c et sch. 47).

c Mediceus: χειρωναξία: 'Η διὰ χειρῶν ἐργασία.

Repetitur haec definitio in sch. Mediceo Ch. 761.

47 Mediceus: οὐδὲν αἰτία τέχνη] 'Ηνίξαστο ὅτι τὴν αἰτίαν Διὸς εἰς τὴν τέχνην μετέγαγεν.

Cf. ad 45b.

49a Y: ἅπαντ' ἐπράθη (?)· "Ἀπαντα κατὰ τ (tum decem fere litterae evanidae) τοῖς (?) ἀνθρώποις· τὸ δὲ βρασιλευεῖν ἐδόθη μόνον τοῖς θεοῖς. ἅπαντα, φησίν, κ.τ.λ. (sequitur deinde 49b).

Mutilus et evanidis hoc loco Y. Lemma: ἐπράθη, credo, scripsit; sed incertum. 3 mutila hic charta; βσι· supplevi.

b (49-53) ἅπαντ' ἐπράθη: "Ἀπαντα, φησίν, ἐτυπώθησαν καὶ ὠρίσθησαν ὑπὸ τῶν Μοιρῶν, πλὴν τοῦ κοιρανεῖν τῶν θεῶν, (ἵγγουν ἄρχειν αὐτῶν). ἡ τὸ «πλὴν» ἀντὶ τοῦ ἑμῶς, καὶ ἔστιν οὕτως· πάντα ὑπὸ τῶν Μοιρῶν μὲν ὀρίζονται· ἑμῶς δὲ οἱ θεοὶ ἄρχουσι καὶ ὀρίζουσι τὴν τούτων ἔχειν
5 πρᾶξιν· ἐλευθεροῦ δὲ (ἵτοι μὴ ἀγόμενος ὑπ' ἄλλων) οὕτως ἔστι χωρὶς τοῦ Διὸς. τοῦτο δὲ λέγει, ὅτι καὶ οἱ λοιποὶ θεοὶ ἄρχουσι, ἀλλ' ἄνευ τῆς τοῦ Διὸς βουλῆς οὐδεὶς δύναται τι ποιῆσαι. οἱς συγκαταθέμενος ὁ "Ηφαιστός φησιν· «ἔργων ἐστὶ οὕτως ἔχει τὰ τῶν θεῶν, καὶ οὐκ ἀντιλέγω», πρὸς ὃν τὸ

Κράτος φησίν· «οὐ σπεύδεις λοιπὸν δεσμῆσαι τὸν Προμηθεά, ἵνα μὴ ὁ
10 πατήρ ἴδῃ σε βραδύνοντα, καὶ ἀμελύνοντα τῶν αὐτοῦ πράξεων;» Α (contuli et DW).

1-2 cf. Mediceum 49d. Similibus verbis utitur P in 189c, 512. 1 post ὠρίσθ. add. PpD: καὶ ἐπράθησαν. 2 post αὐτῶν add. D: ἡ ἅπαντα ἐπράχθη καὶ ἐδόθη τοῖς θεοῖς, πλὴν τοῦ ἄρχειν αὐτούς ὑπὸ τοῦ Διὸς. 4 ἄρχουσι] ἄρχουσι μὲν PpD. 10 πράξεων] προσταξέων DY.

c P*: "Ἀπαντα, φησί, τοῖς θεοῖς πέπρακται καὶ τετέλεστοι καὶ τέλειά εἰσι, πλὴν τῆς κοιρανίας· αὕτη γὰρ ἄθλος τοῖς θεοῖς πλὴν τοῦ Διὸς. ἡ οὕτως, ἡ καὶ κρεῖττον· ἅπαντα τοῖς θεοῖς δέδοται τὰ καλὰ, πλὴν
5 καὶ χωρὶς τοῦ ἄρχειν ἑαυτῶν καὶ μὴ ἔχειν τινὰ τὸν δεσπόζοντα. διὸ ἐπάγει ὡς οὐδεὶς ἐλευθεροῦ εἰ μὴ Ζεὺς.

3-4 ὁ καὶ κρεῖττον: Thomam Magistrum sapit hoc; sed scholium in codicibus Thomanis non inveni.

d Mediceus: ἐπράχθη] "Ὀρίσται· ἐτυπώθη. τινὲς δέ, πάντα ἐκ Μοιρῶν δέδοται τοῖς θεοῖς πλὴν τοῦ ἄρχειν.

e Bgl (similia in Cgl, alio ordine): ἐπράχθη] Ταῖς Μοίραις δηλονότι ἅπαντα ἐτυπώθη, ἀπεκυρώθη, ἐπράχθη.

f Pgl: ἐπράχθη] 'Ετυπώθη, ἀφωρίσθη, δηλονότι ὑπὸ τῶν Μοιρῶν.

g DglPgl (alterum): "Ολα αἱ Μοῖραι ἐρρύθμισαν καὶ ἐτάξαν πλὴν τοῦ κοιρανεῖν τῶν θεῶν.

2 ἐτάξαν: ἐτάχθη coniecerunt Schaefer, Francken (pp. 5-7). Paley in textu Aeschyli.

h Cgl: κοιρανεῖν] Βασιλευεῖν τοῦ Διὸς.

53a CPPDWXc: 'Ελίνυνά, ἀπὸ τοῦ ἐλίσσω καὶ τοῦ ἐνύω· ἐλῶθαι γὰρ οἱ μέλλοντες ἀνίστασι τὴν ἀνασκοπεῖν πρῶτον, καὶ οἷον ἐμβραδύνειν.

b Mediceus gl: ἐλύνοντα] Χρονίζοντα.

54a

Mediceus: Ψάλια ἔστι κυρίως τὰ περιστόμια τῶν ἵππων.

b

Cgl: ψάλια Δεσμά· κυρίως τὰ τῶν ἵππων περιστόμια.

c

WXc: πρόχειρα ψάλια· Ψάλλια κυρίως τὰ περιστόμια τῶν ἵππων, χαλινά· νῦν δὲ δεσμά τὰ πρὸς ἐποχὴν ἐπιτήδεια, ἤτοι δεσμά τινα περὶ τὰς χεῖρας.

d

PPdWXc: Ψάλια, οὐχὶ ἥλοι, ἀλλ' ἑτέρα τινα σιδήρια, εἰδὸς ἔχοντα τοιοῦτον ὥστε ἀρμόσαι τῇ μασχάλῃ καὶ εἰς ἄλλο μέρος τοῦ σώματος. λέγονται δὲ ψάλια κυρίως τὰ χαλινὰ τῶν ἵππων.

Cf. sch. 61. 1-2. 1 ἄλλως praefigit Xc. 3-4 λέγονται . . . ἵππων] om. WXc.

55

Mediceus: «Νιν» πληθυντικῶς, τὰ ψάλια.

57a περαινέται δὴ: Ἀρξάμενος δεσμεῖν τὸν Προμηθέα, φησὶν Ἰδοῦ, πράττω τὸ προσεταγμένον, καὶ οὐκ ἀναβάλλεται μοι τὸδε τὸ ἔργον· ἢ ὅτι ἀσφαλῶς καὶ οὐ μᾶτῃν ἐργασταί μοι ἡ δέσις. A (om. C; contuli et DW).

1 πράττω] -εται PPd. 2 ἢ ὅτι] καὶ PPdW. 3 οὐ μτ. εἰργ.: cf. Mediceum 57b. 3 ἐργασταί] ἐργάζεται PPd.

b

Mediceus: οὐ ματῇ] οὐ μᾶτῃ γίνεται.

59a

PPdWXcY: δεινὸς γάρ· Δεινὸς ὧν εἰς τὸ νοῆσαι φαίνει, καὶ παντοίας εὐρησαι μηχανάς. ἡ μηχανικὸς ὧν ὁ Προμηθεύς, εἰ μὴ στερεῶς προσηλωθῇ, λύσεως μηχανὴν εὐρήσει.

b

marg. in PPd: Τοῦτο καὶ πρὸς τὸν Προμηθέα καὶ πρὸς τὸν Ἡφαιστον δύναται νοηθῆναι.

60a (60-63) ἄραρον ἦδε γ' ὠλένη: Ὁ Ἡφαιστός φησιν ὅτι «οὗτος ὁ σιδηροῦς δεσμός ἀσφαλῶς ἡρμόσθη καὶ ἐνεπαγγήν». τὸ δὲ τοῦ Διὸς Κράτος φησὶ πρὸς αὐτόν. «καὶ ταύτην τὴν σιδηρὰν ὠλένην (ἥγουσαν τὸν κρίνον) περὶ- νησον ἀσφαλῶς· ἵνα, δεινὸς ὧν εἰς τὸ νοῆσαι καὶ ἐφευρεῖν τὰς τέχνας, 5 νοήσῃ καὶ μύθη ἐλάττωσιν καὶ ἐπιειδέστερος εἶναι τοῦ Διός». εἰτα, ὥσαντι

βεβαίων ὁ Ἡφαιστός ὅτι ἀσφαλῶς αὐτὸν προσέδησε, φησὶν· ἀπλῆν, ἔνεκα τούτου οὐδεὶς ἂν μέμψαιτο μοι δικαίως ὡς μὴ καλῶς αὐτὸν προσηλώσαντι». A (om. C; contuli et DW).

1, 3 notandum quod ὠλένην pro quodam ferrei vinculi genere accepit scholiasta inciscitus. 5 εἶναι] ὧν PPd, magis Attice. 6-7 πλῆν, ἔνεκα τούτου: sic interpungendum; cf. 63c.

b

BWXCy: Ἀρῶ τὸ ἀρμόζω . . . καὶ ἄραρον.

Scholii de partibus verbi ἀραρῶν dissidentis initium tantum et finem trado.

61

PPdWXc: καὶ τήνδε νῦν πόρπασον: «Πόρπαξ» οὐχ ὁ ἥλος, ἀλλ' ἄλλο τι σιδηρὸν κατεσκευασμένον.

Lemma solus praebeet W. Cf. 54d, init.

63a

Mediceus: πλῆν τοῦδ'] πλῆν τοῦ Προμηθέως.

b

Cgl: Κατ' εἰρωνείαν· πλῆν τοῦ Προμηθέως.

c

gll. in PPd: Ὅμως, ἔνεκα τοῦδε· ἢ πλῆν καὶ χωρὶς τοῦδε τοῦ Προμηθέως.

Sensus: «πλῆν aut absolute accipe (nihilominus) aut quae praepositionem»: quarum interpretationum haec cum Mediceo (63a), illa cum commentario A (60a) consistit.

64a ἀδχαμαντίνου νῦν σφηνός: Στερεοῦ ἥλου σιδηροῦ. A.

b

Mediceus et W: ἀδχαμαντίνου κ.τ.λ.] Ἡλῶ σιδηρῶ τὰ στήθη αὐτοῦ διαπαττάλευε, ἐπεὶ ἐντεῦθεν αὐτῷ ἡ ἀγγίνοια.

2 ἐντεῦθεν Mediceus; ἐνταῦθα W.

c

Mediceus (in altero margine): γνάθον] Ἡλῶ σιδηροῦ ἄκρον, τὴν δεξιότητα.

d (64-65) αὐθόδη γνάθον: Ἦτοι ἐσχόνη, περόνην. αἰδούλου τῶν στέρνων αὐτοῦ βάλε περόνην, δεσμεῖ ἀσφαλῶς. ἣ τὴν ἀναιδῇ καὶ στώμιλον αὐτοῦ γνάθον καὶ παρειὰν μέγρη καὶ τοῦ στήθους διάπειρον. τούτεστιν ἕως αὐτῶν τῶν στέρνων κατελθέτω ἡ περόνη, «κατὰ τῶν στέρνων δέ», φησὶ

5 «διαπερόνα αὐτόν, ὅτι ἐνταῦθα αὐτῷ ἡ ἀγγίνοια καὶ ἡ βουλὴ ἐγκείται, περὶ τοὺς τῆς καρδίας τόπους». A.

1 διόλου (pro Aeschylī diampiāz) omnes nostri; om. edd. 2 βάλε περόνην βάλε, περόνα CVY. 4-6 cf. Medicum 64b.

Mediceus: κατοικνεῖς] 'Οκνεῖς τέλεον ἀποδεῖν.

Adscriptum in Mediceo ad *Prom.* 68; huc rettulit Dind. Sensus incertus: τέλεον ἀποδοῦναι (opus absolutum praestare) coni. Paley.

Mediceus: ὅπως] Λείπει (σκόπει).

69 (69-74) ὁρᾷ θέματα: Λίαν ἀσφαλῶς ὁ "Ηφαιστος πεδῶν τὸν Προμηθέα, φησὶν. «ὁρᾷ θέματα ὀδυνηρὸν καὶ ὀφθαλμοῖς οὐκ ἀνεκτὸν θεαθῆναι.» τὸ δὲ Κράτος φησὶν. «ὁρᾷ τοῦτον, τὸν Προμηθέα, ἀπολαύοντα ὧν ἐστὶν ἄξιος.» ἄλλὰ βάλε καὶ περὶ τὰς πλευράς αὐτοῦ μασχαλιστήρας, διαζώστρας, 5 ἥτοι δεσμά.» < > «ἀναγκαζὼν ἐστὶ ποιῆσαι τοῦτο (ἥτοι τὸ βαλεῖν μασχαλιστήρας)· σὺ οὖν μὴ πρόστασέ μοι συνεχῶς καὶ λίαν.» τὸ δὲ φησι πρὸς αὐτόν. «ὄντως δὴ καὶ κελεύω σοι τοῦτο, καὶ σὺν τῷ κελεύσῃ καὶ κραυγᾶσω· ἐν βάθει τὸν κρίκον περόνησον.» A (om. C; contuli et DW).

4 διαζώστρας edd. (eorum sch. 71): διαζώστας (ζώντας W) omnes nostri. 5 post δεσμά lacunam posui, e.g. «πρὸς δὲ "Ηφαιστός φησιν.» 5 ἀναγκαζὼν ἀνάγκη γὰρ PPD 5 σοι τοῦτο, καὶ σὺν τῷ κελεύσῃ PPD; σὺν τούτῳ (vel -οις) tantum, cet.

Mediceus: μασχαλιστήρας] Δεσμά· ἀντὶ τοῦ, δέσμευσε αὐτὸν καὶ παρὰ τὰ πλευρά.

2 παρὰ] περὶ Headlam.

Mediceus et gl. in PPD: Διὰ τὸ «χῶρει κάτω» τὸ μέγεθος ἐνέφηνε τοῦ δεσμευομένου θεοῦ.

διὰ τὸ Mediceus; διὰ τοῦ PPD, melius.

Dgl: Τοῦτο εἰπὼν δηλοῖ ὅτι παμμεγέθης ἦν ὁ Προμηθεύς.

Mediceus: κίρκωσον] 'Αντὶ τοῦ κρίκωσον.

76a (75-76) ἐρρωμένως νῦν θεῖνε: Τοῦ "Ηφαιστού εἰπόντος ὅτι καλῶς ἤδη πέπρακται τὸ ἔργον ἅπαν, καὶ ὁ Προμηθεὺς ἀσφαλῶς διεπερὸνῃθη, φησὶ

τὸ τοῦ Διὸς Κράτος πρὸς αὐτόν· «ἐπειδὴ ἀρκούντως τῷ βάθει τοὺς κρίκους ἐνέβαλες, νῦν τύπτε ἱσχυρῶς τὰς διατρίους πέδας, τὰς διαπειρούσας καὶ τιτρωσκούσας· ἥτοι τοὺς δεσμούς τοὺς σιδηροῦς.» A (om. C).

Mediceus: διατρίους] Διατιτρωσκούσας· ἡ διατετορνευμένας.

διατετορν. suspectum: διατετορνευμένας («caelatas») coni. Schneider, et iam praebent PPD (vide 76c, d); malim vero διατετορνευμένας («perforatas»), collato Mediceo 181 (ὁ διατετορν δυνάμενος κ.τ.λ.).

Pgl: Καὶ διαπεπερασμένας καὶ διατιτρωσκούσας· ἡ διατετορνευμένας.

Pdgl: Διατιτρωσκούσας ἡ διατετορνευμένας· διαπεπερασμένας.

77a (76-80) ὡς οὐπιμητήης: «Καλῶς», φησὶ, «καὶ στερεῶς τύπτε τὰς πέδας τοῦ Προμηθεύς· ὁ γὰρ προστάξας τοῦτο τὸ ἔργον (ἔχουν ὁ Ζεὺς) δεινός ἐστι καὶ βαρὺς· ἡ ὁ τοῦ ἔργου ἐπιστάτης· ἡ ὁ ζημωτής καὶ εὐθυντής.» ταῦτα δὲ λέγοντος τοῦ Κράτους, φησὶ πρὸς αὐτὸ "Ηφαιστος, 5 ὡς ἐκτραπέλου πεπονημένου τοῦ προσώπου αὐτοῦ καὶ ἀναίδους, ὅτι «ἀρμύζει τῇ μορφῇ σου καὶ προσήκοντα ταύτῃ τυγχάνει τὰ τραχέα ῥήματά σου.» τὸ δὲ πρὸς αὐτόν· «σὺ γίνου μαλθακὸς καὶ χυνός, ἐμὲ δὲ ἕνεκα τῆς αὐθαδίας μὴ ἐνεδίδιξε.» A.

4 εὐθυντής BDNX; εὐθυντής cet. 5-7 cf. Medicum 78a. 5 ἐκτραπέλου plerique nostri, et Pp (sic scripsisse credo scholiastam A, sensu fortasse «nilis»); ἄγριον PPD; melius Medicum 78a.

Mediceus: οὐπιμητήης] 'Ο ἐπιτιμῶν μέλλον σοι, εἴ γε ἀμελήσεις, ὁ Ζεὺς.

ἀμελήσεις Mediceus; lege -εις cum Dind. et «schol. rec.» nescioquo apud Weckl.

Pgl: 'Επιτιμητής λέγεται ὁ ἐπιστάτης ἡ ἐπὶ καλοῦ ἡ ἐπὶ κακοῦ.

Mediceus: 'Ὁς ἐκτραπέλου πεπονημένου τοῦ προσώπου αὐτοῦ. «ἀρμύζει τῇ μορφῇ σου τὰ τραχέα σου ῥήματα.»

ἐκτραπέλου: u supra x adiecit aliquis in Mediceo; cf. 77a 5, app. crit.

b B*WXcY: ὁμοία μορφή: Ἀφηνῇ καὶ ἀνθρώπῳ, ἐκ τῶν τῆς μορφῆς χαρακτηρισμάτων. λέγει ὅτι ἡ διανοία σου ὁμοία ἐστὶ τῇ μορφῇ· ἐκ τούτου γὰρ καὶ τὰ ἐντὸς διανοούμενα ἢ γλῶσσά σου φωνεῖ.

79 Mediceus: τὴν δ' ἐμὴν κ.τ.λ.] Τὰ ἐκ φύσεως προσόντα μὴ διειδίζῃ μοι.

81a PPDxc: στείχωμεν· βαδίζωμεν, ὑποχωρῶμεν· συμβουλευτικόν. ἐπεὶ ποσὶ καὶ χερσὶ τὰ δεσμά ἔχει (τούτ' ἐστίν, ἅπαν τὰ σῶμα προσήλται), ἀναχωρῆσαι χρεῖα.

1 στεῖχ... συμ8.] om. Xc. 2 = Mediceum 81b.

b Mediceus: κώλοισιν] Ἐν ποσὶ καὶ χερσὶ τὰ δεσμά ἔχει.

c Pmarg.: Κυρίως δὲ κῶλα αἱ χεῖρες καὶ οἱ πόδες.

82a (82-87) ἐνταῦθα νῦν ὑβρίζει: Ἰδὼν τὸ Κράτος ἀσφαλῶς δεσμηθέντα τὸν Προμηθεά, φησὶ πρὸς αὐτόν· «νῦν ὑβρίζει καὶ καταφρονεῖ τοῦ Διὸς ἐνταῦθα, καὶ κλέπτων τὴν τιμὴν τοῦ Διὸς διδοὺ τοῖς ἀνθρώποις· τί θύναται σε οἱ ἄνθρωποι ἐλευθερῶσαι τὸν δεσμῶν; ψευδῶς δὲ ὑνομάζουσι 5 σε οἱ θεοὶ Προμηθεά. χρεῖα γὰρ σοι ἐτέρου Προμηθεῶς, δυνάμενον σοι σκεπήσῃ ποίῳ τρόπῳ ἐλευθερωθῆσθαι τούτων τῶν δεσμῶν.» ἀπὸ τοῦ οὐκ αἰσίου δὲ ἐνόμητος διαβάλλει αὐτόν, ὅτι προνοητὴς ὢν τῶν μελλόντων (τούτου γὰρ δηλοῦ τὸ Προμηθεῶς ὄνομα) οὐκ ἐνόησε τὰ μέλλοντα αὐτῷ συμβῆναι, οὔτε δύναται ἑαυτὸν ἐλευθερῶσαι ἀπὸ τῶν 10 δεσμῶν. A.

2 ὑβρίζε καὶ] om. PPD. 3 ἐνταῦθα] om. PPD. 6-7 cf. 85c.

b gl. in DP: ἐνταῦθα κ.τ.λ.] Τὸ Κράτος πρὸς τὸν Προμηθεά· κατ' εἰρωνείαν δὲ τὸ σῆμα.

83 DglP*: Ἐφήμεροι κυρίως λέγονται οἱ κῶνες, οἵτινες ὄντες ἐσώθεν τοῦ πύθου, ζῶσιν· ἀποσκηπάζαντος δὲ τὸν πύθον καὶ ἰδόντας αὐτοὺς τὸ φῶς, οὐκ αἶψα ζῶσιν· ἐξ αὐτῶν δὲ ἐκλήθησαν καὶ οἱ ἄνθρωποι «ἐφήμεροι».

2-3 ἀποσκηπάζαντος... φῶς: verbis leviter corruptis varia remedia excogitare possis (cf. Dind. p. 180, app. crit.). Sensus vero («recluso dolio et visa lucen») non in dubio est.

85a Mediceus: Εὐφῶς ἀπὸ τοῦ ἐνὸς ἑαβε τὸ διανόημα· «Προμηθεὺς» γὰρ ἐστὶν ὁ προσρῶν τὰ μήδεα· καὶ τροπὴ τοῦ δ εἰς τὸ θ.

3 corruptum; aut dele καὶ (Kirchhoff), aut in fine supple Προμηθεὺς ex 85b.

b P*PdW: Πάνυ εὐφῶς ἐτυμολογεῖται τὸ Προμηθεῶς ὄνομα. «Προμηθεὺς» γὰρ ἐστὶν ὁ προσρῶν τὰ μήδεα καὶ τὰ βουλευόμενα· καὶ τροπὴ τοῦ δ εἰς θ, Προμηθεῦς.

1-2 ὄνομα] om. Pd. 1 πάνυ om. W. 1 ἐτυμολογεῖται P, ἐτυμολόγησε (sic) W. 3 Προμηθεὺς PPD, μήθ (sic) W. Hic multa addit W; vide 85c.

c PglW (in hoc continuatur cum 85b): Φησὶ γὰρ ὅτι ψευδῶς «προγνώστης» ὑνομάζει, ὁ μὲλλον προγνώστω δόμμενος ὧτιν τρόπον τῶν παρόντων ἐλευθερωθῆσθαι δεσμῶν· ὥστε ἀπὸ τοῦ οὐκ αἰσίου ἐνόμητος διαβάλλει 5 αὐτόν.

1 φησὶ γὰρ ὅτι om. Pgl. 4-5 cf. 82a 6-7.

86 PPDW: αὐτὸν γὰρ σε κ.τ.λ.] Χρεῖα γὰρ σοι ἀνθρώπου συμβουλευομένου τίνι τρόπῳ ἐκβλήθῃς τοῦ τεχνήεντος κατεσκευασμένου δεσμοῦ.

Cf. 82a 5-6.

87a WY: ἐκυλίσθησθαι: «Κυλίνδην» λέγεται τὸ ἀπὸ τῶν ὑψηλοτέρων εἰς τὰ χθαμαλώτερα κατὰγεσθαι, ὥστε καὶ τὸ † ἀνὰ πάλιν † τὸ ὠθεῖν ἀπὸ τῶν χθαμαλωτέρων ἐπὶ τὰ ὑψηλότερα.

1 κυλίνδην: fortasse legendum ἐκυλίνδην. 3 ἀνὰ (sic) πάλιν: scripsit ἀνακλίναν.

b Mediceus: τέχνης] Τῶν δεσμῶν.

c marg. in PPD: τέχνης] Τοῦ δεσμοῦ, ὅτι μετὰ τέχνης ἐπείσσει ταῦτα τὰ δεσμά ὁ Ἡφαίστος.

Hoc ordine P: ταῦτα ante μετὰ scribit Pd.

88a (88-97) ὦ δῖος αἰθέρ: Ἀρμολόζοντας φησὶν ὁ ποιητὴς μὴ εὐθὺς ἀνταπεῖν τὸν Προμηθεά, ἵνα μὴ δόξη ἄφρων καὶ αὐθάδης· μετὰ δὲ τὸ ὑποχωρῆσαι

τοὺς καλαστὰς προσημαρτύρεται τὸν αἰθέρα καὶ τοὺς ἀνέμους, ἦτοι τὰ
ἀέρια στοιχεῖα· τοὺς ποταμούς καὶ τὰς πηγὰς, τὴν ὑγρὰν φύσιν· καὶ τὴν
5 γῆν, τὴν ξηρὰν φύσιν· καὶ τὸν ἥλιον, τὴν θερμὴν φύσιν. καὶ λέγει αὐτοῖς·
«θεοῦσθε με οἷα πάσχω κακὰ παρὰ τῶν θεῶν, καὶ ἐγὼ θεὸς ὦν.»
ἀλλάσσει δὲ αὐθις τὴν λέξιν, καὶ φησιν· «ἀδέρχῃτε (ἀντί τοῦ ἴδετε) οἷσαι
τιμωρίας διακοπτόμενος κακοπαθῶν εἰς τὸν διηνεκὲς χρόνον· τοιοῦτον
γὰρ δεσμὸν ἐξεῖρα ἐπ' ἐμοὶ ὁ νέος ἡγεμὼν τῶν θεῶν (ἦγγουν ὁ Ζεὺς).»
A (contuli et DW).

3 προσημαρτύρεται BD(?)WY(?), vocabulum non nisi ex hoc ipso
loco notum; προσημαρτύρεται cet. (et V), vocabulum huius loco parum
aptum. 6 καὶ ἐγὼ θεὸς ὦν καὶ ἐγὼ θεὸς ὦν τάχα PPD; θεὸς ὦν
καὶ αὐτὸς BC. 7 ἀλλάσσει... λέξιν: quod ad verba attinet, cf.
Mediceum 91.

b Mediceus: Τερικόν τὸ μὴ εὐθὺς εἰσάγειν λαοῦν
τὸ συνεκτικὸν πρόσωπον, πρὸς ἐρεθισμὸν τοῦ ἀκροατοῦ.
μεγαλοφυῶς δὲ τὰ δ' στοιχεῖα ἐπικαλεῖται. μονοθεῖ
δὲ πάντων ἀποστάντων.

1 τερικόν: de huius vocabuli usu vide Romagnoli, p. 867. 3-4
sic locum emendavit Petrus Victorius (*Variae Lectiones* XXVIII, 6;
vide Stanley ad *Prom.* 88); cf. Mediceum 33 (μονοθεῖας). ἐπικαλεῖται
μόνο(ς)· θεῖ δὲ πάντων ἀποστάντων Mediceus.

c PPDWxY: αἰθήρ καὶ ταχύπτεροι πνοαί: Οἱ ἀνεμοὶ
κατὰ μὲν 'Αναξάγ' ἔκ τῆς γῆς γίνονται, καθ'
'Ομηρον δὲ «πατὴρ Διὸς ἐκ νεφελῶν». ἀλλ' ὁ μὲν
'Αναξάγ' ὁρᾷ τὸ ὑλικὸν φησιν αἴτιον τῶν ἀνέμων,
5 'Ομηρος δὲ τὸ ποιητικόν, μᾶλλον δὲ ἀμφότερα, τὸ τε
ὑλικὸν καὶ τὸ ποιητικόν· ἐκ μὲν γὰρ τοῦ λέγειν ἑνιαχοῦ
τοὺς ἀνέμους «ἐκμένους», ἦτοι ἐκμύδεις καὶ καθύγρους,
τὸ ὑλικὸν αὐτῶν αἴτιον λέγει, τὴν ἐκμάδα καὶ δρόσον· ἐκ
δὲ τοῦ λέγειν αὐτοὺς ὕμῃν «πατὴρ Διὸς ἐκ νεφελῶν»
10 τὸ ποιητικὸν φησιν αἴτιον. ἐκμάς γὰρ λεπυνθεῖσα
ἄρ' γίνεται· ἄρ' δὲ ἐπὶ ἀναγβεί καὶ λεπυνθείς, πνεῦμα.

1-6 = Diels-Kranz, 59 Anaxagoras A86a. In W post 88a invenitur
hoc scholium; in ceteris nostris perverso ordine ponitur (e.g.
post sch. 101 med. in Pd). 3 Il. 2. 146. 7 ἐκμένους: e.g.
Il. 1. 479; de derivatione ex ἐκμάς, confer sch. Ven. A et Eusta-
thium ad loc. 10 φησιν om. W et, ut vid., Y.

d gl. in PPD ad 88-89: αἰθήρ πῦρ.
πνοαί] ἄρ' ἀνεμοί.
ποταμῶν] ὕδωρ.

90a γέλασμα: Καλῶς εἶπε τὸ «γέλασμα», γῆμα· ἐκ μεταφορᾶς τῶν γελώντων
καὶ διαχεομένων. ὥσπερ γὰρ ἐκεῖσε εὐφραϊνομένης τῆς καρδίας γελῶσι,
γελῶντες δὲ διαχέονται καὶ εὐρύτητα ποιοῦνται τῶν στομάτων αὐτῶν
ὥσπερ πάλιν οἱ λυποῦμενοι συστέλλονται, τοῦ ἐν αὐτοῖς ἐμφύτου καὶ
5 θερμοῦ αἵματος συστελλομένου· οὕτω καὶ τὸ κύμα ὥσαντι γελᾷ καὶ
διαχέεται, συχρὸν ἐρχόμενον καὶ ἀλλεπάλληλον. A (om. BX, et D;
contuli et W).

1 γῆμα; cf. Mediceum gob. 2 ἐκεῖσε paene omnes nostri;
ἐκεῖνοι VP et edd. 3 καὶ εὐρ. ποι.] καὶ εὐρύνοται, εὐρύτητα
ποιοῦντες PPD. 3 στομάτων edd.; σωμάτων omnes nostri.
4 αὐτοῖς] ἡμῖν CV.

b Mediceus: γέλασμα] Διάχυμα.

c P*: Γεῶ γαλήν' ἢ θάλασσα, ἐγέλασε τὸ ἔαρ.

Versus «politicus» est; erotico cuidam scriptori tribuendum esse
suspiciatur Panayotakis.

d Pgl: 'H γὰρ θάλασσα γαληνώσα πάντα τὰ προσπελά-
ζοντα γαλήνης πληροῖ.

e Pgl (alterum), Pdl: γέλασμα] Διάχυμα· πλάτος·
διπλωμα.

διάχυμα = Mediceum gob.

91 Mediceus: καὶ τὸν πανόπτῃ] 'Hλλαζεν τὴν φράσιν.
Cf. 88a 7, ubi minus apte videtur collocari haec sententia.

94a Mediceus: μυριετῇ] Πολυετῇ· ἐν γὰρ τῷ Πυρφόρῳ γ'
μυριάδας φησὶ δεδέσθαι αὐτόν.

Fragmentum est Aeschyli *Promethei Pyrrhori* 341 M, non nisi
ex hoc loco et 94b, c cognitum.

b Wgl: Τὸν πολυετῇ, τὸν μυριάριθμον· τρεῖς γὰρ
μυριάδας φασὶ δεδέσθαι αὐτόν.

gll. in NP et (alterum) W: Τρεῖς γὰρ μυριάδας
φασι δεδέσθαι αὐτόν.

2 φ. δεδ. αὐτ.] αὐτὸν φησι δεδέσθαι P. 2 αὐτόν] αὐτοῦ W.

gll. in BC et (alterum) P: μυριετῇ] Ἀναριθμητον.

98a (98-99) Φεῦ φεῦ· στενάζω καὶ τὸ παρὸν καὶ τὸ ἐπερχόμενον πῆμα.
A (om. BC; habent DWgl).

Cgl: τό τ' ἐπερχόμενον] Διὰ τὴν τιμὴν τοῦ ἀετοῦ.

τιμὴν C; lege τιμωρίαν?

100a Τὸ «ἐπιτελεῖαι» ἀντὶ τοῦ τελεσθῆναι, ὡς τὸ «νόστος, ὃν ἐκ Τροίης ἐπέτει-
λατο Παλλὰς Ἀθήνη», ἀντὶ τοῦ ἀπέτελεσε. A (om. C; habent DW
marg.; iterum praebet in marg. P).

Dubia haec. ἐπιτελεῖαι in textu poetico exhibent omnes nostri; sed
ἀποτελεῖαι vel etiam vocem nihil ἀποτελεῖαι in animo habuisse viden-
tur plerique eorum qui scholium exciperunt. Cf. Medicum
100b.

1-2 ἐπιτελεῖαι Pmarg., X, cum plurimis codd. Homeri (Od.
i. 327); ἐπιτελεῖαι Y; ἀποτελεῖαι vel sim. cet. 2 ἀπέτελεσε]
ἐπέτελεσε Y. Hic quaedam addunt BWmarg Y; vide 100d.

Mediceus: ἐπιτελεῖαι: Ἀντὶ τοῦ ἐπιτελεσθῆσθαι, αὖν
ἐκ Τροίας ἐπέτειλετο Παλλὰς Ἀθήνη»

ἐπιτελεῖαι: sic Mediceus. Vide ad 100a.

Mediceus (in altero margine) ἐπιτελεῖαι] Ἀντὶ τοῦ
ἐπιτελέσαι.

BNcWmargYYa (in his continuatur cum 100a):
"Ἐπερσι δὲ τὸ «ἐπιτελεῖαι» ἀντὶ τοῦ ἐπιλάμψαι.

Bgl: ἐπιτελεῖαι] Καὶ καταντῆσαι ἢ λάμψαι.

101 (101-110) καίτοι τί φημι; πάντα προυξεπίσταμαι: Ἀποδουρόμενος ὁ
Προμηθεύς, καὶ ὥσπερ ἀγνοῖαν προβαλλόμενος τῆς τελευτῆς τῶν
συμβάντων αὐτῷ κακῶν, ἐρωτᾷ πότε ἔξει αὐτῷ ἐλευθερία τῶν δεσμῶν.
εἴτα γινώσκει ὡς αὐτός ἐστι Προμηθεύς καὶ οὐ μόνον τὰ αὐτῷ συμβησόμενα
ἐπίσταται, ἀλλὰ καὶ τὰ ἑτέρους, φησὶ. «τί φημι; ἐγὼ δὲ πάντα ἐπίσταμαι

ἀκριβῶς, τὰ μέλλοντα δὲ μοι νεωστὶ συμβῆσθαι οὐδεμίαν βλάβην
κομίσουσίν μοι· γὰρ δὲ ἐκάστῳ ὑπομένειν τὴν λαχούσαν αὐτῷ τύχην
καὶ μοῖραν, ὥσπερ καὶ μοί. ὑπομένω δὲ ὡς λίαν γινώσκων ὅτι τὸ τῆς
ἀνάγκης σθένος, ἦγουν ἡ δύναμις τῆς εἰμαρμένης, ἀκαταμάχητός ἐστι
καὶ ἀήττητος. ἀλλ' ὅμως οὔτε σιγᾶν δύναμαι τὰς τύχας, ἀλλ' ὡ γὰρ οὔτε
μὴ σιγᾶν (ἦτοι λαλεῖν), εὐλαβοῦμαι γὰρ τὸν Δία. ἐγὼ γὰρ παρασχὼν
τοῖς ἀνθρώποις τιμὴν — τὴν διὰ τοῦ πυρὸς λέγω — ἐνεπαύην ταύτας
ταῖς συμφοραῖς. Θηρώμεν δὲ καὶ σφετερίζομαι καὶ παρέχω τοῖς ἀνθρώποις
πηγὴν πυρὸς κλοπαίων, τῷ νόθῳ (ἦγουν ἑσω νόθῳ) αὐτὴν βαλὼν.»
15 «πηγὴν» δὲ «πυρὸς» εἶπεν, ὅτι πᾶσα οὐσία μελίσσει πάσχει· τὸ δὲ πῦρ,
καὶ τὸν πυρὸς εὐρεθῇ (ἦτοι μικρότατος σπινθήρ), ὑποτεθῇ δὲ ὡς τι, τὴν
πάλιν αὔξεται. διὰ τοῦτο δὲ εἶπε «πηγὴν πυρὸς», ὅτι ἐκ τοῦ μικροῦ αὔξεται.
A (13 θηρώμεν-17 tantum habet C, quasi scholium ad Prom. 109).

Haec quasi sex scholia separatim dant edd.; quasi unum omnes
nostri, praeter C.

6 ἀκριβῶς: = Medicum 102a. 6 μοι νεωστὶ omnes nostri prae-
ter N, qui scribit μοι δὲ νῦν. De usu verbi νεωστὶ cum futuro
(«μοχ») apud recentiores vide Dind. adn. p. 193. 5 (sch. 167).
8-10 ὅτι . . . ἀήττητος: sic plerique, et Pto; τῆς ἀνάγκης σθένος
ἦγουν τὴν δύναμιν τῆς εἰμαρμένης, ἀκαταμάχητον οὐσαν καὶ ἀήττητον
PpD. 10-11 = Medicum 106b. 15-17 πηγὴν . . . αὔξεται]
om. Pd, in imo margine adicit B; = Medicum 110.

102a

Mediceus gl: σκεθρῶς] Ἀκριβῶς.

Fere idem Hesych. s.v. σκεθρῶν.

CWa: Ἀσφαλῶς· ἀπὸ μεταφορᾶς τοῦ ζυγοῦ, ὅταν
οὐχὶ σκάζῃ καὶ βέτη ἐνὶ μέρει, ἀλλ' ἔστιν ἐπὶ ἰσοτητι.

Mediceus: ποταίνιον] Πρόσφατον, ἀπρόσφατον μοι.

P*: Ποταίνιον, τὸ ἀπρόσφατον, ἀπὸ τοῦ «προ» προ-
θέσεως καὶ τοῦ «αἰνῶς» ὁ λόγος· ἦγουν τὸ μὴ γενόμενον
εἰς ἐμὲ καὶ δεύτερον καὶ ἄλλο· διότι ἐγὼ προγινώσκω
τὰ πάντα.

1 ἀπρόσφατον: cf. Medicum 102c.

106a

CNP*VWY: ἀλλ' οὔτε σιγᾶν οὔτε μὴ σιγᾶν: Οὐ
δύναμαι ταύτας τὰς λύπας σιγᾶσαι οὔτε μὴ σιγᾶσαι.
ἐὰν γὰρ ταύτας σιγήσω, λύπην τῇ ψυχῇ μου φέρω (οὐ
τοσοῦτον γὰρ τις λυπεῖται, εἰ καὶ ἐν θλίψει ἐστίν.

5 ὅσον χαίρει ὅταν ἐκδηλὰ ποιῇ, καὶ πρὸς ἑτέρους λέγει, τὰ λυποῦντα αὐτόν)· ἐν δὲ μὴ σιγήσῃ, ἥτοι ἐν λαλήσῃ καὶ εἴπω τὰ λυποῦντά με, τὸν Δία παροτρυνῶ εἰς ὀργὴν ἐμὴν, ἀπὸ τοῦ λέγειν παλλᾶ.

Adnotatio satis verbosa fortasse tribuenda erat commentario A; contra omittunt BDPdX, et eadem materies iam in sch. 101 (quod certe commentarii A est) brevis meliusque tractatur.
5 λέγει omnes nostri: expectes -η.

b

Mediceus: ἀλλ' οὕτε σιγᾶν] Οὕτε σιγᾶν δύναμαι, ἀλγὼ γάρ· οὕτε ἐλέγχειν, εὐλαβοῦμαι γάρ τὸν Δία.

Cf. 101. 10-11. 2 οὕτε μὴ ἐλέγχειν Mediceus; μὴ del. Bothe; οὐδὲ μὴ ἐλέγχειν Paley.

108

Mediceus: 'Ο ὦρων ὁ Ζεὺς οὐκ ἐπιλήσεται τῆς εἰς ἐμὲ ὀργῆς.

Incipit hoc scholium iuxta intervallum quod est inter versus Aeschyleos 108 et 109. Quo referendum sit, incertum; an versui 106 μὴ σιγᾶν τύχας (cf. 106a fin.)?

110

Mediceus et (partim) PPD: πηγὴν κλοπαίαν: Πᾶσα οὐσία μείωνιν πάσχει· τὸ δὲ πῦρ ἐν ὅσῳ καὶ τὸ τυχὸν ἐκτὴν πάλιν αὐξεται. ὁ εἰδὼς πρῶτος ὁ ποιητὴς εἶπεν «σπέρμα πυρός» καὶ τὸ σπέρμα γὰρ ἐξ ἐλαχίστου αὐξεται. πρὸς τοῦτο οὖν ἀντεμνησάμενος Αἰσχύλος «πηγὴν» εἰπὼν· καὶ αὐτὴ γὰρ ἐκ τοῦ τυχόντος αὐξεται.

Cf. 101. 15-17. 1-4 πυρός: haec tantum praebent PPD. 4 Od. 5. 490. 5 ἀντεμνησάμενος Mediceus; ἀντετεμνήσαστο Weckl., ingeniose et fortasse recte.

114a

gll. in BCPX: ἄ ἄ ἔα ἔα] Ἐπίρρημα ἐκπληκτικὸν Ἀττικόν· ἰδιοπεποιημένη ἡ φωνή.

b

gll. in PPD: Ἐκπληξέως ἐπίρρημα.

c

Mediceus: Ἐκπληξέως ἐπιρρήματα.

115a τίς ἀγῶ, τίς ὀδυρῶ; Ἴσως αἱ Ὀκεανίδες εὐωδίας ἔπνεον. αἰσθητὴ δὲ ἡ ὀδυρῶ, οὐχ ὀρατὴ· διὰ καὶ ἀφεργῆν ταύτην φησιν, ὡς ἀθεώρητον οὐσαν. διὰ δὲ τῆς ὀδυρῶς προνοεῖ τῇ τῶν Ὀκεανίδων ἀφίξειν. Α.

1-2 cf. Mediceum 115b.

b

Mediceus: τίς ἀγῶ, τίς ὀδυρῶ; Ἴσως, ὡς Ὀκεανίδες, εὐωδίας ἔπνεον. αἰσθητὴ δὲ ἡ ὀδυρῶ, οὐχ ὀρατὴ· διὰ ἀφεργῆς» φησι.

1 ὡς Mediceus¹; al suprascr. manus recentior, cf. 115a1.

116a

SjVWY: κεκραμένη: Ἡρώες, βροτοὶ μὲν ὄντες, θεῶν δὲ τυγχάνοντες σύγγονοι.

Lemma om. V, qui hoc scholium continuat cum 120a.

b

Pgl: κεκραμένη] Ἐξ ἡμιθέων ἡρώων, ἵγγον ἀπὸ τῶν ἡρώων τε καὶ ἀνθρώπων.

c

Mediceus gl: κεκραμένη] Ἡμιθέων.

117a

ἐκετο θερμόνιον ἐπὶ πάγον· Ἐπὶ τὸ τελευταῖον μέρος τῆς γῆς ἦλθεν, ἐπειδὴ τέλος τῆς οἰκουμένης ὁ Καύκασος. ἡ, οὐ ἐγὼ πρὸς τὸ πέραν εἰμι δεδεμένος· ἐπὶ γὰρ ἄκρου προσδέδεμαι. Α.

Cf. Mediceum 117b. 3 προσδέδεμαι omnes nostri excepto Y (-σαι).

b

Mediceus: ἐκετο θερμόνιον] ἐπεὶ τέλος τῆς οἰκουμένης ὁ Καύκασος. ἡ, οὐκ ἐγὼ πέραν εἰμι δεδεμένος· ἐπὶ γὰρ ἄκρου προσδέδεμαι.

2 οὐκ Mediceus; legendum οὐ cum 117a. 2 πέραν suspectum; cf. 117a.

c

PPd: ἐκετο θερμόνιον] Ἐπὶ τέλει τοῦ Ὀκεανοῦ ὁ Καύκασος. ἀπάγος] δὲ παρὰ τὸ πῆρσεσθαι ἐν αὐτῷ τὰ ὕδατα· ἡ διὰ τὸ τὰς πηγὰς ἐξ ἄκρων τῶν ὦρων κατέρχεσθαι.

d

P*: Ἡ ἀέπῳ, ὅταν στάσις, μετὰ γενικῆς· ὅταν δὲ κίνησις, μετὰ αἰτιατικῆς.

118

PPdWY: τί δὴ θέλων; Ἡ αἰτέρον θέλων, ἡ πρὸς τὸ σημαίνονμενον ἀντὶ τοῦ «θέλουσαν». καὶ ἐστὶ τὸ σχῆμα Ἀττικόν· τὸ λεγόμενον καινοπρεπές· οἱ γὰρ Ἀττικοὶ πρὸς τὸ σημαίνονμενον καὶ τὸν νοῦν ἀφορῶσι τῆς λέξεως.

Lemma om. PPD. 1-2 ἡ αἰτέρον θέλων, ἡ πρὸς τὸ σημαίνονμενον ἀντὶ τοῦ «θέλουσαν». καὶ ἐστὶ τὸ σχῆμα Ἀττικόν· τὸ λεγόμενον καινοπρεπές· οἱ γὰρ Ἀττικοὶ πρὸς τὸ σημαίνονμενον καὶ τὸν νοῦν ἀφορῶσι τῆς λέξεως.

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Lemma om. PPD. 1-2 ἡ αἰτέρον θέλων, ἡ πρὸς τὸ σημαίνονμενον ἀντὶ τοῦ «θέλουσαν». καὶ ἐστὶ τὸ σχῆμα Ἀττικόν· τὸ λεγόμενον καινοπρεπές· οἱ γὰρ Ἀττικοὶ πρὸς τὸ σημαίνονμενον καὶ τὸν νοῦν ἀφορῶσι τῆς λέξεως.

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Lemma om. PPD. 1-2 ἡ αἰτέρον θέλων, ἡ πρὸς τὸ σημαίνονμενον ἀντὶ τοῦ «θέλουσαν». καὶ ἐστὶ τὸ σχῆμα Ἀττικόν· τὸ λεγόμενον καινοπρεπές· οἱ γὰρ Ἀττικοὶ πρὸς τὸ σημαίνονμενον καὶ τὸν νοῦν ἀφορῶσι τῆς λέξεως.

Lemma om. PPD. 1-2 ἡ αἰτέρον θέλων, ἡ πρὸς τὸ σημαίνονμενον ἀντὶ τοῦ «θέλουσαν». καὶ ἐστὶ τὸ σχῆμα Ἀττικόν· τὸ λεγόμενον καινοπρεπές· οἱ γὰρ Ἀττικοὶ πρὸς τὸ σημαίνονμενον καὶ τὸν νοῦν ἀφορῶσι τῆς λέξεως.

119

Mediceus: δεσμώτην] Διὰ τοῦτο «Δεσμώτης» ἐπι-
γράφεται.

120a τὸν Διὸς ἔχθρον, τὸν πᾶσι θεοῖς: Πάντες οἱ θεοὶ ὠργίζοντο τῷ Προμηθεΐ
διὰ τὸ πῦρ· ἐκ γὰρ τούτου πάντα ῥᾶστα εἶχον οἱ ἄνθρωποι, καὶ οὐκέτι
βουον συνεχῶς. A (om. C; contuli et DW).

Cf. *Mediceum* 120b. In lemmate secutus sum BX; ceteri pauciora verba praebent.

2

Mediceus: τὸν πᾶσι θεοῖς] Καὶ αὐτοὶ γὰρ ὠργίζοντο
 Προμηθεῖ διὰ τὸ πῦρ· ἐκ γὰρ τούτου πάντα ῥᾶστα
 τὸ λοιπὸν εἶγον ἄνθρωποι, καὶ οὐκέτι ἔθυσον συνεχῶς.

3

ΡΩΜΧΕΣ. Φασι τὸν Προμηθεὺς κελοῦσθαι ἀπὸ τοῦ
 Διὸς τὸ πῦρ, βάλειν τὴν νάρθηκα, τοῖς ἀνθρώποις
 καταχαρῆναι. τοῦτο δὲ μωδῶδες, τὸ δ' ἄλλως οὕτως
 ἔχει· «πῦρ» καλεῖται ἡ γνῶσις διὰ τὸ δραστήριον·
 5 «Προμηθεὺς» δὲ καλεῖται ἡ προμήθεια ἢ ἡ πρόνοια
 καὶ ἡ πρωτόπλασις, ἦν δίδουσι ὁ θεὸς τοῖς ἀνθρώποις
 ἔχειν καὶ φυλάττειν, καὶ μὴ τινος φροντίζειν. ὁ δὲ ταύτην
 λαβὼν οὐκ ἐβέβηλεν, ἀλλ' ἤρξατο φροντίζειν καὶ προ-
 βλεπόμεθα, καὶ οὐκ ἀνέστην τὴν τοιαύτην προμη-
 10 θεαν. οὗτι δὲ νάρθηκα ἔβριζε τὸ πῦρ, καὶ αὐτὸ προσ-
 φέρας· ἀπὸ γὰρ τῆς οὐκείας σφαιρῆτος τοῦ νοῦς
 ἤρξατο φροντίζειν καὶ προλέγειν τὰ μὴ θένοντα.

d

SjWXeY (in hoc continuatur cum 120c): 'Ο Προμηθεὺς οὗτος, ὡς ἀληθῆς ἔχει λόγους, ἄνθρωπος ἦν σοφὸς δὲ ὧν ἐκεῖ παίδειαν μετέπλασσε τοὺς ἀνθρώπους ἀπὸ τῆς ἀνίας ἰδιότητος ἐς γνῶσιν ἄκραν. ὕβην καὶ 5 μεμύηται τοῖς Ἑλλήσι πλάττειν τοὺς ἀνθρώπους· διὰ καὶ Πλάτων ἐν τῇ παλαιᾷ κομωδίᾳ φησὶν ἐν Χοριστοῦ·

«Προμηθεὺς γάρ ἐστιν ἀνθρώποις ὁ νοῦς.»

6-8 Haec etiam in cod. O inveniuntur, adscripta ad *Prom.* 6. 8 Ἰδῶτον ΟΥΑ; πᾶντων cet. = Plato Comicus Fr. 136 Kock (testibus etiam Synkello et Cedreno). Προμῆτις ceteri testes ap. Kock. Metri sanandi causa aut scribendum προμῆτις cum Dind., aut (quod malim) γὰρ secludendum vel loco movendum, e.g.: «καὶ γὰρ Προμῆτις ὅστιν ἀνθρώποις ὁ νόυς.

122

P*: εἰσοιχθεῖσι] Ἀπὸ τοῦ αὐτοῦ, εἰχθῶ, ὥσπερ καὶ
 ἔχω, ἔχθῶ.

124a (124-132) πρὸς πεν: Πληροτέρον γενημένης τῆς τῶν Ὀκεανίδων
πληθύνου, φῆναι καὶ τῆς τῶν περγήγων φῆναι αὐτὰν ἀδελφάνου, καὶ ἡγο-
ρεῖται δὲ ὅτι τὸ κινύμα τὸν ὀνόματι, ὅπερ ἀκούει πατρῶν; ἡγορησά-
μενος γὰρ ὁ αἰθῆρ ἐν εὐδαιμονίᾳ περγήγων. σφηνὶ οὖν ποῖος αὐτὸν ἔ-
5 χορὸς τῶν Ὀκεανίδων· ἀμνηστικὸς φοβήθηκε. Προμνηθεῖ· προσηύχεν ἵνα
ἐνταῦθα πληθὺς φῆναι ἐν ταχυτάτῃ κινήσει τῶν περγήγων, μάλιστα πείσασθαι
τῶν τοῦ πατρὸς μῶν, Ὀκεανῶν, δαίμονων. Α.

2 πλῆθός, ἡδῆ: sic interpungunt nostri fere omnes, recte.
κίνημα = Mediceum 124b. 4-7 φησὶν . . . διακινῶν om. C.

b

Mediceus: κινάθισμα] Κίνημα.

125

gll. in DP: οἰωνῶν] Λεῖπει τὸ «ὥς», διὰ τὸ εἶναι
πτερωτάς.

λείπ., τὸ ὥς habet solus P.

128a

Mediceus, et (I-8) Sj, et (I-3) Ya, et (3-8) WXcY:
 μηδὲν φοβήθη· Ὁ θύμβας Ἀνακρέωντις ἐστὶ κα-
 τασκευασμένος πρὸς τὸ θρηνητικόν. ἐπιδίχημα γάρ τῃ
 Ἀττικῇ Κριτοῦν ἐρῶν, καὶ ἡρώδης κλαν τοῦ μέλου
 τοῦ πραχικοῦ. ἐχρῶντο δὲ αὐτοῖς οὐκ ἐν παντὶ τύφῳ,
 ἀλλ' ἐν τῷ θρηνητικῷ, ὡς καὶ Ξοφοκλῆς Τυρῶν 9'.
 ἔστι δὲ ταῦτα θύμια τῶ αὐδῶν' αὐ μ' ἔτασι μετὰ
 οὐκ' ἀπελθεῖν. ταῦτα δὲ φασιν διὰ μηχανῆς ἀε-
 ροθυόμεναι· ἀποπνιγὰ γὰρ κατωθεν διαλύεσθαι τῷ
 ἐφ' οὐφους, ἐν ἑσῳ δὲ Ἰκεκκῶν προσλαλεῖ, κατὰσιν
 ἐπὶ ᾧ.

1-3 Ἄνθρωποι; adiecti Sj in imo folio. Haec tantum habet Ya. 2-4
 1-3 Ἄνθρωποι; adiecti corrupta. 3 ἰσθμὸς Medicus; ὁδὸς WXC Y
 qui hic incipit; et Sj. 3 ἰσθμὸς Medicus; ὁδὸς SjWY; ἰσθμὸς
 conti. Dind. sed ne sic quidem satis fit chronologiae aut sensui.
 ἰσθμὸς hic vultus μέλειον αὐτοῦ ἐπ' ἀρχαῖς, conti. Well; plerumque totius
 expectat, i.e. ἰσθμὸς αὐτοῦ ἐπ' ἀρχαῖς, cf. Pearson ad Soph. Pr. 656.
 4 ἰσθμὸς; fortasse scribendum ἰσθμὸς. 6 Τυροὶ 5^{ος} Medicus;
 ἰσθμὸς βουσι (sic) WXC; ἰσθμὸς βου (sic) Y. = Soph. Pr. 595 N.
 656 P. 6 οὐδ' αὖ; sic Medicus WXC Y; τὸδ αὖ; sic Y. = Anacreon
 Fr. 67 (412) Page. 8-9 cf. 128b. Contra facta 272c 4-5.

CPMVMVY: φίλια γὰρ ἦδε· Αὐτὴ ἡ φάλαγγις, ἡ συστοιχία, ἀντὶ τοῦ ἠμείζου. ταῦτ' αἰσιν ἀεροδρο-
μοῦσαι· ἄσπονδοι γὰρ κατόθεν διαλέγεσθαι τῷ Προμηθεῖ
ἐφ' ὧσιν κρεμαμένω. ἐν ὧσιν δὲ Ὁκεανῷ προσλαλεῖ ὁ
5 Προμηθεύς, κατὰσιν αὐτὰ ἐπὶ τῆς γῆς.

Veti simile est haec fuisse partem commentarii A, quamquam
om. codd. BNX.
2 συστοιχία VY: σύστοιχος PPD; de CW incertum. 2-5 cf.
Mediceum 128a 8-11. 5 αὐτὰς αὐτὰ PPD.

132a (132-135) κρασιπνοφόροι· «Ἐχομίσαν δὲ ἐμὲ ἐνταῦθα αἱ ταχύταται
πνοαὶ τῶν ἀνέμων. ἦνίκα γὰρ ἐπασσασμένοι τῇ πέτρᾳ προσηλούμενος,
ὁ κύπτος τοῦ Χαλυβικοῦ σιδήρου διήλθεν εἰς τὸν ἐσώτατον τόπον τῶν
ἡμετέρων οὐρανίων. τοῦτο δὲ δηλοῖ, ὅτι καὶ μέχρι τοῦ Ὁκεανοῦ ὁ
5 κύπτος ἀφίκετο. ἀπασσεῖται δὲ με πεποιήκει καὶ ἀπορρίβει τὴν πολλὴν
θερμὴν αἰδῶ (ἔχουν τὴν καλλίστην, τὴν ἐξ ἀνάδυσσος αἵματος γενομένην),
καὶ τολμηρότερον ἐνταῦθα παρεῖναι· ἦλθον δὲ καὶ ὥρμησα ἀπέδωλον ὄχῳ
περωτῶ (ἔχουν τῇ δι' αἴρος πέτῃσι)», διὰ τοῦτο δὲ δηλοῖ ὅτι σπουδαίως
παρεγένοντο, ὥστε οὐδὲ τὰ οἰκεία πέδιλα δυνήθηναι βάλειν. A.

2 ἦνίκα γὰρ ἐπασσ.: cf. Mediceum 133a. Hic novum scholium
(cuius lemma κύπτου γὰρ ἀχῶ) incipit PPD. 4-5 cf. Mediceum
133b. 5 ἀπασσεῖται ἀπασσεσθαι PPD, magis Attice. 5-7 cf.
Mediceum 134b, c. 7 post τολμηρότερον add. BNX: ἐφρόνησα;
cf. Mediceum 134b.

b DgLP²PdY: κρασιπνοφόροι Κρασιπνὸν τὸ ταχύ, ἀπὸ
τοῦ τὸ κάρα πνεῖν.

1 κρασιπν. τὸ ταχ. κρασιπνὸς κυρίως ὁ ταχύς δρομέας Dgl. 2 τὸ
κάρα om. Pd; κάρα praebet Dind.

133a Mediceus: κύπτου κ.τ.λ.] Ἦνίκα ἐπασσασμένοιο.

b Mediceus: διῆξεν κ.τ.λ.] Ὑπερβολὴ τοῦ φόβου, εἰ καὶ
μέχρι τοῦ Ὁκεανοῦ ἐφθασεν.

1 φόβου] φόβου com. J. F. Davies ap. Paley.

c P*: χάλυβος] Χάλυψ· ἔθνος ἔθνα ὁ σίδηρος ἐγένετο.
ἐτε δὲ προσεκαρφοῦτο, ὁ κύπτος τοῦ σιδήρου ἤκούετο
ἐκεῖ.

134a τὴν θερμερῶν αἰδῶ· Τὴν ἐπιεικμένην θερμότητα τῷ προσώπῳ μου,
ἔχουν τὴν ἐρυθρότητα, ἣν οὐκ ἐξεστὶν ἐν ἀνδρὶ βλέπειν. καὶ γὰρ ἡ

παρθένος ἐρύθημα ἔχει ἐν τῷ αὐτῇ προσώπῳ· οὐκ γὰρ συνεζεύχθη
ἀνδρὶ, ὥστε τρέφειν διὰ τοῦ αἵματος ἐκότης τὸ παιδίον, ὅτε καταμήνια
5 βλέπει, δι' ὧν τρέφεται τὸ ἐμβρυον· καὶ διὰ τοῦτο τὸ αἷμα διὰ τοῦ
προσώπου αὐτῆς ἐξέρχεται. ἡ δὲ γαμηθεῖσα, ἐκείνη χλωρίουσα τὴν
ῥῖν ἐστίν, ὡς ἀπολείποντος τοῦ αἵματος αὐτῆς καὶ τρέποντος τὸ ἐμβρυον·
ἐκεῖ γὰρ κατέρχεται ἅπαν τὸ αἷμα αὐτῆς, καὶ αὐτὴ μένει χλωρά, βλέπουσα
καὶ καταμήνια δι' ὧν τρέφεται τὸ παιδίον. A (contuli et DW).

1 θερμερῶν omnes nostri, et in lemmate et in textu Aeschyleo.
6 χλωρίουσα] χλωρίσασσα DNP²EX. 7 τρέποντος DX: τρε-
φούσης cet.

b Mediceus: Ἀπεσιεστώ μου τὴν αἰδῶ· οἷον αὐτομη-
ρότερον ἐφρόνησα ἐνθάδε παρεῖναι.

c Mediceus: θερμερῶν] Θερμὴν· ἐκ δὲ τούτου τὴν
καλλίστην φησί.

θερμερῶν Mediceus ante corr. in textu Aeschylī (corr. in θερμα-
manus recentior); θερμερῶν vero interpretatur scholiasta. Cf.
132a 6.

135a Mediceus: ἀπέδωλον] «Γεῖτονες δ' ὥστωι ἐκίον».

= Hesiodi *Op.* 345.

b Mediceus (in altero margine): ὄχῳ περωτῶ] Ταῖς
πέρωξιν δι' ὧν ἐπαυχούτο οἱ ἱπτάμενοι.

136a (136-140) αἰ. αἰ. Ὡ τέκνα τῆς πολυγόνου Τηθύος (ἔχουν τῆς γῆς)
καὶ τοῦ Ὁκεανοῦ τοῦ περικυκλούντος πᾶσαν τὴν γῆν ἐν πολυκομῆτι
βρέματι, ἥτοι πολυγόνῳ. τὸ γὰρ ᾧ κατ' ἐπίτασιν κεῖται· εἰ γὰρ ἦν
ταραχώδες τὸ τοῦ Ὁκεανοῦ βρεῖμα κυκλόντος πᾶσαν τὴν γῆν, ἀνάγκη
5 ἦν καὶ τὴν γῆν κυμαίνεσθαι, ὡς ἐν αὐτῇ ἀναπεπταμένην. ἄλλως τε οὐδὲ
ἔπαινος τὸ τοιοῦτον, ἀλλὰ ψόγος· οὐδ' αὖτε δὲ ἀρετὰ τέσσαρες· τὸ ψυχρόν,
τὸ λευκόν, τὸ ἡδὸν, καὶ τὸ ἡρεμαῖον τῆς βρέουσας. A.

Lemma: αἰ αἰ vel αἰ αἰ περὶ plerique; γρ. αἰ καὶ περὶ P; αἰ αἰ Y.
1 πολυγόνου] τέκνον BCNV. 1 τῆς γῆς: Tethyn cum terra
aequiparant et Souda s.v. et Eustathius ad II. 14. 201. 5-6
ἄλλως τε . . . ψόγος soli praebet PPD. 6-7 cf. Mediceum 139a
2-4. 7 quaedam addit W; vide 139c.

b PPD: αἰ αἰ αἰ αἰ] Τὰ εἰς αἰ λήγοντα ἐπιρρήματα
θρηνητικὰ περισπώνται, πλὴν τοῦ «βαβαῖα» καὶ αὐαῖν.

τὸ δὲ «αἶ» ἀντὶ τοῦ «ἀνποτε» (ἐξ οὗ καὶ τὸ «αἶθε»),
ὡς εὐκατῶν, ὀφύεται.

137

OPPdWY: Τηθύος· Ὁκεανὸς τοῦ Οὐρανοῦ καὶ τῆς
Γῆς υἱὸς ὁ πρῶτος, γήμας Τηθὺν τὴν ἀδελφὴν, τὰδε
γεννᾷ τὰ τέκνα· τοὺς ποταμούς καὶ τὰς πηγὰς τὰς
οὐσας ἐν τῷ κόσμῳ· ὧν καὶ Πλουτὶ καὶ Περσῆς καὶ
Μῆτις καὶ Ἀσία, καὶ Στύξ ὁμοῦ καὶ Καλυψώ· τὰς δ'
ἄλλας ἐκτέον.

Lemma solus habet Y, sed ad *Prom.* 137 refert hoc scholium et W,
signis appictis; perperam igitur ad *Prom.* 140 retulit Dind. Bre-
vitarium videtur esse Hesiodi *Theogoniae* 337-370.

139a

Mediceus: ἀκοιμήτῳ Πάλυκοιμήτῳ, ἡρεμαίῳ, ἔνα
τὸν «ἀκαλαρρεῖτην» δηλώσῃ. τέσσαρα δὲ ὕδατων
ἐγκώμια· τὸ ψυχρὸν, τὸ λευκόν, τὸ ῥδύ, τὸ ἡρεμαῖον
τῆς βέσεως.

In margine exteriori appinxit: Ση(μείωσις). 2 ἀκαλαρρεῖτην Medi-
ceus. Cf., e.g., *Il.* 7. 422. 2-4 cf. 136a, fin. Similes aquae
laudes inveniuntur in sch. AE *Pind. Ol.* 1. 1h Drachmann.

b

Mediceus gl: ἀκοιμήτῳ Γαλιγνώδει.

c

WYα (in his continuatur cum 136a): Πούτητες δὲ
ὕδατων γλυκὺν, ἀλμυρὸν, καὶ μέσον. γλυκὺ μὲν τὸ
τῶν πηγῶν· ἀλμυρὸν δὲ τὸ τῶν θαλασσῶν· καὶ μέσον
τὸ τῶν λιμνῶν.

Secutus sum W. 2 ὕδατων W; εἰσι γ' Ya. 2 ἀλμυρὸν W;
ἀλκόν Ya. 3-4 καὶ ... λιμνῶν om. Ya.

141 (141-143) Φεῦ· Ἰδέτε με οἶον δεσμῷ προσηλωμένος τῆς ἐξοχῆς ταύτης
τοῦ ἔρους κακῇ τήρησιν βαστάζω. Α? (om. CPd, sed habet P*).

Lemma nullum; fortasse igitur coniungendum cum 136a. 2
βαστάζω βαστάω P, rectius.

143

Mediceus: ἄζῃλον Χαλεπὴν, κακὴζήλον φυλακὴν
βαστάω· ὅ ἐστι «φρουρήσω τὴν πέτραν».

144a (144-150) λεύσω, Προμηθεῦ· «Βλέπω, ὦ Προμηθεῦ, ἃ πάσχεις
φοβερά (ἦγγον φύβου ἄξια). εἰσπλθε δὲ τοῖς ἑμοῖς ὀφθαλμοῖς νεφέλῃ

πλήρης δακρύων, εἰσιδούσῃ τὸ σὸν σῶμα πρὸς τῇ πέτρῃ ξηρανόμενον
καὶ κατατηκόμενον ταῖς τοῦ δεσμοῦ τοῦ σιδηρείου βιάβαις. νέει γὰρ
5 βασιλεῖς κρατοῦσι τοῦ 'Ολύμπου». λέγει δὲ τοῦτο διὰ τὸν Δία· ἥδη γὰρ
ἔρριψε τὸν ἐκυτοῦ πατέρα Κρόνον τῆς βασιλείας. καὶ νέους νόμους καὶ
ἀσυνήθεσι τὰ πάντα διεξάγει ἀδίκως». οἰακονόμοι δὲ λέγονται οἱ
κυβερνῆται τῶν νηῶν· ὥσπερ γὰρ ἐκεῖνοι τρέπουσι τὴν ναῦν ἐνθα βοῦ-
λονται, οὕτω καὶ οἱ βασιλεῖς ποιεῖ ὁ βούλεται. Α (om. C; contuli et DW).

1-2 φοβερά quasi neutr. plur. acc. post λεύσω accipit scholiasta,
neglectis rebus metricis et grammaticis; cf. 144b. 3 ξηραν-
όμενον: cf. Mediceum 147. 7 post λέγονται add. PpD: κυρίως.

b

P*Ya: φοβερά] *Η στικτέον εἰς τὸ «φοβερά», ἐν'
ῆ ἡ σύνταξις οὕτως· «ὦ Προμηθεῦ, λεύσω καὶ βλέπω
ἃ πάσχεις φοβερά καὶ ἄξια φύβου». τὸ δὲ «δὲ» ἀντὶ
τοῦ γάρ, ἐν' ῆ τὸ ἐξῆς οὕτως· «εἰσπλθε γὰρ τοῖς ἑμοῖς
5 ὀφθαλμοῖς νεφέλῃ πλήρης δακρύων».

c

gll. in BC: ἑμοῖσιν ὅσοις] Προσσηματισμός.

Citatur hoc vocabulum in LSJ tantum e Galeni *Anim. Pass.* 2.2
(dub.).

145

WVY: ὀμίχλη· Ταύτην τροπικὴν ἀπὸ τοῦ νέφους
καὶ τῆς ὀμίχλης· ἐκ τούτων γὰρ τὸ ὕδωρ καταρρήγνυ-
ται. οὕτω δὴ καὶ ἐνταῦθα· νέφους ἐπιγεγονότος ἐκ
θλίψεως, τότε δάκρυον καταχέουσιν ἄνθρωποι.

147

Mediceus: προσαναινόμενον] Ξηρόμενον.

Sic Mediceus; corrigendum e 144a: ξηρανόμενον.

148

Mediceus: ἀδαμντοδέτοις] Ἰσχυροδέτοις.

149

Mediceus: οἰακονόμοι] Κυβερνήται, τροπικῶς.

150

Mediceus gl: νεοχμοῖς] Νέοις, προσφάτοις.

151a

Mediceus: πελώρια] Τοὺς Τιτῆνας καὶ τοὺς τούτων
νόμους.

b

CP*PdWVY: Πελώριος πόθεν ἐτυμολογεῖται; ἀπὸ
τοῦ «πέλω» τὸ πλησιάζω καὶ τοῦ «ῥωρα» τῶν γάρ

μεγάλων πάντες φροντίζουσιν. "ΑΛΛΩΣ· «πελώρια» λέγει τοὺς Γίγαντας· πρὶν γάρ, ὡς λέγουσιν τινες, οἱ 5 Γίγαντες ἐβασίλευον· ἔλθων δὲ ὁ Ζεὺς καὶ καταβαλὼν τοὺτους, ἐβασίλευσεν.

1-3 πελώριος... φροντίζουσι: ad finem scholii transponunt PpD; tum adiungunt: ἡ ἀπὸ τοῦ πέλας, ἔχουν ἐγγύς, εἶναι τοῦ Ὀρίωνος. 2 πέλω hoc accentu nostri; πελῶ debebant. 4-5 Γίγαντ. omnes nostri. Rectius Medicum 151a.

Pgl: πελώρια] "Εθῇ τὰ μεγάλα· θαυμαστά, λαμπρά· ἡ διὰ τοὺς Τιτάνες.

Similia, sed breviora, in quibusdam aliis; ἔθῃ et D.

152a (152-159) εἰ γὰρ μ' ὑπὸ γῆν· Εἴθε, φησὶν, οὕτως ἀπὸ γῆν ὑπολαβόν με ὁ Ζεὺς τοιοῦτοις ἀλύτοις δεσμοῖς ἐπέμμεν ἂν ὑπὸ τὴν γῆν, κάτωθεν τοῦ τοῦ νεκροῦ δεχομένου "Αἰδου (λέγει δὲ εἰς τὸν ἀκατανόητον καὶ ἀμέτρητον Τάρταρον· ἐπεὶ καὶ ἐν τῷ "Αἰδῷ θεοὶ εἰσιν· ὁ Πλούτων, ἡ 5 Περσεφόνη, καὶ ἄλλοι), ὅπως μὴ ἐπιχειρῇ τις οἷς πάσχω κακοὺς ὀρών με, μήτε τις θεὸς μήτε τις ἄλλος, νῦν δὲ πέπονθα ὁ τάλας κίνυγμα, ὥσπερ κρέμασμα αἰθέριον (ἔχουν εἰδωλον), ἐπιχαρμα τοῖς ἄλλοις θεοῖς τοῖς ἐμοῖς ἐχθροῖς. Α.

5 τις οἷς C; τοῖς οἷς cet. 6-8 cf. Medicum 158a.

b Medicus: εἰ γάρ] Ἀντὶ τοῦ «εἴθε».

156a Medicus et O: μήτε τις ἄλλος] Καλῶς οὐκ ἐπήνεγκεν «μήτε τις ἄνθρωπος»· οὐ γάρ ἂν ἐπέχαιρον οὗτοι αὐτῷ, ἀλλὰ καὶ συνέτασσαν.

1-2 καλῶς... ἄνθρωπος: Medicum dubitanter secutus sum, ubi oia scriptum est supra lineam manu recentiore. In O ita: καλῶς ἐπήνεγκε «μήτε τις ἄλλος», ἔχουν ἄνθρωπος; quod verum esse potest.

b gl. in PpD: μήτε τις ἄλλος] "Η ἥρωις ἡ ἄνθρωπος.

158a Medicus: κίνυγμα] Ὄσπερ εἰδωλον κρεμάμενον ὑπὸ τὸν ἀέρα, ἐπιχαρμα πεπονηθὸς τοῖς ἐχθροῖς.

b Medicus gl: κίνυγμα] Εἰδωλον.

c CD (partim) PpDV (partim) WY: κίνυγμα: Tδ κίνυγμα· καὶ ἔστι πρωτότυπον τὸ κινῶν, ἐξ οὗ κινῶ

καὶ κίνυμι (τὸ δὲ κίνυγμα, ποῖα φωνὴ ἐν τῷ ἀέρι μετὰ 5 ῥάβδου γινόμενη)· οὐ χρῆσις ἐν τῷ ἀκακύνοντο φάλαγγει· καὶ κινύμενος, ὅ ἐστι κατὰ νοῦν κινούμενος καὶ διαλογιζόμενος. ἐκ δὲ τοῦ «κινῶν» παράγεται τὸ κινύσσω· ἀφ' οὗ καὶ κίνυγμα, τὸ ἄκριον εἰδωλον· κατὰ τὸ «αἰθίσσω», αἰθῦμα· «πύσσω», πύγυμα· «νύσσω», νύγμα· ἐξ οὗ καὶ ἡ νυγμή, ὡς πύγμα, πυγμή (καὶ 10 ἀποβολῇ τοῦ τ, πυγμή), καὶ ἔρμα, ἔρμα.

1-3 κίνυγμα... κινῶμι] om. Y. 3-4 τὸ δὲ... γινόμενη: haec tantum habent DV. 4 ῥάβδου] ῥαβδου D, quod aequae scribi potest. 4-5 Cf. II. 4. 281, 332, etc., ubi codd. recte κινῶντο. 6 διαλογιζόμενος] om. PpD; λογιζόμενος C.

160 (160-167) τίς ὧδε τλησιχάρδιος· Ὁ χορὸς φησι πρὸς τὸν Προμηθέα· «τίς ἀπὸ τῶν θεῶν οὕτως ὑπάρχει λιθοκάρδιος, ὥστιν ἐπιχαρῆ (ἔχουν χαρὰς πρόξενον) ὑπάρχουσι ταῦτα ἀ πάσχω; τίς οὐ συμπαθεῖ καὶ συναλγεῖ τοῖς σοῖς κακοῖς, χωρὶς μόνου τοῦ Διός; οὕτως γὰρ θέμενος, 5 καὶ οἰοεὶ σχῶν, ἀκαμπτὴ ψυχὴν, ἐπικύτως καὶ ὀργίλως δάμναται καὶ δαμάζει τὴν οὐρανίαν γένναν (ἔχουν τὸ γένος τῶν θεῶν)· οὐδὲ παυθήσεται τοῦ τυραννεῖν, ἕως οὐ λάβῃ ἄκρον τῆς τυραννίδος καὶ ἐπιθέσται, ἡ ἐν δυνάμει ἰσχυρὰ ἀφέληται τις τὴν ἀρχὴν καὶ βασιλείαν αὐτοῦ, τὴν δυσάλωτον καὶ δυσκόλως ἀφαιρεθησομένην διὰ τὸ ἀνδρεῖον αὐτοῦ. Α (om. C, habent DW).

162 Medicus: δίχα] Πλὴν Διός.

164 Medicus: οὐρανίαν] Τὴν Τιτανικήν· τὴν ἐξ Οὐρανοῦ.

166a Medicus: ἡ παλάμα κ.τ.λ.] Ἡ αὐτὴν καθέλη τις τῆς βασιλείας.

b DglPmarg: δυσάλωτον] Ἡ ἐπὶ βιαστικῶς ἐδράζετο αὐτῆς, ἡ διὰ τὸ μὴ δύνασθαι τινα... εἰν αὐτὴν (?).

2 -εἰν P; hoc loco nec D nec P facile leguntur. Fortasse ἐπλάθειν.

167 (167-177) ἡ μὴν ἐτ' ἐμοῦ· Ὄντως δὴ ἀκμὴν ἐμοῦ χρεῖαν ἔξει ὁ πρύτανης καὶ διοικητὴς καὶ ἡγεμὼν τῶν θεῶν Ζεὺς, καίτοι αἰκισμένος με (ἔχουν δεσμῶν) ἐν ἰσχυραῖς γυναικείαις, ἡ δεσμοῖς τῶν μελῶν. καὶ αἰκισμένου ἐμοῦ παρ' ἐκείνου, ἔξει δὴ χρεῖαν ἐμοῦ δεῖξαι αὐτῷ τὸν νεωστὶ ἀποσυν- 5 λήσαντα τὴν ἐξουσίαν αὐτοῦ, καὶ εἰπεῖν αὐτῷ βούλευμα ὅφ' οὗ τὴν ἀρχὴν μέλλει ἀφαιρεθῆναι.

- λέγει δὲ τὸν ἔρωτα τῆς Θέτιδος, ὃν ἔσχεον ὁ Ζεὺς. οὗτος γὰρ ἐραστὴς αὐτῆς, ἐδίωκεν αὐτὴν ἐν τῷ Κανκῳ δρεῖ ὅπως συγγένηται αὐτῇ. ἐκωλύθη δὲ ὑπὸ Προμηθέως εἰπόντος αὐτῷ ὅτι ὁ μέλλων γεννηθῆναι
 10 ἐξ αὐτῆς ἔσται κρεῖττον κατὰ πολὺ τοῦ οἰκείου πατρὸς. φοβηθεὶς οὖν ὁ Ζεὺς περὶ τῆς βασιλείας, ἀπέσχετο τῆς πρὸς Θέτιδα συνουσίας. φησὶν οὖν ὁ Προμηθεὺς ὅτι ἔξει ποτε χρεῖαν ἐμοῦ ὁ πρῶτος τῶν θεῶν δεῖξαι αὐτῷ τὸν ὄψ' οὐ ἀφαιρεθῆσεται τὴν βουλευτικὴν πρόνοιαν, τὴν
 15 γλυκέσι ῥήμασι τῆς οἰκείας πειθούς θέλξει (ἡγουν ἀπατήσεται)· οὕτε μὴν δι' ἀπειλῶν πτήξει με εἰπεῖν αὐτῷ πρὶν ἂν λύσῃ με τούτων τῶν ἀγρίων δεσμῶν, βουληθῇ τε δοῦναι ἐμοὶ ἀντεκτίσεις καὶ ἀνταποδόσεις ταύτης τῆς τιμωρίας ἣν ἐτιμωρήσατό με. Α.

2-4 in *Prom.* 168 duas novit lectiones scholiasta: αἰκίζόμενος, quae etiam varia lectio est in C, et αἰκίζομενος, quam praebent edd. et codd. plurimi. Cf. Francken, pp. 13-14. 4 νεοστὶ: cf. *Mediceum* 170b. 4-5 ἀποσυλῆσαντα omnes nostri. Aut scribe ἀποσυλῆσαντα cum Dind., aut ipsum scholiastam crede errasse. 7 cf. *Mediceum* 170a. 7-11 hanc fabellam e *Luciani Dial. Deorum* primo (*Promethei et Iovis*) fortasse sumptam esse bene me admonet G. O'Grady; quamquam in ipso *Caucaso* monte loquens Thetis prosecutum esse non disertè dicit *Lucianus*. 13 ἐνὶ om. CN. 13 βουλευτικῇ βασιλευτικῇ BY. 15 μὴν om. PPD. 17-18 ταύτης... με] om. BCVY.

- 170a Mediceus: δεῖξαι τὸ νέον] Περὶ τοῦ ἔρωτος τῆς Θέτιδος φησί.
 b Mediceus: τὸ νέον βούλευμα] τὸ νεοστὶ μηχανώμενον κατ' αὐτοῦ.
 171 Mediceus: ἀποσυλᾶται] Ἀποσυληθήσεται.
 172 Mediceus: καὶ μ' οὗτοι κ.τ.λ.] Πειθοὶ γὰρ ἡ βίη πείθωμεν, ὥς οὐ ποιητής· ἀπολλὰ δὲ μελιχίοισι προσήδα, πολλὰ δ' ἄρεψιν.
 2-3 II. 17. 431.
 175 Mediceus: πρὶν ἂν ἐξ ἀγρίων κ.τ.λ.] Τοῦτο τῆς μεγαλοφύτας Αἰσχύλου καὶ Προμηθέως ἄξιον, τὸ μετὰ τὴν λύσιν ποινὰς αἰτεῖν τὸν Δία.
 178 (178-185) σὺ μὲν θρασὺς τε: Σὺ μὲν, ὦ Προμηθεῦ, εὐτολμος καὶ ἀναίδης γῆνη, καὶ οὐδὰμὼς ἐπικράτηται ταῖς πικραῖς ταύταις αἰχμαῖς καταπονού-

μενος καὶ πιεζόμενος· ἐγὼ δὲ λίαν φρονοῦμαι περὶ ταῖς σῆς τύχαις, καὶ λογιζομαι ποῦ ποτε πείσονται καὶ ἔλθουσιν οἱ σὺνταξόμενοι (ἀπὸ μεταφορᾶς τῶν προσορμιζομένων νηῶν), ἥρουν τί δέει σε τέρμα καὶ τέλος ἰδεῖν τῶνδε τῶν πόνων. ἀκαμπτὴ γὰρ καὶ σκληρὰν ψυχὴν ἔχει ὁ Ζεὺς. ἌΛΛΩΣ· ἐγὼ, φησὶν, ἀπορῶ εἰ θλῶς σε ὁ Ζεὺς ἀπολύσει τῶν δεσμῶν· σὺ δὲ καὶ ἀντίποινα λαβεῖν ἀξιοῦς. τὸ δὲ «ἐλάσαντα» ἀντὶ τοῦ πεισάμενον, ἐκ μεταφορᾶς τῶν προσορμιζομένων νηῶν. Α.

4-5 πείσονται... νηῶν] πείσονται σε τούτων ἀπολύσει καὶ ἰδεῖν τὸ τέρμα ἔλθουσιν οἱ σὺνταξόμενοι ἐν τούτῳ PPD. 6 θλῶς κ.τ.λ. = *Mediceum* 182 + 183a. 9 hic quaedam adicit P*; vide 183d.

- 180 Mediceus: ἐλευθεροστομεῖς] Παρηγοσιάζη.
 181 Mediceus: διάτορος φέρος] Ὁ διατορεὺς δυνάμενος καὶ τιτρώσκειν.
 Cf. *Mediceum* 76b.
 182 Mediceus: δέδια κ.τ.λ.] Ἐγὼ ἀπορῶ, φησὶν, εἰ θλῶς σε λύσει τῶν δεσμῶν· σὺ δὲ καὶ ποινὰς λαβεῖν ἀξιοῦς, ὥς ἀγνοῶν τὸν Διὸς τρόπον.
 183a Mediceus: ἐλάσαντα] Πεισάμενον· ἡ μεταφορὰ ἀπὸ τῶν προσορμιζομένων νηῶν.
 b CP*W: «Κέλασι» κυρίως τὸ τὴν ναῦν προσορμίσαι τινὶ εὐχάλην καὶ εὐλόμενον τόπον· «ἐξοκέλασι» δὲ τὸ τὴν ναῦν ἐκβλήθηναι ὑπ' ἀνέμου ἐξω τοῦ λιμένος.
 c X: Οἱ μὲν ποιηταὶ «κέλλειν» τὸ ἐλλυμένειν εἰπών· ἐξ οὗ καὶ «κόλπον», εἰς ὃν αἱ νῆες κέλλουσιν· ἡμεῖς δὲ μετὰ τοῦ ὁ φαμέν, «ἐκέλλειν». καὶ «προκέλλειν» τὸ ἐνὸς λιμένος γίνεσθαι, «ἐξοκέλλειν» δὲ τὸ ἐξορμάζεσθαι.
 4 ἐξορμάζεσθαι: sic X; vocabulum ignotum. Fortasse scribendum ἐξορκεσθαι vel ἐξοδιέσθαι.
 d P* (continuat ut sch. 178): κέλασαντα] δύναται δὲ συνταχθῆναι καὶ οὐδὲτέρως, «κέλασαντα».
 184a Cgl: ἀκίχητα] Ἀκατάληπτα· ἀ οὐδεὶς δύναται καταλαβεῖν καὶ νοῆσαι.

- b gll. in DP: ἀκίχητα 'Ακατάληπτα, ἀμετάτρεπτα· ἀκίχητα κυρίως ἐπὶ τῶν κυνῶν.
- 185a Mediceus: οὐ παράμυθον] Οὐ μύθος παραγόμενον καὶ πειθόμενον.
- b Mediceus (in altero margine): Παρά τὸ «ὅ τοι σθένος οὐκ ἐπεικτόν.»
- = II. 8. 463.

- c WXc (similia in Ppd): οὐ παράμυθον: Οὐ μύθος παραγόμενον καὶ πειθόμενον τὸ τοῦ Διὸς κέαρ.
- Cf. 185a. 2 τὸ ... κέαρ WXc; ἐτέρω τινι Ppd, his verbis additis: ἀλλὰ πᾶν τὸ ἀρέσκον αὐτῷ δικαίως οὐόμενον πράττειν (cf. Mediceum 186b).

- 186a (186-192) οἱδ' ὅτι θρασύς τε: Οἶδα, φησὶν ὁ Προμηθεύς, ὅτι ἀμείλιτός ἐστιν ὁ Ζεὺς, καὶ τὸ δόξαν αὐτῷ δικαίον δοκεῖ εἶναι· καὶ αὐτὸς ἐκαστῷ ἀρέσκων, τὸ βουλῆτὸν αὐτῷ δικαίον νομίζει εἶναι. ἀλλ' ὅμως ἔσται πράξας, ὅταν τοῦτον τὸν τρόπον ῥωσθῇ καὶ κρατυνθῇ τὰ ἐπείναι μέλλοντα αὐτῷ· 5 τὴν δὲ σκληρὰν καὶ ἀκατάπαυστον αὐτοῦ ὀργὴν καταπραΰνας, ἥξει καὶ συνέλθῃ ἐμοὶ εἰς φίλῃαν καὶ συντυχίαν, ἀναγκαζόμενος ἀναγκαζομένῳ· 5 τῷ ποδῶν μαθεῖν τὰ περὶ ἐκαστοῦ, συνέλθῃ ἐμοὶ ποδοῦντι λυθῆναι τῶν δεσμών. A (contuli et DW).

1 Lemma: θρασύς omnes nostri praeter Ppd, qui veram lectionem praebent. te omnes nostri. 2-3 καὶ αὐτὸς ... νομίζει εἶναι] om. Ppd. Cf. Mediceum 186b. 4 ῥωσθῇ PpNX; ῥέχθῃ (i.e. ῥέχθῃ) B; ῥέσθῃ Y; ῥωσθῇ D; ῥέσθῃ CPpDVW. 4 κρατυνθῇ BDNpXY; κρατηθῇ CPpDVW. Scholiastam credo legisse in textu Aeschylus 186 vel ῥωσθῇ vel ῥέχθῃ (cf. 186b-d, et varietatem lectionum apud Dawe), atque ita interpretari velle: «cum hoc modo corroborata et confirmata erunt ea quae illi eventura sunt.»

- b Mediceus et NcVWXcY: καὶ παρ' ἐαυτῷ τὸ δικαίον ἔχω: Πάντα δικαίως οὐόμενος ποιεῖν· αὐτὸς ἐκαστῷ ἀρέσκων· καὶ δικαίον νομίζων εἶναι ὅπερ ἂν βούληται πράττειν.

1-2 Lemma om. Mediceus. 3 βούληται Mediceus; βούλοιο cet.

- 189a CPPdVY: ῥέσθῃ: "Ὅταν οὕτω τυφῇ ὑπὸ τοῦ ἀναγκαίου ὥσπερ ὑπὸ ῥαίστηρος, μαλακογνῶμων ἔσται· 5 ἐλθῇται δὲ ἐκ μεταφορᾶς τοῦ σιδήρου.

2-3 μαλακογν. ... δέ] non habent CVY.

- b P*: Γράφεται ῥέχθῃ, ἦγον· ὅταν πραχθῶσι τὰ πράγματα οὕτως ὥς λέγω.»
- c P* (alterum scholium): ταύτῃ ῥέχθῃ: "Ὅταν τυπωθῇ ὑπὸ τῶν Μοιρῶν καὶ ἐδραιωθῇ οὕτως γενέσθαι.
- 1-2 τυπ. ὑπ. τ. Μοιρ.: cf. 49b init.
- d gll. in Ppd: Γράφεται ῥέχθῃ, ἀντὶ τοῦ «πραχθῇ».
- Tria verba ultima solus habet Pd.
- e PglPdmarg.: "Ἦγον ὅταν καταβιβασθῇ ἀπὸ τοῦ θρόνου καὶ τῆς βασιλείας.
- f gll. in CXa: ῥέσθῃ] Κρατηθῇ ὑπὸ τῆς Θέμιδος.

In textu Aeschyleo ῥέσθῃ scribit Xa, ῥέχθῃ C1, ῥέσθῃ C2. Themidis mentio aut merae conjecturae esset imposita, aut adnominanda fragmentis trilogiae; malim tamen Θετίδος.

- 191a Mediceus gl: ἀρβῶν] Φιλίαν.
- b P*: ἀρβῶν: Γράφεται ἀρβῶν, ἦτοι φίλῃαν. "Ὅμηρος· «οἱ δ' ἡμῖν ἀρβῶμοι ἦσαν», ἀντὶ τοῦ «φίλοι»· καὶ ἀδιέτμαγον ἀρβῶμῃσαντες», ἀντὶ τοῦ «εἰς φίλῃαν ἐλθόντες». καὶ ὁ "Αρατος· «καὶ δὴ πού πολεμον, καὶ δὴ 5 καὶ ἀνὰ ἀρβῶμον αἶμα».
- 2 ἀρβῶμοι: corr. Dind.; ἀρβῶμοι P et multi codd. Homeri (Od. 16. 427). 3 II. 7. 302. 4-5 Aratus, *Phaenomena* 125, ubi ἀνὰ ἀρβῶνον codd.; cf. Wil. *Hermes* 25 (1890), p. 167.

- 193a (193-196) πάντ' ἐκάλυψον: Καὶ φανέρωσον· καὶ εἰπέ ἡμῖν πᾶσαν αἰτίαν, καὶ τὸν τρόπον, ἐν ποίῳ πταίσματι λαβὼν σε ὁ Ζεὺς αἰκίζεται καὶ τιμωρεῖ οὕτως ἀτίμως καὶ ὀδυνηρῶς. διδάξον ἡμᾶς τότε, εἰ μὴ βλάβη καὶ ὥσπερ αἰσχύνῃ τῷ λόγῳ καὶ τῇ φανερόσει.
- 5 βουλόμενος τοῖνον ὁ ποιητὴς διδάξει τὴν ὑπόθεσιν προσεποιησάτο ἐρωτώμενος τὸν Προμηθεά τὰς Ὀκεανίδας. A (om. C).

1-2 πᾶσ. alt.] πάντα BNX. 5 τοῖνον] γὰρ Ppd. 5 βουλόμενος... ὑπόθεσιν: cf. Mediceum 193b. 6 τὸν omnes nostri; αὐτὸν τὸν praebent edd.

- b Mediceus: πάντ' ἐκάλυψον] Τὴν ὑπόθεσιν βουλόμενος διδάξει, τὸ περιεργον τοῦ γυναικώδους ἦθους προσέλαβεν. οὐκ ἂν γὰρ ὁ Ὀκεανὶς ἤξευσε ἐρωτῆσαι, εἰδώς.
- 2 περιεργον Pauw; πάρεργον Mediceus.

- 197 (197-198) ἀλγαινά μὲν μοι: "Αλγους μὲν αἵτια ὑπάρχουσι μοι ἐν τῷ λέγειν ταῦτα· λύπη δὲ πάλιν ἐστὶ σιγῆν τινα τὰς οικείας λύπας καὶ τοὺς αὐτοῦ πόνους· εἰ γὰρ τις ἐκαλύψει πρὸς τινα τὴν αὐτοῦ θλίψιν, δέχεται παρηγορίαν τινὰ παραμυθούμενος παρ' ἐκείνου. πανταχόθεν δὲ 5 μοι δυστυχία ἐπῆλθε· καὶ λεγόμενα ταῦτα λυπηρὰ εἰσι, καὶ σιωπώμενα ἀλγαινά. Α (om. C).

1-2 ὑπάρχουσι... ταῦτα γενήσονται μοι ταῦτα διηγούμενῳ PPd.

- 199a (199-206, et breviarium versuum 199-241) ἐπεὶ τάχιστα· ἤρξαντο: "Επεὶ, φησὶν, ἔρις καὶ στάσις τοῖς θεοῖς ἐγένετο, τοῖς μὲν ἐθέλουσιν ἐκβαλεῖν τῆς βασιλείας τὸν Κρόνον, τοῖς δὲ μή, ἐγὼ συνεβούλευον τοῦτοισι τὰ ἀγαθὰ· ἀλλὰ πείθων οὐκ εἶχον. 5 ἀπὸ τούτων δὲ ἀρχεται τῆς διηγήσεως· προλέγει δὲ τινὰς εὐργεσίας γενομένας τῷ Διὶ παρ' αὐτοῦ, ἵνα ἀχάριστον καὶ ἀγνώμονα αὐτὸν ἀποδείξῃ. Α.

- b Medicus: ἤρξαντο δαίμονες] Τοῦτο συναπτέον <τῷ> αἰὶ μὲν θέλοντες.]]

1 τῷ supplebat Dind.; τούτῳ pro τοῦτο coni. Vitelli.

- c marg, in DP: ἐπεὶ τάχιστα· κ.τ.λ.] Σχῆμα ῥητορικόν τὸ λεγόμενον διηγηματικόν.

Cf. sch. 221. 2 τὸ om. P.

- 202a gll. in BP: δῖθεν] Ἀληθῶς.

- b Bgl (alterum), Cgl: δῖθεν] Αἰτιολογικόν.

Hoc est, «sensu causali usurpatur».

- c Pgl (alterum): δῖθεν] Ἐπὶ βεβαιώσεως τοῦτο λέγουσι.

- 206a PPdYa: Αἰμύλος λέγεται ὁ δι' ὑποκρίσεως αἵματος (ἡγουν συγγενείας) ἀπατῶν τινα. οὗτος δὲ λέγεται παρὰ Λατίνους «πέλας».

3 *pellas* volebat dicere.

- b PYa: Αἰμύλον κυρίως ἐπὶ τῆς γυναικὸς τῆς δυναμένης ἀπὸ τοῦ ἐρυθμματος ἀπατῆσαι· ἐνταῦθα δὲ αἰμύλας ἐκάλεσε τὰς φρονίμους.

1 αἰμύλον, neutro genere, ambo codd.

- c Medicus: αἰμύλας] Συνετάς· αὐτὰς ἐμάς» δῖλον ἐστι.

- 209a CPPdVWXC: ἐμοὶ δὲ μήτηρ: "Εμοί, φησὶν ὁ Προμηθεύς, ἡ μήτηρ προεῖπε τὰ μέλλοντα γενέσθαι. τὸ δὲ οὐχ ἀπαξ μόνον Θέμις οὕτω νοητέον· (sequitur 209b, nullo intervallo).

- b (209-211) Ἐὰν δὲ ἡ ἐμὴ μήτηρ καὶ Θέμις καὶ Γαῖα λέγεται, οὐ κανὼν· καὶ γὰρ μίαν μορφήν ἔχουσιν οἱ θεοί, πολλοὺς δὲ ὀνόμασι καταμερίζονται. "ΑΛΛΩΣ· τὸ γὰρ θεῖον φύσει μὲν ἑστιν ἓν, ὀνόμασι δὲ πολυμερές. ἡ οὕτως· ἐμοὶ δὲ ἡ Θέμις ἡ μήτηρ τὸ μέλλον προεῖπε καθὼς τελεσθήσεται. 5 τὸ δὲ «πολλὴν ὀνομασίαν μορφήν μία», λέγει ὅτι τὴν μητέρα αὐτοῦ καὶ Ἰγὴν καὶ Θέμιν ὀνόμασαν. "ΑΛΛΩΣ· ἐμοὶ δὲ προεῖπε τὸ μέλλον ὥστερ γενήσεται ἡ μήτηρ, ἡ οὐ καθόλου μόνον Θέμις λεγομένη ἑλλειπτικῶς κατὰ Ἀττικὴν συνήθειαν, ἀλλὰ καὶ Ἰγῆ, καὶ τοῦτο ἑλλειπτικῶς· ἡ μορφή πρόσθεσι μία, πολλῶν δὲ ὀνομάτων μετέχει· λέγεται γὰρ καὶ ζείδωρος 10 καὶ βότερα καὶ βοιωτιναῖρα. Α.

3-6 τὸ γὰρ... ὀνόμασαν] om. PPd, post finem scholii habet V, post sch. 219 habet Y. 3 τὸ γὰρ... πολυμερές = Medicum 210. 8 Ἰγῆ· συνθε] Ἀττικῶς PPd. 8-9 καὶ τοῦτο... μετέχει ἡ τῶν πολλῶν ὀνομάτων μία μορφή tantum PPd. 8-9 ἡ μία· secutus sum X; similia habent CNXVY (et DW), sed variis ordinibus et accentibus. 9 post γὰρ add. PPd: οὐ μόνον Θέμις καὶ Γαῖα, ἀλλὰ.

- 210 Medicus: πολλῶν ὀνομάτων] Τὸ γὰρ θεῖον φύσει μὲν ἓν ἐστιν, ὀνομασίᾳ δὲ πολυμερές.

- 211 Medicus gl: ἧ] Καθό.

- 212 (212-213) P*VWXC: ὡς οὐ κατ' ἰσχύν: "Ὡς οὐ μετὰ δυνάμεως ἡ μετὰ καρτερότητος, παρὸ μετὰ δόλου ἐνδέχεται κρατεῖν τοὺς ὑπερέχοντας.

- 214 (214-18) τοιαῦτ' ἐμοῦ: Τοιαῦτ' ἐμοῦ λέγοντος, οὐδὲ ἄξιον ἐκριναν προσβλέψαι μοι· κρεῖττον δὲ μοι τὸν παρόντων τότε ἐδόκει τὸ προσλαβεῖν τὴν μητέρα καὶ συμπαρίστασθαι καὶ βοηθεῖν τῷ Διὶ, ἐμοὶ θέλοντι καὶ ἐκείνῳ. Α.

- 217 Medicus: προσλαβόντι] Συναφομένῳ τῇ μητρὶ.

Cur «a matris partibus stanti» interpretari voluerit scholiasta, mihi non liquet. τὴν μητέρα καὶ Paley, fortasse recte.

219 (219-223) ἐμαῖς δὲ βουλαῖς: Διὰ δὲ τῶν ἐμῶν βουλῶν, φησί, καλύπτει καὶ κατέχει ὁ κατώτατος τόπος τοῦ "Αἰδοῦ, ὁ σκοτεινότητος, τὴν ἀρχαῖότητα Κρόνου, σὺν τοῖς αὐτοῦ συμμάχοις Τιτῶσι. τοιαῦτα δὲ ὠφελήβεις ὁ τῶν θεῶν τυράννος ὑπ' ἐμοῦ, ἡμεῖς αὐτοὶ μετὰ ταῖς κακαῖς ποιναῖς. Α.

221 marg. in DP: αὐτοῖσι κ.τ.λ.] Σχῆμα κατὰ ῥήτορας λεγόμενον βαρύντης.

Cf. 199c.

222 Mediceus: τυράννος] "Οτι οἶδεν τὸ ὄνομα τῆς τυραννίδος, πρὸ αὐτοῦ δὲ καὶ Ἀρχιλόχος, «μεγάλῃς δ' οὐκ ἔρω τυραννίδος».

Similia inveniuntur in Arg. II Soph. O.R., ubi citatur Hippias sophista (86 Hippias Bg Diels-Kranz). Fragmentum est Archilochi 15 Lassette. Melius collocat hanc notam Scholiasta A, ad Prom. 224 τυραννίδι.

224 (224-225) ἐνεστι γάρ πως: Φυσικῶς πρόσεστι τοῖς τυραννοῦσι τὸ ἐπιλανθάνεσθαι τῶν οικείων φίλων, καὶ τιμωρεῖν ἐκείνους ὡς ὑπόπτους. τὸ δὲ τῆς τυραννίδος ὄνομα τοῖς μὲν παλαιωτάτοις ἄγνωστον ἦν· οὗτος δὲ ὁ ποιητὴς οἶδεν αὐτό, πρὸ αὐτοῦ δὲ καὶ ὁ Ἀρχιλόχος, λέγων· «μεγάλῃς δ' οὐκ ἔρω τυραννίδος». Α (om. C; contuli et DW).

2 ἐπιλανθάνεσθαι ἐπιλαμβάνεσθαι N, haud absurde; sed cf. Mediceum 225. 4-5 = Mediceum 222.

225 Mediceus: τοῖς φίλοις μὴ πεποιθέναι] Τὸ ἀμνημονεῖν τῶν φίλων.

226a (226-227) ὁ δ' οὐν ἐρωτᾷτε: "Οπερ δὴ ἐρωτᾷτε με, ἡγουν δι' ἣν αἰτίαν κολάζει με ὁ Ζεὺς, λέξω. "ΑΛΛΩΣ· κατ' ἐρώτησιν ἐμνηνεύσεων, «ἐρωτᾷτε με» (πρὸς τὰς Ὀικεινίδας φησί) «καθ' ἣν αἰτίαν, δι' ὃν τρόπον, ὁδε καὶ οὗτος ὁ Ζεὺς τιμωρεῖ με; τοῦτο ἐρῶ ὑμῖν». Α.

1-2 = Mediceum 226b. 4 ὁδε καὶ οὗτος: ὁδε καὶ οὗτος scripsit Dind. post Faehse, sed locum non intellexit; nam qui huius sententiae auctor fuit ita fere textum Aeschyli distinguere volebat: ὁδ' οὐν, ἐρωτᾷτε, ... αἰκίεσθαι με; (οὗτος interpretatio est verbi ὁδε, ut saepissime). Haud dissimiles ineptiae occurrunt in interpr. 144a init. 4 ἐρῶ ὑμῖν] σαφηνῶ καὶ σαφῶς εἶπω PPd.

b Mediceus: ὁ δ' οὐν κ.τ.λ.] "Οπερ δὲ ἐρωτᾷτε, δι' ἣν αἰτίαν κολάζομαι, λέξω.

228a (228-231) ὅπως τάχιστα: Τὸ «ὅπως» ἀντὶ τοῦ παρατυπικῶς ἡνίκα ἐνιδρύθη τῷ τοῦ πατρὸς αὐτοῦ Ὁρόνῳ (ἡγουν ἐδράζετο ὁ Ζεὺς τῆς τοῦ πατρὸς αὐτοῦ Κρόνου ἐξουσίας), τῆνικα αὐτὰ μερίζει καὶ διανέμει τοῖς θεοῖς γέρα, ἡγουν ἐξουσίας, τιμὰς, δυνάμεις, ἄλλω ἄλλας καὶ ἄλλω ἄλλας· 5 καὶ διεστοιχίζετο (ἡγουν ἀφώριζε, ἡσφαλίζετο, ἡδραῖον) τὴν αὐτοῦ βασιλείαν· καὶ τὰς τάξεις ἐνεμε τῆς ἀρχῆς. Α.

1 τὸ ὅπως] om. PPd. 6 post βασιλείαν add. PPd: ἡ διεστοιχίζετο, ἀντὶ τοῦ διαιερίζετο. 6 quaedam addunt CPPdVW; vide 228b.

b CPPdVW (continuatur cum 228a): "Η τὸ «ὅπως» ἀντὶ τοῦ ἐπειδή.

229 Pgl: καθίζετ' (sic, sed e supra i scriptum)] Ἰωνικῶς διὰ τοῦ ἰ, ἐκαθίζετο.

230 Mediceus: διεστοιχίζετο] Διήρει.

231a (231-241) βροτῶν δὲ τῶν ταλαιπώρων: Τῶν δὲ κληπαθῶν ἀνθρώπων οὐδὲνα ἔσχε λόγον, ἀλλ' ἤθελε τὸ πᾶν γένος αὐτῶν τὸ τότε ὃν ἀφανῆσαι, καὶ ἄλλο γενήσθαι καὶ πλάσαι νέον. καὶ τούτοις τοῖς βουλευμασιν καὶ τοῖς λόγοις τοῦ Διὸς οὐκ ἄλλος οὐδεὶς ἀνθίστατο καὶ ἡναντιοῦτο· ἐγὼ δὲ ὁ 5 τὸλμης καὶ ὁ τολμηρὸς ἐντροσιμῶς καὶ ἐξέβαλον τοὺς ἀνθρώπους τοῦ μὴ φθαρέντας αὐτοὺς εἰς τὴν "Αἰδην παραγενέσθαι. διὰ τοῦτο καταπονοῦμαι καὶ θαμνάζομαι τοιαύτας βλάβας, ἀλγεῖναις μὲν οὐσίας τοῖς πάσχονσι ταύτας, ἐλέους δὲ ἄξιαις τοῖς βλέπονσι. τοὺς βροτούς δὲ οὐκ ἐκείνους, αὐτοὺς οὐκ οἶκτον οὐκ ἡξιώθη· ἀλλ' ἀπηνῶς ἐρρίψαμιν 10 (ἡγουν ἐσταύρωμα καὶ ἐκτέταμιν). ἡ δὲ μεταφορὰ τοῦ ῥυθμίζειν ἀπὸ τῶν χορδῶν. Α (om. C; contuli et DW).

5 τὸλμης hoc accentu omnes nostri; sed sine dubio volebat scholiasta τολμῆς (h.e. τολμηρεῖς). Cf. Mediceum 235a et Dawe p. 165. 5 post τολμηρὸς add. PPdVW; ὁ ἐν τολμαῖς καὶ (hoc verbum om. PPd) τολμηρότερος. 10 post ἐκτέταμιν add. NVW: τῶν δὲ μέσων τὸ ῥυθμίζειν ἐστίν; = Mediceum 241 med. 10-11 fere = Mediceum 241.

b Mediceus: βροτῶν δὲ τῶν ταλαιπώρων] Μισοπονηρῶς καὶ φιλανθρώπως τὸ «ταλαιπώρων» προσέθηκεν.

235a Mediceus: δὲ τὸλμηρ' (sic)] Τινὲς «ἐτόλμησιν» καὶ τὸ ἐξῆς μετὰ ἡθους, δύνανται καὶ «τολμῆς» εἶναι, ὡς «τιμῆς, τιμήσεις».

2-3 cf. 231a 5. Similis doctrina invenitur in sch. II. 9. 605 τιμῆς (Römer p. 202).

- b gl. in CWY: τόλμης] Τολμηρός.
 c Pgl: τόλμας (η supra α scriptum)] *H τόλμης και
 ό τολμηρός, ή διά τόλμης.

1 τολμης debuit; vide ad 231a.

- d Pgl (alterum): τόλμας] Βαβαί, ή φεϋ.
 βαβαί habet et Pd gl. τόλμης genetivum esse quem dicunt *exclā-
 maiorum* scholiasta velle videtur. Cf. et 235e.

- e Pmarg.: *H «δ ένεκα τής τόλμης και του έπιχειρή-
 ματος του Διός».

- 237 Mediceus: τώ ταις (τοι recte suprascr. diorthotes)
 τοιαυτῶ] Δύναται <ή σύνδεσμος είναι, ή> άντωνυμία
 έν συμπαθεία κειμένη ή «τοι», ώς «μή μοι μίμνε,
 φίλον.»

2 uncis inclusa supplavit Dind. (ap. Weckl.). 3 Il. 22. 38.

- 241 Mediceus: έρρύθμισμαι] Έσταυρωμένος, έκτεταμένος.
 τών δε μέσων τῶ «φυθμίζειν», ή μεταφορά από τών
 χορδών.

2 τών... μέσων: hoc est «et in bona et in mala significatione
 ponitur»; cf. *Et Magn.* 626. 36 sqq., ubi τών μέσων λέξεων esse
 dicuntur vocabula τύχη, ζήλος, δόλος.

- 242 (242-245) σιδηρόφρων τε: Ό τών Όκειανιδών γυναικῶν χορός, ιδών
 τόν Προμηθέα κακῶς και άθλίως πάσχοντα, φησί πρὸς αὐτόν. «ώς άγαν
 σκληρόφρων και άμελικτος όστις οὐ συναλγεί τοίς σοίς κακοίς. έγω γάρ
 ούτε ελπίδην ήθελον ταῦτα, ελπίδουσα τε ήνιάτην την ψυχήν». A (om. C:
 contuli et DW).

4 ελπίδουσα] ιδουσα NPPdW. 4 τε] δε BDXV.

- 247a (breviarium versuum 234-241 et paraphrasis versuum 247-250)
 μή πού τι προϋβης: Έπει προδηγήσατο ό Προμηθεύς και είπεν «διότι
 άντέλεγον τῷ Διί και οὐκ είσαα τους ανθρώπους διαφθερῆναι, διά τουτό
 με έτιμώρησεν ό Ζεύς οὕτως», έρωτᾷ πάλιν αὐτόν ό χορός. «μή γάρ
 έτερόν τι ήμαρτες άμάρτημα»; ό δε φησιν. «επειόησα τους ανθρώπους μή
 5 πρὸ όφθαλμών έχειν τόν θάνατον, κατωκίνας έν αὐτοίς έλπίδας τυφλάς,

έπει έν αὐτοίς έπειόησα τῶ μή νομίζην σήμερον ή αύριον θανείν, ή τόνδε ή
 τόνδε τόν καιρόν, και οὕτως διόλου κοπιῶν και ζήν». A (contuli et DW).

3-4 = Mediceum 247b. 4 post έτερον τι add. PpD: εἰς αὐτόν.
 6-7 textus incertus. 6 έπει XY; ήγουν cet. 6 τῶ μή
 νομίζεν solus D; τῶ νομίζεν και έλπίζεν NV; τῶ νομίζεν, tantum,
 cet.; τῶ νομίζεν και έλπίζεν μή edd. 6 θανείν] θάνατον BDXV.
 7 και ζήν omnes praeter Pd (in P postea additum est, sed eadem
 manu).

- b Mediceus: μή πού τι προϋβης] έρωτηματικῶς. «μή
 έτερον ήμαρτες άμάρτημα;»

- 248a θνητούς γ' έπαυσα: Πρώτον, φησίν, οι άνθρωποι πρὸ όφθαλμών έχοντες
 τόν θάνατον οὐκ εξήρχοντο εἰς τῶ εργάζεσθαι ή ναυτιλεσθαι ή άλλο τι
 ποιείν, φοβοῦμενοι τόν θάνατον, μή τινικαῦτα υπέλθοι αὐτοίς. έγω δε
 αὐτόν ποιήσας άπρόοπτον, και έλπίδας αὐτοίς ένθείς τῷ ζήν, και μή
 5 γινώσκειν πότε μέλλει αὐτοίς έπειλθεῖν ό θάνατος, εἰς έργα παρώτρυνα.
 A (contuli et DW).

In BDNXY perperam collocatur hoc scholium, plerumque inter
 231a et sch. 242.

1 lemma in PpD ita: έτερον εἰς τῶ αὐτό (i.e. «alterum scholium
 ad Prom. 247»; nam in his praecedit 247a). 5 παρώτρυνα
 CNP¹PdVW; παρώτρυνα cet. et P¹te.

- b P*: 'Από του λέγειν «θνητούς τ' έπαυσα μή προ-
 δέρεσθαι μόρον» παρεμφανεί και έτέραν εύεργεσίαν
 άναγνῶ οὖσαν. οι γάρ άνθρωποι πρώην τόν μόρον καθ'
 έχαστην έλπίζοντες οὐδῶλος εἰργάζοντο: εἰτα λαβόντες
 5 από του Προμηθεύς έλπίδας κενάς, ήγουν τυφλῶντες
 ήν πρην εἶχον έλπίδα θανάτου, ώστε μή προβλέπειν
 αὐτόν, διόλου εἰργάζοντο, έχοντες και τῶ πυρ.

4 post έχαστην add. Dind.: ήμέραν.

- 250a P*: τυφλάς] "Ινα τυχόν έλπίζωσιν ότι σήμερον μέλ-
 λομεν άποθανείν ή άλλο τι παθεῖν, ή αύριον, ή μετά
 πολύ, ή οὐ.

- b Pgl: τυφλάς] 'Απράκτους, άδῆλους, άφανείς. άς οὐκ
 έπίσταται τις εἰ γενήσονται.

- 252 (252-254) πρὸς τοῖσδε μέντοι: «Πρὸς τούτους οις είπον έγώ», φησίν,

«αὐτοῖς, τοῖς ἀνθρώποις, παρέσχον καὶ ἔδωκα τὸ πῦρ». εἰτα ἔφη ὁ χορὸς
 ὅτι «καὶ νῦν ἔχουσιν οἱ ἄνθρωποι τὸ πλόγας ἐκπέμπον πῦρ» ὁ δὲ φησιν·
 «ἄφ' οὗ γε πολλὰς ἐκμαθήσονται τέχνας». A (contuli et DW).

4 ἀφ' οὗ γε ἀφ' οὗπερ BDXY; ναί, ἀφ' οὗ γε C. 5 post τέχνας
 add. PpD: προσυπακουμένου τοῦ ναί; cf. sch. 254.

253a

CP*VWXCy: φλογωπόν: Δύο εἰσὶν ὀνόματα τῷ
 πυρὶ, τὸ στοιχειακὸν καὶ τὸ διακονικόν. καὶ στοιχειακὸν
 μὲν πῦρ, αὐτὸ τὸ στοιχεῖον ὁ αἰθέρ· διακονικὸν δέ,
 αὐτὸ τὸ πρὸς ὑπηρεσίαν ἡμετέραν χρησιμεῖον, ὅπερ
 5 «φλογωπόν» ὁ Αἰσχύλος φησὶ παρὰ τὸ ὑποκείμενον· τῇ
 ὁπωπῇ καὶ λάμπει· τὸ γὰρ αἰθέριον οὐχ ὑποκίπτεται τῇ
 ὁράσει.

Exstat hoc scholium etiam in Ex, cum inscriptione: παλαιὸν ἐστὶ
 ὁ ὁπωπῇ P*; ὁπωπῇ cet. (et PpD in 253b).

b

P*PdgI: «Φλογωπόν» τὸ διακονικὸν πῦρ παρὰ τὸ
 ὑποκείμενον τῇ ὁπωπῇ καὶ λάμπει· τὸ γὰρ στοιχειακόν,
 οἷον τὸ αἰθέριον, οὐχ ὀράται.

c

CWa (in his collocatur post 253a): Σημειώσαι ἐτι
 δόξα Ἑλληνικὴ ἦν ἐτι τὰ σώματα προὔπῃρον,
 ὕστερον δὲ αἱ ψυχαὶ γεγενῆσθαι καὶ ἴδρυσθαι παρὰ
 τοῦ θεοῦ. ἐνέβαλε ταύτας ἐν τοῖς σώμασιν οἰοῦναι
 5 ἐν φρουρᾷ τινι, καὶ κατεῖχοντο ὑπὸ τῶν σωματέων,
 ἐροβούον δὲ μεταγεγίρασθαι τὴ πρὸς ὠφέλειαν
 αὐτῶν· ἐνομίζον γὰρ ἐτι, ἥνικα προσεγγισαὶ τι,
 θάνατος ἀποβῆ ἑαυτοῖς ἐξ ἐκείνου τοῦ πράγματος
 οὐ προσψάσασαι. καὶ οὕτως ἐφθερίοντο ποτὲ μὲν ὑπὸ τοῦ
 10 φύγους, ποτὲ δὲ ὑπὸ τῆς πείνης, ἄλλοτε δὲ ἐπὶ ἄλλοις
 συμβάμασι. κατελθόντος οὖν ποτὲ τῶν καιρῶν ἐκ τοῦ
 οὐρανοῦ πυρὸς ἐπὶ τῶν δένδρων, † καὶ κατακαψθὲν
 πνέοντες οἱ κάρβωνες †, μάλιστα ἐκείσε παραγενόμενοι
 οἱ ὄντες τότε ἥσθοντο τοῦ πυρὸς, καὶ σχόντες μικρὰν
 15 προμήθειαν (ἦτοι μικρὰν φρόνησιν), ἔλαβον ἐκ τούτου
 τοῦ πυρὸς καὶ ἐφύλαττον. κατὰ μικρὸν δὲ αὐξανομένης
 τῆς προμηθείας (ἦτοι τῆς φρονήσεως), ἡθελήθησαν
 ἐτι οὐκ ἂν ποτε θάνασιν, ὅπου οὖν ἂν προσψάσασαι
 πράγματος· οὐδὲ γινώσκει τις, πότε τὸ τέλος τῆς ζωῆς
 20 αὐτοῦ ἐσται. διὰ τοῦτο φησὶν ἐτι «ἔπαυσα τοὺς βροτούς

μὴ βλέπειν τὸν θάνατον, ἐγκατοικίας ἐν αὐτοῖς τυφλὰς
 ἐλπίδας, ἥτοι μὴ γινώσκουσιν τινὰ ὅτε μέλλει συμβῆναι
 αὐτῷ θάνατον».

3 ὀργισθεῖσαι CWa; fortasse ἐνεργασθεῖσαι. 5 ἐν φρουρᾷ τινι:
 cf. Plat. Phaedo 62B. 7 τὴν Wa; τς C. 10 ἐπὶ Wa; ὑπὸ C.
 12 κατακαψθὲν CWa (i.e. κατακαψθὲν). Post hoc verbum add. Wa:
 καὶ ἐστὶ. 20 αὐτοῦ ἐσται: sic CWa; exspectaveris αὐτοῖς (Dind.)
 ἐστὶ. 22-23 τινὰ ἐκ αὐτῶν Wa; τινὰς ἐκ αὐτοῦ C.

d

Mediceus: φλογωπόν] Λαμπρόν.

254

PglVXCy: ἀφ' οὗ γε] Τοῦτο δὲ ἐστὶ μέθοδος σύντομος.
 δὸν γὰρ εἰπεῖν «ναὶ» καὶ παύσασθαι, ὁ δὲ παραλαμβάνει
 τὴν ἐξῆς ἐρώτησιν, ἀφ' ἧς νοεῖται καὶ τὸ «ναὶ» τὸ
 σιωπηθὲν.

1 τοῦτο δὲ ἐστὶ solus habet V. 2 παραλαμβάνει XC; προσ- cet.

255 (255-262): τοιοῖσδε δὴ σε: Ἐρωτᾷ ὁ χορὸς τὸν Προμηθεά, οἰκτεῖραν
 αὐτὸν ὡς ἐπὶ οὐδαμνοῖς πταίσμασιν αἰτιώμενον καὶ τιμωρούμενον, ὅτι
 «ἐπὶ τοιοῦτοις ἁμαρτήμασι τιμωρεῖται σε ὁ Ζεὺς, καὶ οὐ παύεται τῆς
 ὀργῆς, οὐδ' ἐστὶ τέλος τοῦ δεσμοῦ σοι προκείμενον» ὁ δὲ Προμηθεὺς
 5 ἀνταποκρίνεται πρὸς τὸν χορὸν καὶ φησιν ὅτι «οὐδὲν ἄλλο μοι τέμας τῆς
 δέσεως καὶ τῆς κακοπαθείας ταύτης προκείται, ἢ ὅπερ δόξει ἀρεστὸν
 ἐκείνῳ». εἰτα πάλιν ὁ χορὸς πρὸς τὸν Προμηθεά λέγει· «πῶς δὲ δόξει τῷ
 Διὶ ἀπολύσαι σε τοῦ δεσμοῦ; τίς ἡ περὶ τούτου ἐλπίς; οὐ νοεῖς ὅτι
 ἡμάρτες; ὅτι δὲ ἡμάρτες, οὐτε ἐμοὶ ἀποδεκτὸν λέγειν πρὸς σε καὶ
 10 ὀνειδίζειν σε, σοὶ τε λυπηρόν ἐστι τοῦτο. ἀλλὰ ταῦτα μὲν ἔασωμεν·
 ἐλευθερίαν δὲ ἐκζητεῖ τοῦ δεσμοῦ καὶ τῆς κακοπαθείας ἣν ἔχεις.» A
 (8-9 ἐτι . . . τοῦτο nihil amplius habet C).

3-4 notandum quod Prom. 256 choro continuat scholiasta, cum
 omnibus nostris codicibus et Mediceo (Prometheo restituit Welcker).
 8 ἐτι ὡς C.

256

Mediceus: χαλᾷ] Σύνθηξ αὐτῶ ἢ «χαλᾷ» φωνή.

260

CWa (in his continuatur cum sch. 255. 9) P*Ya:
 ἐμοὶ λέγειν: Λύπης γὰρ εἰσι ταῦτα αἰτία ἐμοὶ· σοὶ δὲ τῷ
 ἀκούοντι πλείστον ἄλγος γενήσεται.

261

Mediceus: ἀλλὰ ταῦτα μὲν] «Ἀλλὰ ταῦτα μὲν προ-
 τετύχθαι ἐάσωμεν».

1-2 II. 16. 60, 18. 112. 1 ταῦτα Mediceus; lege τὰ cum Homero.

263a (261-263) PPdWXA: ἐλαφρόν· Ἐπεὶ ὁ χορὸς ὡς δῆθεν παραινῶν
ἐφ' ἑκὸς τὸν Προμηθεῖα «τῶν λιπῶν ζήτει τῶν
δεσμῶν ἀπαλλαγὴν», φησὶν ὁ Προμηθεύς «παντὶ
τῷ ἔξω κ.τ.λ.» (sequitur 263b, nullo intervallo).

b (263-265) ἐλαφρόν ὅστις: τῷ ἔξω τῶν κακῶν ὄντι, καὶ μὴ ἐμπεσόντι
εἰς βλάβας, δυνατόν ἐστι νοθεύειν τοὺς κακῶς πάσχοντας. A (om. C;
contuli et DW).

In PPdW lemma nullum; vide 263a.

265 Mediceus: ταῦτ' ἄπαντ' (sic) ἡπιστάμην Τιμωρηθῆ-
σόμενος.

266 Pmarg.: ἐκὼν· Ἐκουσίως· τὸ ὄνομα ἀντὶ τοῦ ἐπι-
ρήματος.

268 (268-70) οὐ μὴν τι ποίνας: «Ὅτι μὲν», φησὶν, «ἡμαρτον, οἶδα καὶ
αὐτός· οὐ μὴν δὲ ὑπελάμβανον τοιαύτας τιμωρίας τιμωρηθῆναι με, καὶ
κατισχαινεῖσθαι (ἡγουν κρατεῖσθαι καὶ δεσμεῖσθαι) ἐν πέτραις πεδασίοις
καὶ ὑπεραιρομέναις τῆς γῆς (ἡγουν ὑψηλαῖς), ἐπιτυγχόνα τοῦ πάγου καὶ
5 τοῦ τόπου τοῦ ἐρήμου τούτου, τοῦ μὴ κατοικοῦντος ἔχοντος». A.

3 κατισχαινεῖσθαι: sic omnes nostri. Cf. 269a. 5 τοῦ secundum
... ἔχοντος τοῦ μὴ ἔχοντος γείτονά τινα BXV.

269a Pgl: κατισχαινεῖσθαι (sic) Κατακεκρασθῆναι ἢ ξη-
ραίνεσθαι· ἡγουν κρατεῖσθαι καὶ δεσμεῖσθαι.

Similia inveniuntur glossemata in plerisque nostris (e.g. κρατεῖσθαι
καὶ ξηραίνεσθαι Dgl).

1-2 ξηραίνεσθαι ergo nota erat vera lectio κατισχαινεῖσθαι, quae in
textu poetico paucissimorum codicum apparet (cf. Dawe, p. 208).

b Bmarg., Y (in hoc continuatur cum sch. 268):
Πεδασίους ἀπὸ τοῦ «πέδον», ἢ γῆ, καὶ τοῦ «αἰέρω», τὸ
ἐπαίρω.

270 P*Y (partim) Ya: ἀγέιτονος πάγου· Τοῦ κακογεί-
τονος· ἢ τοῦ ἐρημικοῦ, τοῦ μὴ ἔχοντος γείτονος· ἐν
ὧ τις οὐ γεινιάζει (ἡγουν προσεγγίζει).

2 ἢ ... γείτονος om. Y.

271a (271-273) καὶ μοι τὰ μὲν παρόντα: μὴ ὀδύρεσθε ἅ νῦν πάσχω κακά·
πρὸς τὴν γῆν δὲ βάσαι καὶ πορευθεῖσαι (ἀέραι γὰρ ἐφέροντο), ἀκούσατε
ἅπαντ' ἐμὸν. A (om. C; contuli et DW).

2 ἀέραι] ἀέρι BDXV.

b (271-273?) Mediceus: vide 275e, cum adn.

272a Mediceus: τύχας] Γρ. «βλάβας.» βούλεται γὰρ σῆσαι
τὸν χορόν, ὅπως τὸ στάσιμον ᾄσῃ.

Cf. 272b et Mediceum 397b. Quid de verbo στάσιμον senserint
scholiastae exponit Dale, pp. 37-8.

b P*Ya: πεδοῦ δὲ βάσαι: βούλεται σῆσαι τὸν χορόν,
ὅπως τὸ στάσιμον ᾄσῃ.

1-2 = Mediceum 272a. 2 sic P; ordo ἔσ. τὸ σ. in Ya.

c P*: πεδοῦ δὲ βάσαι: Ἐπειδὴ ἐν τῷ ἀέρι ἐκρέμαντο,
διὰ τοῦτο λέγει «πεδοῦ δὲ βάσαι (ἦτοι καταλθούσας
πρὸς τὴν γῆν) ἀκούσατε πάντα, ὅπως βεβαίως μᾶθῃτε
τὸ πᾶν». οὐ γὰρ ἥδυνάτο προσφανεῖν ἐκεῖνας εἰς ὕψος
5 πεπομένους.

4-5 contra facit Mediceum 128a.

275a P*Pd (in his antecedit 275b 6-9) Ya: ταῦτά τοι ἦ
στικτόν εἰς τὸ «μογοῦντι», τὸ δὲ «ταῦτα» τῷ ἐξῆς
συναπτεόν, ἐν ἢ ἢ περὶ τὰ αὐτὰ κ.τ.λ. (vide 275b).

b (275-276) CNP*PdV(?)WXa: ταῦτά τοι πλανωμένη: Ἡ περὶ τὰ
αὐτὰ περιερχομένη πημονή (ἡγουν βλάβη) ἄλλοι
ἐπ' ἄλλον προσζέχουσι. Ἄλλωσ' οὐκ ἐπιμένει μοι
περὶ ἐνὸς ἱσταμένη ἢ λύπη, ἦτοι οὐκ ἐφ' ἐνὶ κακῷ
5 ἀνωμαί ἄλλ' ἐπὶ διαφόροις ἀσχάλλω· καὶ τὰ πάντα
ὑμῖν ἀρηγήσασθαι βούλομαι. Ἄλλωσ' τὸ «ταῦτα»
ἀντὶ τοῦ «αὐτῇ ἢ βλάβῃ οὐκ ἐπ' ἐμοὶ μόνω ἐγένετο,
ἀλλὰ περιερχομένη (τοῦτο γὰρ ἐστὶ τὸ πλανωμένη)
ἄλλοτε πρὸς ἄλλον καὶ ἄλλον ἐπέρχεται.»

Fortasse scholiastae A debentur haec. 1 lemma: ταῦτα omnes
nostri et hic (exceptis PPd, qui lemma om.) et in textu poetico.
quamquam scholiasta in vv. 1-2 ταῦτά interpretari videtur. Cf.
275d. 1-3 = Mediceum 275d. 3-6 = Mediceum 275e. 3-4
οὐκ ἐπιμένει... λύπη NY: οὐκέτι ἢ υποκειμένη μοι θλίψις περὶ ἐν
ἱσταται PPd; οὐκέτι ἐπιμένει μοι ἢ θλίψις εἰς (παρὰ W, ἐπὶ Xa) ἐν
ἱσταμένη CWXa. 6-9 ἄλλως... ἐπέρχεται ante 275a collocant
PPd, omisso ἄλλως.

c Pgl: ταῦτα] Πρὸς, ἢ ταύτη καὶ οὕτως, αὕτη ἡ περὶ μὴν.
διὰ τοῦτο.

1 ἢ... οὕτως habet et Pgl.

d Mediceus: ταῦτά τοι 'H περὶ τὰ αὐτὰ πλανωμένη
ἡ περὶ μὴν ἄλλοι' ἐπ' ἄλλοις προσιζάνει.

In textu poetico ταῦτά praebet Mediceus; vide adn. ad 275b, init.
2 ἢ secundum omittit debuit.

e Mediceus: Οὐ γὰρ ἐπιμένει μοι ἡ λύπη ἐφ' ἐνί, ἀλλ'
ἐπὶ διαφόροις ἀσχάλλω. καὶ τὰ πάντα ὑμῖν ἀφ' ἡγήσασθαι
βούλομαι.

Primitus, credo, sive explicatio sive paraphrasis fuit hoc scholium
versum 271-273 (sensus: «eo vos praesentes dolores veto plorare,
quia multis de causis sollicitor; et has vobis volo narrare omnes.»).
In Mediceo invenitur ante 275d; incipit iuxta versus 273/4. Ad
versum 275 rettulerunt codd. nostri in sch. 275b (q.v.), quos secuti
sunt editores.

277 (277-278) οὐκ ἀκούσας: Οὐχὶ μὴ βουλομένης ἡμῖν τοῦτο εἶπας, τὸ
«ἐλθετε καὶ ἀκούσατε, ἵνα μάθῃτε ἅπαν τὸ κατ' ἐμέ» ἀλλὰ θέλωμεν καὶ
ἡμεῖς τοῦτο. A.

278a (278-283) καὶ νῦν ἐλαφρῶ ποδὶ: «Καὶ νῦν», φησὶν ὁ χορός, «ἐπεὶ
καλεῖς πρὸς αὐτὸν ἐμέ, ἐν ταχυτάτῳ ποδὶ (τῇ ἀερίᾳ πτήσῃ) τὸν κραι-
πνίσσον (τὸν ταχυνῶς κινούμενον) θρόνον αἰθέρα τε ἀγνὸν πόρον τῶν
οὐρανῶν (ἔστι τὸν ἀέρα, ἐν ᾧ τὴν πορείαν ποιοῦνται τὰ ὄρνεα) λιποῦσα,
5 προσπελάζω ταύτῃ τῇ τραχεῖα γῇ» λέγει δὲ τοῦτο διὰ τὸν Καῦκασον.
οὐ γὰρ πᾶσα γῆ σκληρὰ καὶ τραχεῖα· τοῦς σοὺς δὲ πόνους θέλω ὅλους
ἀκούσαι. A.

1-2 φησὶν... ἐμέ CPPdVW; om. cet. 4 λιποῦσα soli habent
PPd. 5-6 = Mediceum 281a. 6-7 θέλω... ἀκούσαι ἀκούσαι
βούλομαι CP (qui ὅλους inseruit post ἀκούσαι). Pd.

b Mediceus: 'H μεταφορά ἀπὸ τῶν κυνηγῶν.

Adscriptum hoc in Mediceo ad *Prom.* 278b-279a (καὶ νῦν...
κραιπνίσσον). Ad verbum ἐλαφρῶ vix cum eod. referri potest (cf.
etiam *Prom.* 125, 263); ad ἐπεσφύζας 277 probabiliter rettulit
Kirchhoff.

279a PPdW: κραιπνίσσοντον: «Κραιπνίσσοντον ὁδόν» δὲ
τὸν αἰθέρα φησὶν· ἐπ' ἐκείνων γὰρ οἶον καθήμεναι
ἐπιστατρίζονται.

Eadem inveniuntur in scholio Thomano ad 279 fin. (Smyth [I]
p. 22). 2 ἐκείνων: sic omnes nostri.

b NcPmarg. (partim) SjWXc: «Κραιπνὸν» δὲ τοῦτον
φησὶν ἐπὶ τὸ καταπολὺ διακρίσθαι· κεκρυμμένη γὰρ ἡ τῶν
ἀνέμων φύσις.

2 τὸ nostri; exspectes τῶ.

281a Mediceus: τῇδε] Προσέθηκε «τῇδε» διὰ τὸν Καῦκασον.
οὐ γὰρ πᾶσα γῆ σκληρὰ.

b Mediceus (in margine altero): πελῶ] 'Επέλασα.

Haud raro, cum dubitari possit de quo verbo agatur, coniugationem
aut plene aut partim reddunt scholiastae; cf., e.g., 60b.

284a (284-287) ἦκα δολιχῆς: 'Ο Ὠκεανὸς ἐλθὼν φησὶ πρὸς τὸν Προμηθεῖα·
«ἦκα πρὸς σε διαμενέμενος καὶ διελθὼν τὸ τέρας καὶ τὸ τέλος τῆς
δολιχῆς καὶ μακρᾶς ὁδοῦ, τὸν περὶ γυμνασίου οὐρανὸν τόνδε (ἔστιν αὐτὸν),
τὸν ἐν τοῖς περὶ τοῦ ταχυτάτου οὐρανὸν τὸν γρῦπα, διεσπάρη καὶ ἔγωγε
5 γινώσκω καὶ θελήσει οὐδεὶς, χωρὶς χαλινῶν (ἔστι αὐθαίρετον)». ἐπὶ γρυπὸς
γὰρ τετρασκελοῦς ὁχεῖται ὁ Ὠκεανός. A.

5 αὐθαίρετον: cf. Mediceum 287. 5-6 = Mediceum 284b, fin.
Cf. et Eustathium ad *Od.* 5, 453: ὅν (Ὠκεανόν) ὁ τραγικὸς Αἰσχύλος
ἐπὶ γρυπὸς καθίζων ἐξάγει πρὸς θεάτρον.

b Mediceus: ἦκα κ.τ.λ.] Καὶ τὸν διδῶσι τῷ χορῷ
καθῆσθαι τῆς μηχανῆς Ὠκεανὸς ἐλθὼν.
ὑπερβολῇ δὲ ἐχρήσατο, ὅπου γε "Ὁμηρος οὐκ εἰσέ-
γαγεν Ὠκεανὸν εἰς τὸν σύλλογον τῶν θεῶν.
5 ἐπὶ γρυπὸς δὲ τετρασκελοῦς ὁχεῖται.

3 ὑπερβολῇ κ.τ.λ.: cf. 288a, fin. Similia sentit Mediceum 393b.
3-4 respicit *Il.* 20, 7 νόσφ' Ὠκεανοῦ.

286 Mediceus: περυγαῖα] Τὸν ταχὺν διὰ τῶν πετρῶν.

287 Mediceus: στομίον ἄτερ] Οἶον χωρὶς ἡνίων, αὐθαί-
ρετον, οὐ βίη.

- 288a (288-292) ταῖς σαῖς δὲ τύχαις: «Ταῖς σαῖς», φησί, «κακοπαθείαις, γίνωσκε, ἀνιῶμαι· ἡ γὰρ συγγενεὶα με ἀναγκάζει λυπεῖσθαι, καὶ χωρὶς τοῦ εἶναι με σοῦ συγγενῆ οὐκ ἔστιν εὐρεθῆναι ὧς ἂν πλεονα παρέχοιμι φίλῳ παρὸ σοῦ». ὑπερβολὴ δὲ ἐχρήσατο· ὁ γὰρ Ὅμηρος οὐκ εἰσήγαγεν
5 Ὡκεανὸν εἰς σύλλογον τῶν θεῶν. Α.

3-4 ὦ... σοί τίνι ἄλλω μεῖζονα παρέχω φίλῳ ἢ καὶ παρὸ σοί PpD.
3 ὦ X: ὦς vel ὡς CNYV; ὅς B. 4-5 = Mediceum 284b, med.
4 ὁ γὰρ καὶ γὰρ B.

- b P* Ya: ἴσθι, συναλγῶ (?) Σημείωσαι ὅτι οἱ Ἀττικοὶ πῇ μὲν τιθέασιν ὡς παρέχον τὸ ἄστιν, πῇ δὲ ἐκλείπουσι παντελῶς.

In neutro codice exstat lemma; in P invenitur hoc scholium post sch. 293; in Ya adscriptum est versui 288, recte ut videtur.

- 291 Mediceus: μοῖραν· Λείπει «φιλιζας».

- 293 (293-297) γνώση δὲ τάδ': «Νοήσεις δὲ», φησί, «τὴν πρὸς σέ μου διαθέσιν ἀληθῆ, καὶ ὡς οὐ μᾶτριν σου διὰ λόγῳ χαρίζομαι. φέρε γὰρ, εἰπέ τί σοι πρέπει συμπαράτειν· οὐ γὰρ ποτε λέγεις ὡς ἄλλος τις φίλος ἔσται σοι βεβαιώτερος παρ' ἐμὲ τὸν Ὡκεανόν». Α.

1 τὴν πρὸς σέ μου C; σου τὴν πρὸς ἐμέ σου (sic) BY; τὴν πρὸς ἐμέ σου cet.; τὴν πρὸς ἐμού edd. 3 λέγεις] λέξεις NPPD. In Prom.
296 ali codices ποτε φῆς legunt, alii ποτ' ἔφεις (Dawe, p. 209).

- 294 Mediceus: χαριτογλώσσῃν] Μέχρι γλώσσης χαρίζεσθαι σοι, καὶ οὐκ ἐργοῖς.

- 298a (298-306) ἔα τί χρῆμα: Δυσχεραίνει ὁ Προμηθεὺς εἰ πως τὸ ἴδιον ἀξίωμα οὐκ ἐτήρησεν ὁ Ὡκεανός, φησὶ δὲ, «τί τοῦτο τὸ πρῆγμα; καὶ σὺ ἤκεις ἰδεῖν τοὺς ἐμούς πόνους; πῶς ἐκατέρησας, καταλείψας τὸ ἐπώνυμόν τε βρεῖμα (τὸ ὀνομαζόμενον Ὡκεανέιον) καὶ τὰ αὐτόκτιστα ἄντρα
5 (τὰ αὐτοκατακεκλῆστα) καὶ πετρηρεφῆ (τὰ πέτραις ἐστεγασμένα), ἐλθεῖν εἰς τὴν γῆν τὴν σιδηρομήτορα (τὴν γεννώσαν τὸν σίδηρον);» λέγει δὲ τὴν Σκυθίαν· οἱ γὰρ Χάλυβες Σκυθικὸν ἔθνος, καὶ πολλοὶ ἐν Σκυθίᾳ χαλκοί. «ἢ παρεγίνοντο, φησὶ, ὕδαρῶν τὰς ἐλας δασυγίας καὶ συλλυπούμενος τοῖς ἐμοῖς κακοῖς; ἴδε οὖν θέαμα (ἦτοι παράδοξον τέρας), τόνδε ἐμὲ τὸν
10 φίλον τοῦ Διός, τὸν τὴν τυραννίδα καὶ τὴν βασιλείαν οἰκονομήσαντα καὶ

συνεργήσαντα τούτῳ εἰς ταύτην, ποίας βλάβαις ὑπ' αὐτοῦ, τοῦ Διός, δαμάζομαι». Α (C om. 9-12, ἴδε... δαμάζομαι; contuli et D).

1-2 = Mediceum 298b. 1 εἰ πως] ὅπως NPPD. 4 αὐτόκτιστα] αὐτόκτητα PDX. 6-7 = Mediceum 301a. 7 Σκυθικόν... χαλκοίς] ἐκείτῳ που πλησὶν οὐλοῦσιν, ἔθνος ὄντες Σκυθικόν· ὅπου ὁ σίδηρος ἐπευρίσκειται PPD.

- b Mediceus: ἔα τί χρῆμα κ.τ.λ.] Δυσχεραίνει εἰ πως τὸ ἴδιον ἀξίωμα μὴ ἐτήρησεν ὁ Ὡκεανός.

- 301a Mediceus: τὴν σιδηρομήτορα] Τὴν Σκυθίαν· οἱ γὰρ Χάλυβες Σκυθικὸν ἔθνος.

- b Pmarg.: σιδηρομήτορα] Ἀλίβας καὶ γάληβος ὁ νεκρός, ἀπὸ τοῦ χαλᾶν τὴν ἥβην.

1 γάληβος sic P, etymologiae suae gratia.

- 307a (307-314) ὁρῶ, Προμηθεῦ: Εἰπόντος τοῦ Προμηθεῦς πρὸς τὸν Ὡκεανόν «ἴδε οἷα πάσχω καὶ οἷαις βλάβαις ὑπὸ τοῦ Διός δαμάζομαι, φησὶν ὁ Ὡκεανός πρὸς αὐτόν· «ὁρῶ οἷα πάσχεις, καὶ παραινέσαι σοι θέλω τὰ ἀγαθὰ καίπερ φρονίμῳ ὄντι· γνῶθι σαυτὸν, καὶ νόησον ὅτι
5 ἐλάττωεν εἰ τοῦ Διός, καὶ ἄλλαξον τοὺς τρόπους καὶ κτήσαι ἐτέρους νέους, ἐπεὶ καὶ τύραννος ἐν θεοῖς νέος. εἰ δὲ οὕτω τραγεῖς (καὶ σκληροῦς καὶ ἀναειδεῖς) λόγους καὶ τευγήμενους (ἤγουν δυναμένους λυπῆσαι) ῥήψεις (ἂντι τοῖς ἐκπέμψεσις ἐκ τοῦ στόματος σου), τὰχ' ἂν καὶ μακράν σου καθήμενος ὁ Ζεὺς ἄκοιτος· ὥστε τὴν νῦν προσοῦσάν σου ὀργὴν αὐτοῦ
10 παίγνιον εἶναι δοκῆσεις, ἄλλα δὲ χαλεπώτερα πάθῃς». Α.

10 cf. Mediceum 314.

- b Mediceus: Σκόπησον τὰ τῶν ῥητόρων καλὰ, παρὰ πρῶτους εὐρεθέντα τοῖς τραγικοῖς.

Scripta sunt haec in margine inferiore folii continentis Prom. 270-315, ita ut sub Prom. 315 ἀλλ' ὁ ταλαπῆρς collocetur. Ad totam Oceani orationem (Prom. 307-329) referenda esse docet Dind.

- 308 Mediceus, et gl. in CVXY: ποικίλῳ] Συνετῷ.

- 309a Mediceus: γίνωσκε σαυτὸν] Γνωθὶ σαυτὸν, ὡς ὁ ποιητής· «πράξω, Τυδεΐδῃ, καὶ γάξω». γνῶθι σαυτὸν ὅτι ἔγνων εἰ τοῦ Διός.

2 Il. 5. 460.

PPdYaEa (in hoc ad v. 289): μεθάρμοσον: τυχὼν
 ἄρμονία τις ἐστὶν ἐν τοῖς τῆς ψυχῆς ἡθεσι. «μεθαρμοῦν»
 δὲ τις ἐκαστὸν ὅταν ἐκ τοῦ θυμοῦ γίνεται χαροπός, καὶ ἐκ
 τῆς σκληρότητος ἱλαρός καὶ εὐμάλακτος, καὶ αὖ πάλιν
 5 τούναντιον. λέγει οὖν ὁ Ὁμηκεὺς ἐνταῦθα τῷ Προμηθεῖ
 ὅτι «μεθάρμοσον τρόπους, ἵγουν μεταλλάτθῃσι ἐκ τοῦ
 σκληροῦ εἰς τὸ μαλακόν, καὶ υπεῖξιν τῷ Δίῳ.
 ἔστι δὲ ὁ Ὁμηκεὺς συγγενὴς τοῦ Προμηθεῖως, ὡς
 εἰρήνεται, λόγῳ τοῖωδε ἀλληγορίας· ἀλληγορεῖται γὰρ
 10 ὁ Ὁμηκεὺς εἰς τὸν νοῦν ἐτυμολογούμενος, ἀπὸ τοῦ
 «ὠκέως» (ἵγουν ταχέως) «νάειν» τοὺς λογισμοὺς
 καὶ τὰ διανοήματα. ἡ δὲ προμήθεια καὶ ἡ πρόγνῳσις
 ἐστὶ μέρος τοῦ λογισμοῦ, καὶ δοκεῖ πως συγγενεὺς
 διακείσθαι τοῖς ἀπὸ τοῦ νοῦς νομμένοις βεβύμασι,
 15 ἵησι λογισμοῖς καὶ διανοήμασι.

Vv. 8-15 tantum habet Ea, cum inscriptione: παλαιόν. 1 lemma
 om. Ya. In textu Aeschyleo μεθάρμοσον scribit Pd, μεθάρμοσαι
 (suprastr. -ον) PYaEa. 3 γίνετα: sic nostri. 3 χαροπός
 idem esse atque «laetus» credidisse videtur hic scholiasta. 8-9
 συγγενής... ὡς εἰρήνεται: cf. Prom. 289? 11 ὠκέως νάειν: eandem
 etymologiam profert Eustathius ad Il. 14. 202.

- 312 P*: ῥίψεις] «Ῥίπτειν» κυρίως ἐπὶ τῶν ἀφελῶν λόγων,
 τὸ δὲ «βάλλειν» ἐπὶ τῶν ἱσχυρῶν.
- 313 P*XcYa: ὥστε κ.τ.λ.] Ὡστε τὸν νῦν παρόντα γόλον
 τὸν μὲθυσον καὶ τῶν κακώσεων παίγνιον εἶναι σοὶ
 δόξειν· ἦτοι, οὐ σωφρονοῦντι βαρύτερα κακὰ σοὶ
 ἐπέθῃσι παρὰ τοῦ Διός, καὶ ταῦτά σοι τὰ κακὰ παίγνιον
 5 δόξει εἶναι.

1 γόλον omnes nostri, et hic et in textu Aeschyleo.

- 314 Mediceus: παιδιάν κ.τ.λ.] Πείση γὰρ χαλεπώτερα.
- 317 NPPdVXc: ἀρχαῖα ἴσως σοι: «Ἀρχαῖα» λέγονται
 τὰ μωρὰ, διότι οἱ ἀρχαῖοι τοιοῦτοι ἦσαν, ἀπλοῦστατοι
 καὶ εὐήθεῖς· ἦ οἱ γέροντες καὶ οἱ ἔξωροι τοιοῦτοί εἰσαν.
 3 ἦ οἱ nostri praeter Xc (καὶ οἱ); ἦ οἱ edd., melius.

318a (318-329) τοιαῦτα μέντοι: Τοιαῦτα, ὃ Προμηθεῖ, τῆς μεγαλορρημο-
 νούσης γλώσσης τὰ ἐπιτιμία, οἷα πάχεις αὐτός, ἀντιλέγων πρὶν τῷ

Δί, σὺ δὲ καὶ τοιαῦτα πάσχων οὐκέτι ταπεινὸς εἰ οὐδ' ὑποτάσσει· σὺν
 οἷς δὲ πάχεις κακοὺς θέλεις λαβεῖν καὶ ἔτερα. ἀλλ' ἐάν μοι πεισθῇς,
 5 οὐ βλάψεις σεαυτὸν πρὸς κέντρα τὴν πόδα ἐκτείνων, ὅρῳ ὅτι κυριεύει
 πάντων χαλεπὸς καὶ ὀργίλος θεὸς ὁ Ζεὺς, ὅστις μόνος ἄρει τῶν ἄλλων
 πάντων, οὐδ' ἐστὶν ὑπεύθυνος (ἦτοι ἐξουσιαζόμενος παρὰ τινος· ἦ δν οὐ
 δύναται τις τιμωρῆσθαι). καὶ νῦν μὲν ἐγὼ ἀπέρχομαι πρὸς αὐτόν,
 καὶ πειράσομαι ἐάν τέως ἱσχύσω ἀπολύσαι σε τῶν δεσμῶν. σὺ δὲ μὴ
 10 μεγαλορρημόνεις, μηδ' ὀντοργα καὶ αὐθάδη λάλει. ἦ πρόνυμος δὲν οὐκ
 οἶδας ὅτι βλάπτειται τις ἐκ γλώσσης ἀκολάστου καὶ φιλήλου; A (om. C;
 contuli et D).

2 post πάχεις add. PPd: νῦν. Cf. Mediceum 318b. 4-5 ἐάν
 μοι πεισθῇς, οὐ βλάψεις] ἐάν μοι πεισθῇς, βλάψεις B. Cf. Mediceum 322.
 7-11 οὐδ' ἐστὶν... φιλήλου: haec quasi alterum scholium (ad 324)
 tractant PPd. 7 ἐξουσιαζόμενος παρὰ τινος] παρ' ἑλλοι τινος
 ἐξουσιαζόμενος PPd.

- b Mediceus: τοιαῦτα μέντοι] «Α πάχεις νῦν. γνομικῶς
 δὲ ᾄρηι.

In Mediceo appicta sunt haec ad Prom. 317 (ἀρχαῖα κ.τ.λ.). Primam
 sententiam ad 316 (τῶνδε πρῶτων), secundam ad 318 rettulit
 Dind.; totum scholium ad 318 pertinere vidit Weckl., quem
 secutus sum, collato etiam sch. 318a, init.

- 320 Mediceus: ταπεινός] Λείπει «θέλεις εἶναι».
- 322 Mediceus: οὐκουν ἔμοιγε] Ἐάν μοι μὴ πεισθῇς,
 βλάψεις σεαυτὸν.

Melius fortasse scholiasta A: vide 318a 4-5.

- 323a P*VXcYa: πρὸς κέντρα κῶλον: Πρὸς κέντρα τὸ
 κῶλον ἐκτείνει ὁ βούς· λακτίζει γὰρ κεντούμενος ὑπὸ
 κέντρου, καὶ τὸ κῶλον αἰμάσσει. ὁ γὰρ πρὸς κέντρα
 λακτίζων, κατὰ τὴν ἐντεῖθεν παρομιάν, τοὺς ἰδίους
 5 πόδας αἰμάσσει.

1 in lemmae sequor V (nisi quod hic add. ἐκτείνεις, sic) et Xc; in
 Ya lemma nullum; in P lemma οὐκουν ἔμοιγε (= Prom. 322). In
 ceteris sequor P. 3 αἰμάσσει, mutilum in P, e V Xc Ya supplēvi.
 4 κατὰ... παρομιάν habet solus P.

- b gl. in BX: πρὸς κέντρα] Παρομία ἐπὶ τῶν τοῖς
 ἱσχυροῖς ἀντιβαίνοντων.

329a

Bgl: προστρίβεται Προσκολλᾶται· μεταφορικῇ ἡ λέξις.

Primum verbum (tantum) praebet et gll. in CPPd.

b

Bmarg.: Ἡ μεταφορὰ ἀπὸ τῶν συμμεινυμένων
ἱματίων καὶ λαμβανόντων ῥύπον.

330a (330-334) Ζηλώ σ' ὅθ' οὐνεκα: Οὐμαῖζω σε πῶς ὑπάρχεις ἐκτὸς αἰτίας
καὶ μέμψεις παρὰ τῷ Διί, καὶ οὐδὲν ὑπ' αὐτοῦ δεινὸν πέπονθας ἐμοὶ
συναλγῶν. ἈΛΛΩΣ· ἐπαινῶ σε, φησίν, ὅτι ἐκτὸς ὑπάρχεις μέμψους
ὡς ὅπερ ἦν σὺ δυνατόν ἐπ' ἐμοὶ ποιήσας καὶ συναλγῆσας ἐφ' οἷς πάσχω
5 κακοῖς, καὶ νῦν ἄφες τὸ προσελθεῖν τῷ Διὶ δυσωπήσων αὐτὸν ὑπὲρ ἐμοῦ,
ἵνα ἀπολύσῃ με τῶν δεσμιῶν. πάντως γὰρ οὐ κατεπαίσεις αὐτόν. σκληρὸς
γάρ ἐστι καὶ ἀκαμάτης· σὺ δ' ἐπιτρέπει καὶ περιβλεπε μή τι ἐν τῇ ὁδῷ
βλαβήσῃ. A (contuli et D).

1 lemma: ὅθ' οὐνεκα: sic nostri, praeter X (om. οὐνεκα). 1-3
συναλγῶν: fere = prima sententia Medici 330b. 4 ὡς ὅπερ NPPdV,
ut fiat sensus: aequasi quodcumque potueris, feceris...». ὡς ὅπερ
CDXY; ὡς B. 5 post ἐμοῦ dissentiunt a ceteris PPd; vide
330d. 8 βλαβήσῃ βλαβῆς X.

b (330-333) Mediceus: Ζηλώ σ' κ.τ.λ.] Οὐμαῖζω σε πῶς οὐδὲν

πέπονθας ὑπὸ Διὸς συναλγῶν μοι.
ἈΛΛΩΣ· Ζηλώ σε, φησίν, ὅτι καὶ τὰ περὶ σε αὐτοῦ
ποιήσας κακώμισαι χάριν ἐξ ἐμοῦ, καὶ οὐκ ἔασω σε
5 προσκρούσαι Διὶ ὑπὲρ ἐμοῦ.
προγινώσκων δὲ ὅτι οὐ πείσεις τὸν Δία ἀπειρῆσαι αὐτόν.

c (330-331) X*: Ζηλώ σε ὅτι, μετασχὼν πάντων τῶν κακῶν ἐμοὶ
τολημῆρος, ὑπάρχεις ἐκτὸς αἰτίας τοῦ Διός.d
PPd haec praebet post ἐμοῦ 330a: 5 Οὐ γὰρ ἂν
πέπεις αὐτόν· σὺ δὲ πρόσσεχε μή τι βλαβῆς ἐν τῇ ὁδῷ.

Cf. sch. 335. 3. 2 πείσεις P; -εις Pd; debuerunt -αις.

331

Glossemata in πάντων μετασχόν· —

B: Τῶν κακῶν ὧν ἔγω μεταλαβών.

C: Ὡν πάσχω μεταλαβών καὶ κοινωνήσας.

V: Τῶν δεινῶν.

X: Τῶν παθημάτων μου.

335-347a

SCHOLIA IN PROMETHEUM

335 (332-339) πολλῶ γ' ἀμείνων: Εἰπόντος τοῦ Προμηθεὺς πρὸς τὸν
Ἵκκεανὸν ὅτι ἀφῆς τὸ προσελθεῖν τῷ Διὶ ἱκετεύσων αὐτόν ὑπὲρ ἐμοῦ·
οὐ γὰρ πείσεις αὐτόν· σὺ δὲ πρόσσεχε μή τι βλαβῆς ἐν τῇ ὁδῷ, φησὶν ὁ
Ἵκκεανὸς πρὸς αὐτόν, κατὰ τοῦ ἐγγενήσεως κρείττων καὶ βελτίων
5 εἰς τὸ φρονίμους ποιεῖν καὶ σωφρονίζειν ἑτέρους παρὰ σεαυτὸν. τοῦτο
δὲ ἐξ ἔργων αὐτῶν νοῦ ἀληθῆς, καὶ οὐκ ἀπὸ τοῦ λόγου· σεαυτὸν γὰρ
μὴ σωφρονίσας ὥστε ὑπείκειν τῷ Διὶ, σωφρονίζει ἑτέρους. ἐμὲ δὲ
προθυμώμενον ἀπέλπειν πρὸς τὸν Δία μηδ' αὖτις κολύσῃς· θαρρῶ γὰρ
ταύτην τὴν δωρεάν (ἦτοι τὸ ἀπολύσαι σε τῶν δεσμιῶν) ἐμοὶ δοῦναι
10 αὐτόν. A.

5 σεαυτὸν ἐαυτὸν BCPdY. 8 πρὸς BNVY; εἰς cet. 9 δοῦναι
omnes nostri (δῶσαν edd., perperam; nam saepe in his scholiis aor.
infinit. pro fut. infinit. usurpat; cf., e.g., sch. 922. 14 βολήσας).

340 (340-343) τὰ μὲν σ' ἐπαινῶ: «Εἰς ταῦτα μὲν σε ἐπαινῶ», ὁ Προμηθεὺς
φησὶ πρὸς τὸν Ἵκκεανόν, «ὅτι πᾶσαν προθυμίαν καὶ σπουδὴν δευκύνεις
ὑπὲρ ἐμοῦ· καὶ οὐδὲ παυθήσομαι ποτε τοῦ ἐπαινέειν σε. καὶ μὴδὲν πόνει
ὑπὲρ ἐμοῦ· εἰ τι γὰρ ἂν καὶ πρόξῃς πρὸς ὧρελιαν ἐμὴν σπείδων, μάτην
5 πούησεις». προγινώσκει γὰρ ὅτι οὐ πείσεις τὸν Δία. A (om. C; contuli
et DW).

5 cf. Mediceum 330b, fin.

345a (345-6) ἐγὼ γὰρ οὐκ, εἰ δυστυχῶ: «Ἐγώ», φησὶ, «καὶ ἐν δυστυχῶ
τοιαύτας βλάβας πάσχω, ἀλλ' οὐχὶ διὰ τοῦτο, ἵνα καὶ ἄλλοι τὰ ὅμοια
ἐμοὶ πάσχωσι, θέλω ἐπιτυχεῖν ἐκείνους τῆς ὁμοίας βλάβης». A.

3 ἐπιτυχεῖν ἐκείνους· ἡ καὶ ἄλλους ἐπιτυχεῖν CPPdV, verba ἵνα...
πάσχωσι cum ὅλω coniungenda esse perperam rati.

b
Mediceus: ἐγὼ γὰρ οὐκ κ.τ.λ.] Προμηθεὺς· οὐ γὰρ
κατὰ τὸν ἀνθρώπινον λογισμὸν πολλοὺς αὐτῷ συνταχεῖν
βούλεται ὁ Προμηθεὺς.

2 αὐτῷ Mediceus; αὐτῷ edd., nescio an recte.

347a (347-50) οὐ δῆτ', ἐπεὶ με καὶ κακιστὴν τύχαι: Ἰαπετός ὁ τοῦ Κρόνου
ἀδελφὸς ἐκ θυγατρὸς τοῦ Ἵκκεανῶ Κλυμένης λεγομένης ἔσγεν Ἀτλαντα
καὶ Μενότιον καὶ Προμηθεά. καὶ τὸν μὲν Προμηθεά προσήλωσαν ὁ
Ζεὺς εἰς τὸ Καυκάσιον ὄρος, ἐπίβουλον αὐτῷ καὶ ἐχθρὸν φανέντα, ὡς
5 καὶ τοὺς λοιποὺς ἀδελφούς· τὸν δὲ Ἀτλαντα ἐποίησεν βασιλεύειν ἐπ'
ὧμων τὸν οὐρανόν· τὸν δὲ Μενότιον ἐκεραιώσατο.
φησὶν οὖν ὁ Ἵκκεανὸς πρὸς τὸν Προμηθεά· «ἀδελφεαῖ μου καὶ ἀνδῶν

αὶ δυστυχίαι τοῦ ἀδελφοῦ σου τοῦ Ἀτλαντος, ὅστις πρὸς τοὺς θυτικούς
τόπους ἵσταται, ἐν ὁμοίᾳ βασιτάων τοὺς οὐρανοῦ καὶ τῆς γῆς κίονας,
10 βάρος δυσμεταχειρίστον καὶ οὐ βράδιος βασταζόμενον. Α.

1-6 haec iam in Hesiodi *Theogonia* 507-522, nisi quod Epimethei mentionem omittit scholiasta noster, Caucasi addit. Similia narrat sch. 402a, ad fin. 7 φησὶν οὖν ὁ Ὀκεανός: habebat ergo ante oculos scholiasta librum qui versus 347-372 Oceano tribuebat, sicut omnes nostri; cf. etiam 352b, init. Contra cod. Mediceus, recte. 8 σου τοῦ NPV; σου tantum BCX; τοῦ tantum Pd. 10 δυσμεταχειρίστον = Medicum 350.

b gll. in CW(?) X: οὐ δῆτ' Ποιήσεις ἐμὲ τοῦ μὴ ἀπελθεῖν
εἰς τὸν Δία.

Cf. quae ad 347a 7 adnotavi. In W paene omnia evanida.
1 ποιήσεις C; εἰσὼ X; fortasse legendum καλίσσεις.

349a P*Ya: Τί ἐστιν ἄξων; διάμετρος τοῦ κόσμου εὐθεία
ἐκ τῶν πόλων ἐπεξευγμένη, μέσην μὲν ἔχουσα τὴν γῆν,
τοὺς δὲ δύο πόλους πέρατα· καὶ περὶ ταύτην μένουσα ἢ
σφαῖρα στρέφεται.

In P hoc scholium, una cum scholiis b et c, in imo folio est adiectum,
sub sch. 347a. In Ya invenitur post 377a.
2 ἐκ... ἐπεξευγμένη P; διὰ τῶν πόλων ἐξευγμένη Ya. 3 ταύτην
Ya; ταῦτα P.

b P*Ya: Τὸν ἄξωνα συμβέβηκε νοεῖσθαι εὐθείαν τινὰ
καὶ ἀσώμυκτον γραμμὴν, ἀπὸ τοῦ βορείου πόλου μέχρι
τοῦ νοτίου, καὶ διὰ μέσης πεφυκυῖαν τῆς γῆς ἥν
συμβέβηκε κέντρον εἶναι τοῦ κόσμου τῇ ἰδίᾳ φύσει,
5 καθ' ἣν ἀμετακινήτως ἐστὶ καὶ ἀσάλευτον αὐτοῦ μετέχει
τὴν θέσιν. τὰ δὲ πέρατα τοῦ οὐρανοῦ ἃ διὰ παρὰ τοῖς
ἄκροις τοῦ ἄξωνος ἐξ ἑκατέρων τῶν μερῶν νοοῦνται,
ἀπόλων καλοῦνται.

In P continuatur hoc scholium cum 349a, in Ya cum 425d.
2-3 μέχρι τοῦ νότου (sic) Ya; καὶ τοῦ νοτίου μέχρι P. 6 θέσιν P;
διάθεσιν Ya. 6-8 = 425c, fin.

c P*Ya: Τί ἐστιν οὐρανός; ὁ περιέχων τὰ πάντα πλὴν
αὐτοῦ.

In utroque codice invenitur hoc scholium post 349b.
1 τὰ πάντα P; τὰ ἅλλα πάντα Ya. 2 αὐτοῦ scripsi; αὐτοῦ PYa.

350

Mediceus: οὐκ ἐνέγκαιον] Δυσμεταχειρίστον.

351a τὸν γηγενῆ τε Κικλίκιον οἰκῆτορα: Μυθεῖται ὅτι οἱ Τυτῆνες, τοῦ Οὐρανοῦ
καὶ τῆς Γῆς παῖδες ὄντες, ἀντήσαν πόλεμον τῷ Δίῳ, καὶ ἀντέστησαν αὐτῷ.
ἐπεὶ δὲ δεκαετὸς ἐμάχοντο, καὶ λύσις τοῦ πολέμου οὐκ ἦν, ἀλλ' ἴσος ἦν
τοῖς θεοῖς καὶ τοῖς Τυτῆσιν ὁ πόλεμος, ὁ Ζεὺς συνεργὸς πρὸς τὴν μάχην
5 λαβὼν τοὺς τρεῖς μονοφθαλμοὺς Κύκλωπας, τὸν Βρόντην, τὸν Στερόπτην,
καὶ τὸν Ἄργον, καὶ τοὺς τρεῖς Ἑκαπύχειας, τὸν Κίττον, τὸν Βροιάρειον,
καὶ τὸν Γύγγην (οἵτινες καὶ οὗτοι παῖδες τοῦ Οὐρανοῦ καὶ τῆς Γῆς
ἐχρημάτιζον), καὶ νεκτὰρ κεράσας, ἤρψανε καὶ πρὸς τὴν μάχην προέ-
τρεψε. καὶ πόλεμος ἀναρράξας μετὰ μεγάλου κρότου τοὺς Τυτῆνας
10 κατετροπώσατο καὶ τῇ γῇ προσέθηκε καὶ κατεταρτάσεν. μετὰ δὲ ταῦτα
ἡ Γῆ πρὸς εὐνὴν τραπέσθη τῷ Ταρτάρῳ τὸν ἐκατοντακέφαλον Τυφῶνα
ἐγέννησεν, ἅπαντα θηρίων ἄγριων ἔχοντα κεφαλὰς, καὶ τέρας δεινὸν καὶ
παμμιγὲς χρηματίζοντα· καὶ ἐξ ὀφθαλμῶν σέλας καταληκτικὸν ἀπα-
στράπτοντα. οὗτος πάλιν τῷ Δίῳ ἐτέρα μύχην συνέθηκε. κεραυνωθείς δὲ
15 καὶ αὐτὸς ἐν Σικελίᾳ παρὰ τὴν Ἀλτίνην τῷ Ταρτάρῳ ἐκρύβη· ἐξ οὗ
μυθολογεῖται πάντας τοὺς ἀνέμους σφοδροῦς κνίσσασθαι, χωρὶς Ζεφύρου
καὶ Βορρᾶ· θεογενεῖς γὰρ οὗτοι.

Ἰστέον δὲ ὅτι ὁ Τυφὼς ἐν Κικλίκῳ ἐγεννήθη, ἐκολάσθη δὲ ἐν Σικελίᾳ.
καὶ Ἡσίοδος· ἐπὶ ποτε Κικλίκον θρέβει πολύνουμον ἄνθρωπον. Α
(contuli et DW).

1-17 haec Hesiodi *Theog.* versibus 617-880 plerumque nuntur.
Alieno ex fonte in Commentarium Α deducta esse monstrat non
modo scribendi genus, sed etiam vocabulum χρηματίζω (vv. 8, 13), quod in scholiis ad Aeschylum veteribus, quod sciam,
nusquam nisi in scholium mythologico ad *Septem* 532 (O.P.*
Dindorfii) recurrit. 3 δεκαετὸς] δεκά ἐτη CPD. 4 συνεργὸς
PPdW; om. cet. 5 sq. de Cyclopiibus Bronte et Sterope vide
et sch. 922. 1-10. 6 Κίττον Stanley; κίτων plerique nostri;
P. (tertia littera erasa); κόντον Y. 7 Γύγγην omnes nostri;
Γύγγν rectam formam esse monet Dind. 8-9 προέτρεψε] ἤρψανε
PPd. 9 συναρράξας edd.; συναρράξας nostri plerique; συναράς Y.
11 πρᾶσιμα] μυθεῖται CPD. 13 χρηματίζοντα] χρηματίζοντα
BDNWY. 13-14 ἀπαστράπτοντα BDWXY; ἀστράπτοντα cet.
15 παρὰ PPdWY; περὶ cet. 18-19 haec quasi alterum scholium
exhibent CD. (hic cum lemmate Τυφῶνα θοῖρον). Fere = Medicum
351d, ubi v. add. 19 ὀφθαλμοῖς BCDY; ὀφθαλμοῖς cet.

b (351-364) Φησὶν οὖν ὁ Ὀκεανός· ἀφαιρέθησα καὶ τὸν Τυφῶνα τὸν
οἰκῆτορα τῶν Κικλίκιον σπηλαίων, τὸν ἐκατὸν κεφαλὰς ἔχοντα, τὸν
ὀρμητικὸν πρὸς πόλεμον, δὲ πᾶσι τοῖς θεοῖς ἀντίστη, καταληκτικῶς
σφαλεῖσιν ἡρώων φόνον· ἐξ ὀφθαλμῶν δὲ ἤστραπτε σέλας καταληκτικόν.
5 ἀλλ' ἤλυθε ἐκ τοῦ Διὸς βέλος, ὁ κεραυνός, καὶ ἔπαυσεν αὐτὸν τῶν κeno-

δόξων καὶ μεγαλοῦνων κομπασμάτων. εἰς αὐτὰς γὰρ τὰς φρένας πληγείας ὑπὸ τοῦ κεραυνοῦ κατεκείη· καὶ νῦν κείται πλησίον τοῦ Σικελικοῦ πορθμοῦ, μεταξύ Σικελίας καὶ Ἰταλίας, δέμας ἀχρεῖον καὶ παρήγορον (ἔχον ἐκλυτον καὶ ἠπλωμένον).»

- 10 Γράφεται δὲ καὶ «πανάωρον», ἀντὶ τοῦ παντελῶς ἀπρόντιστον καὶ μηδεμιάς φροντίδος ἄξιον. Σημειώσκει δὲ ὅτι τὸ «δέμας» ἐπὶ τοῦ ἀψύχου λαμβάνει οὗτος ὁ ποιητής. A (om. C; contuli et DW).

Haec cum 351a continuant codd. plerique, nullo intervallo; separatim dant PPdV; hos secutus viri docti commodo consulens. 1 ἔχον (ἔχοντα καὶ φέβον) NV; φόνον ἢ φέβον (γράφεται γὰρ καὶ οὕτως) PPd. 6 post φρένας add. PPd: τυπεῖς καὶ. 7 κατεκείη: cf. Medicum 362a. 7-8 τοῦ... Ἰταλίας: cf. Medicum 364a. 8 παρήγορον παρήγορον BD; utrumque W. Cf. 363b. 9 ἐκλυτον: cf. Medicum 363a. 10 πανάωρον παρώωρον PPd.

c Medicus: Κιλικίων] Κιλίκιον.

d Medicus (in altero margine): Οὐκίσαντα μὲν ἐν Κιλίκιᾳ, κολασθέντα δὲ ἐν Σικελίᾳ. Ἡσίοδος δέ· «τόν ποτε Κιλίκιον θρέψαι πολυάνωμον ἄντρον».

3 θρέψαι: sic Medicus; vide et 351a10, ubi θρέψαι μὲν θρέψε omnes nostri. Citar credunt plurimi viri docti non Hesiodi verba sed Pindari (*Pyth.* 1. 16-17). Quod si ita esse iudicas, θρέψεν hic repone e Pindaro; sin minus, versum Hesiodicum ita fere refingere possis: τὸν ποτε <δ>·Κιλίκιον θρέψαι πολυάνωμον ἄντρον / <φασ>... Mutilum esse hoc scholium suspicantur Merkelbach et West, *Fragmenta Hesiodica*, p. 185 (Fr. 388, in *Spuria* relegatum).

355a CP*PdglVY: σμερδναῖσι. Καὶ ἐκπληκτικὰς, πρὸς τὸ «μερρίζειν», τὸ δονεῖν καὶ ταράσσειν. τὸ γὰρ καταπληκτικὸν ποιεῖ τὸν δειλὸν μερρίζεσθαι εἰς φόβου καὶ ἄλλας καὶ ἄλλας ἐννοίας.

Secutus sum V; dissentiunt hic illic ceteri codd., sed in nugis.

b Medicus: Οὐ μὲν ἐλαττός ὁ τοιοῦτός· ἀλλ' ὁ ποιητὴς φύσει τοῖς τεραστίοις ἐξαίρουμενος οὐ λεπτολογεῖται τὰ πράγματα.

1 μὲν; μὴν Dind., post «schol. rec.» suum. 2 ἐξαίρουμενος coni. Paley; ἐξαίρουμενος Medicus.

358a

CPPdVY: ἄγρυπνον βέλος: Τὸ πῦρ τὸ ποιοῦν τοὺς ἀνθρώπους ἀγρυπνεῖν καὶ ἀσχολεῖσθαι περὶ τὸ ἐργάζεσθαι· ἢ πρὸς τὸ θεᾶσθαι αὐτὸ συγκαλούμενον τοὺς ἀνθρώπους νυκτός, ποιοῦν αὐτοὺς ἀγρυπνεῖν. λέγουσι γὰρ ὅτι ἐν τῇ Αἴτῃ ἡμέρας μὲν ἀναθρόσκει καπνός, νυκτός δὲ φλόξ.

3-4 ἢ πρὸς... ἀγρυπνεῖν PPd; ἢ πρὸς θεᾶν συγκαλεῖν αὐτοὺς, ἀγρυπνεῖν ἔρε cet. 4-5 ποιοῦν scripsi; ποιοῦν PPd. 4-5 λέγουσι κ.τ.λ.: commemorat scholiasta Pind. *Pyth.* 1. 22-24, satis inepte.

b

Mediceus: ἄγρυπνον] Ἀπυκνον, ἄσβεστον.

Similia praebent gl. in BPPdX (e.g. P: ἄσβεστον· ἀκατάπαυτον).

359

PPdSj (in hoc post 1058a) VYYa: καταβιάτης κεραυνός] Πέντε εἰδη κεραυνῶν· περυστήρ, ὁ καὶ πυρρεῖς καλούμενος, ὃς καταφερομένου τοῦ πνεύματος καὶ ἐκπυρρῶντος καὶ λεπυνθέντος γίνεται· σκηπτός, ὁ καὶ καταβιάτης, ὁ κάτω φερόμενος καὶ καταπληκτικός καὶ αἰγινίδιος, ὃς γίνεται παρυνθέντος τοῦ ἀέρος καὶ τοῦ πυρρῶς πνεύματος· καὶ ἀργήρ, ὃς διὰ τὴν πάνυ λεπτότητα οὐ φλέγει, μελαίνει δὲ· ψαύειρ, ὁ ἐν τῇ ψαύσει ὀλλύων· ἐλυκίας, ὁ συστροφῆς καὶ ἐλυκας 10 αὐτοὺς διὰ μέσσην παχύτητα καὶ ὑγρότητα τῇ πυκνότητι τοῦ ἀέρος ἀνωθυόμενος.

Paene idem scholium invenitur et in cod. T (Smyth [1], p. 28). Conferend. Dind. *Souda* s.v. κεραυνός et sch. Aristoph. *Eq.* 696 ad fin. In his vero tria tantum fulminis genera nominantur. 4-5 σκηπτός ὁ καὶ] om. P. 5-7 ὁ κάτω... πνεύματος soli habent PSjYa. 6 καὶ αἰγινὴ καὶ om. P. 7 καὶ ἀργήρ Dind., ex *Souda*; καὶ ἀργήρ PdsjVY; σκηπτός PYa.

362a

Mediceus: ἐρεψαλώθη] Κατεκείη· φέφαλος γὰρ ὁ σπινθήρ.

b

Xc (partim), Y: ἐρεψαλώθη: Κατεκείη· φέφαλος λέγεται ὁ μικρὸς σπινθήρ καὶ ἡ σποδιά, ἀπὸ τοῦ φάειν ἐν τῷ ἄψασθαι.

1 φέφαλος Xc; -ον Y. 2 σπινθήρ scripsi; πινθήρ Xc; αἰθήρ Y. 2-3 incerta haec: φάειν ἐν τῷ ἄψασθαι scripsi; φάγειν ἐν τῷ ἄψασθαι Xc; φάειν (sic) τὸ ἄψασθαι Y.

c Y: Φέψαλος ἡ σποδία, ἀπὸ τοῦ φεψάλλειν, ἡ ἀπὸ τοῦ φεύγειν, ἡ ἀπὸ τοῦ ψάθειν (ἦτοι προσεγγίζειν). φέψαλος κυρίως ὁ κεραυνός· φέψαλος καλεῖται καὶ ὁ μικρὸς σπινθήρ· κυρίως ἡ ἀσβόλη καὶ ἡ σκυρία.

1 φέψαλος scripsi; φεψάμενος Y. 4 σκυρία scripsi; σκυρία Y.

d Mediceus: κάζεβροντήθη] 'Ἐξησθένησε τὴν δύναμιν· ἐν τρόπῳ οἱ ἐμβρόντητοι· οἱ δὲ βροντῆς ξηρὰς ἀκούοντες ἐκπλήττονται.

1 post ἐξησθένησε fortasse suppleendum καὶ ἀφῆκε e PpDVY; vide 362e. 2-3 οἱ δὲ... ἐκπλήττονται: aut citatio est, aut γὰρ pro δὲ reponendum e PpDVY.

e PpDVY: ἐξεβροντήθη: ἦτοι ἐξησθένησε καὶ ἀφῆκε τὴν δύναμιν, ἐν τρόπῳ καὶ οἱ ἐμβρόντητοι· οἱ γὰρ βροντῆς ξηρὰς ἀκούοντες ἐκπλήττονται.

Cf. Mediceum 362d. 1 καὶ] om. Y. 3 ἀκούοντες] αἰόντες Y. 3 ἐκπλήττονται VY; πλήττονται PpD.

363a Mediceus gl.: παρὰ ὥρον (sic)] 'Ἐκτελυμένον.

b Pgl: παρήγορον] Γρ. παρὰ ὥρον, ἔχουν ἡμελημένον, ἡφανισμένον· ἔχουν ἐκλυτον καὶ ἡπλωμένον.

Lemma: παρήγορον: sic P in textu poetico. Cf. 351b 8-9.

364a Mediceus: στενωποῦ] Τοῦ Σικελικοῦ πορθμοῦ τοῦ ἰδμετὰ Σικελίαν καὶ Ἰταλίαν.

2 διμετὰ: in margine adscriptum est ζ, i.e. ζῆται. τοῦ διαμετρύοντος com. Dindl., τοῦ διαμετρύοντος μεταζῶ Weckl. Sed veram lectionem, credo, conservaverunt scholiasta A in 351b 8, et codd. DX in 364b.

b gl. in BDX: στενωποῦ] Τοῦ Σικελικοῦ πορθμοῦ· τούτῳ, μεταζῶ Σικελίας καὶ Ἰταλίας.

Secutus sum cod. D. 1 verba τοῦ Σικ. πορθμ. (tantum) praebent et gl. in PpDw; eadem verba om. X; Sic. om. B. 2 τούτῳ solus habet D. 2 μεταζῶ DX; μέρος B, ut vid.

365a Y: Ἰπνούμενος: Καίμενος, φλογίζόμενος· ἐκ μεταφοράς τοῦ ἵπνου. γράφεται κ.τ.λ. (vide 365b).

1-2 Ἰπνούμενος et ἵπνου Y; correxi.

b Xc, Y (in hoc continuatur cum 365a), et marg. in PpD: Ἰπνούμενος] Γράφεται Ἰπνούμενος ἡ σφριγγόμενος, ἦτοι παρθευόμενος· ἵππος γὰρ ἡ παρὶς τῶν μῶν, ἀπὸ τοῦ «ἵπτω» τὸ βλάπτω.

Lemma: Ἰπνούμενος, vel sim., omnes nostri in textu poetico. 1-3 in Xc sententiarum ordo alius, verba paene eadem. 1 ἡ σφριγγόμενος] συσφριγγόμενος Xc; om. Y. 2 παρθευόμενος... μῶν habet et Dgl. 2 ἀπὸ... βλάπτω P; corruptus Y; om. PpDxc.

c gl. in PpD: Ἰπνούμενος] Φλογίζόμενος· ἵπνός γὰρ τὸ μαγειρεῖν ἡ ἐσχάρα ἡ φούρνος ἐν ᾧ τίθεται τὸ πῦρ· γρ. δὲ καὶ Ἰπνούμενος ἀντὶ τοῦ βαρυνόμενος, συσφριγγόμενος.

Post 2 φούρνος Pd legere non potui.

366a Mediceus: μυδροκτυπεῖ] Χαλκίει· μύδρος γὰρ ὁ πεπυρωμένος σίδηρος.

b gl. in DPPWXY: μυδροκτυπεῖ] Χαλκίει.

c PpDVWY: Μύδρος καλεῖται ὁ πεπυρωμένος σίδηρος, παρὰ τὸ «μῦ» καὶ τὸ «ὑδωρ»· ὁ γὰρ πεπυρωμένος σίδηρος οὐδὲν ὑγρότητος μετέχει, ἀλλὰ μόνος ξηρότητος. ὁ ὕδρς δὲ τοῦ σιδήρου ἐξ ὑγρότητος 5 γίγνεται.

1-2 cf. Mediceum 366a. 3 ὑγρότητος PpD; ὑγρὸς τῶς cet. 4-5 ὁ ὕδρς... γίγνεται soli habent PpD.

367a (367-371) ἐνθεν ἐκαραχθόνται ποτε. Κατὰ τὴν Σικελίαν ἔστιν ὄρος τὸ καλούμενον Αἰτῆν, ἐξ οὗ πῦρ πολὺ ἀναδίδεται ἐκρέον ποταμῶν. «ἐκ τούτου οὖν», φησί, «ποτὲ ἐκρυθῆσονται ποταμοὶ πυρὸς κατεσθίνοντες πᾶσαν γῆν τῆς καλλικάρπου Σικελίας.» τοῦτο δὲ ἀκούομεν πάλαι γενέσθαι 5 κατὰ τοὺς τοῦ Ἰέρωνος χρόνους· τότε γὰρ κατὰ τὸ μέσον ἐκρύνοντες οὗτοι οἱ τοῦ πυρὸς ποταμοὶ πολλὰ χωρία διέφθειραν. «τοιοῦτον οὖν», φησί, «ὁ Τυφὸς ἀναζέσει χόλον ἐν βέλεσι καὶ βίπτει θεομῆξε ἀπλήστου πυρπνίου ζέλης». «ζέλην» δὲ «πυρρίπνον» λέγει τὴν ἀνάβουσαν καὶ ἀνακάλλουσαν τοῦ Αἰτναίου πυρὸς «θεομῆξε» δὲ αὐτὴν καλεῖ, διὰ τὸ ἐκείσε καυθῆναι τὸν 10 Τυφῶνα· «ἀπλήστου» δὲ, διότι τὸ πῦρ ὕλης δραξάμενον οὐ κορέννυ-

ται, ἀλλὰ μᾶλλον ἐπὶ πλεόν καταφλέγει τὰ προστυχόντα, καὶ οὐχ ἴσταιται. A.

1-2 cf. fortasse *carmen de Aetna monte ad finem huius fabulae*, vv. 1-4. 4-6 = Medicum 368.3-5. 7 ῥίπαις PPd; ἀρπάζει B (debuit ἀρπάζει); ῥίπαις NX; ῥίπαις cet. 11-12 ἀλλὰ... ἴσταιται] om. Pd et prinitus P; supplevit P in marg.

b gll. in BDP: ἔθεν ἐκράχθονταί κ.τ.λ.] 'Αναχρ-
νισμός.

c Bmarg.: 'Ιστορεῖ 'Ιέρων ἐπὶ ἐξήλθεν ἀπὸ τῆς Αἰτνῆς
πῦρ, καὶ κατέκαυσε τὰ παρακείμενα πεδία.

1 ἴστορεῖ 'Ιέρων: sic B.

368

Mediceus: ποταμοὶ πυρὸς δάπτοντες] "Ἐνθεν ὁ Καλλί-
μαχος «απυρδεῖνόν» φησι. «ποταμούς» δὲ «απυρὸς»
τοὺς κατὰ Σικελίαν ῥύακας φησι, περὶ ὧν ἠκούομεν
πάλαι. καὶ κατὰ τοὺς 'Ιερώνας χρόνους κατὰ τὸ μέσον
5 βυέντες πολλὰ διέφθειραν χωρία. ἔθεν τὸ τε θεῖον καὶ
τὰ πυρεῖα. γῆ γάρ ἐστι παρακείμενον ἔχουσα πῦρ, ὃ ἐστι
κατὰ παράθεσιν τῆς γῆς. ἄλλο δὲ ἐστὶ πῦρ τὸ κατὰ
κρᾶσιν τοῦ ὕδατος, δ' «ποταμούς» πυρὸς ὁ Πίνδαρος καὶ ὁ
Αἰσχύλος φησι.

2 Callimachus Fr. 590 Pfeiffer, non nisi ex hoc loco cognitum.
Bene con. Hecker ap. Pfeiffer: πυρὶ δειπνόν. 7 παράθεσις
appositio, κρᾶσις *mixtura* haud raro opponuntur apud physicos,
praesertim Stoicos (Von Arnim, vol. IV, indicem s. vv.). 8
Pind. *Pyth.* 1. 21-22. 9 φησὶ Mediceus; φασὶ dedit Dind.

369a

PPdXcYa: τῆς καλλιάρπου Σικελίας] 'Ιστέον δὲ
ἔτι φασὶν εἶναι Σικελίαν ἑτέραν, μικρὰν νῆσον μεταξὺ
Χαλκίδος καὶ Αὐλίδος, καὶ ταύτην εἰρησθαι ἄκαρπον,
παραβαλλομένην τῇ μεγάλῃ νήσῳ Σικελίᾳ, ἥτις ἐστὶ
5 πολύνκαρπος.

Articulus τῆς insolenter positum iure volebat explicare schollasta,
licet parum successerit.

b Sj: «Καλλιάρπον» ταύτην λέγει πρὸς ἀντιδιαστολὴν
τῆς μικρᾶς Σικελίας τῆς νήσου, ἥτις μεταξὺ Χαλκίδος
καὶ Αὐλίδος οὖσα ἄκαρπός ἐστιν.

2 Χαλκίδος Sj; correx. i.

369c-380

SCHOLIA IN PROMETHEUM

c

Mediceus gl: λευρούς] Τούς πλατεῖς.

377a (375-378) οὐκουν, Προμηθεύς] Εἰπόντος τοῦ Προμηθεύς ἐπὶ «ἐγὼ τὴν
παρούσαν ὑπομένω τύχην, ἐως ὃς ὁ νῦν τοῦ Διὸς παυθήσεται τῆς ὀργῆς»,
φησὶν 'Ωκεανὸς πρὸς αὐτὸν. «οὐδὲ τοῦτο γινώσκεις, ὦ Προμηθεύς, ἐπὶ
οἱ λόγοι οὐ παρακλητικοὶ θεραπεύουσιν τὴν ὀργὴν ἀγριάνουσιν καὶ ἐπι-
5 ρομένειν»

«λόγος γὰρ ἀνθρώποιςιν ἱκται νόσους».

ψυχῆς γὰρ μόνος οὗτος ἔχει θελήτηριον. A (contuli et DW).

6-7 cf. Menandri Inc. Fab. Fr. 782 Koerte. Primum verum testes
ceteri (Plutarchus, sch. II, *Monist.*) ita fere praebent: λόγος ἱατρὸς
ἐστὶν ἀνθρώποις λόγος. Cf. Medicum 377b. 6 νόσους] νόσος BY.
7 μόν. οὐτ., hoc ordine, contra metrum, plerique; recto ordine
PPdY, cum Mediceo; verba om. D.

b

Mediceus: «Λόγος γὰρ ἀνθρώποιςιν ἱκται νόσους».

ψυχῆς γὰρ οὗτος μόνος ἔχει θελήτηριον.

«Οὐμνος» αἰσθό τὸ καὶ τὸν ἑσπερο λόγους».

1-2 vide ad 377a. 1 νόσους: sic Mediceus, unde ἱατρὸς νόσου
coni. Weckl. 3 II. 15-393.

379a (379-380) ἐάν τις ἐν καιρῷ γε: Τοῦτο φησὶν ὁ Προμηθεύς· «ἐάν τις
τὸν λυπούμενον καὶ θυμούμενον οὐκ ἐν αὐτῇ τῇ ἀκμῇ τοῦ θυμοῦ, ἀλλὰ
μετὰ τὸ παυθῆναι καὶ οἰνεῖν μικρὸν τι ἡμερωθῆναι, μεύσει καὶ λόγους
παρακλητικούς χρεῖται πρὸς αὐτόν, ἀναγκάσιος πείθει αὐτόν. νῦν δὲ ἐν
5 ἀκμῇ ἐστὶν ὁ τοῦ Διὸς χόλος, καὶ οὐ πείσεται, εἰ μὴ ὥρμος γένεται ἢ
ὀργὴ καὶ οἰνεῖν μαλακασθῇ».

τοῦτο δὲ καὶ 'Ιπποκράτης φησὶ: «πέπνοα φαρμακεῖν καὶ κινεῖν
μὴ ὥμα». A (contuli et DW).

2 τὸν... θυμούμενον] om. CPdV. 4 χρεῖται: sic omnes nostri.
4-5 = Medicum 380. 2-3. 7-8 Hippocrates, *Aphorismi* I. 22:
= Medicum 380. 1-2; cf. Wil. *Hermes* 25 (1890), p. 168. 7
καὶ κινεῖν] om. CVY, sicut Medicus.

b

Mediceus: μαλίσση] Ἀγαθὴν, καταπραΰνη.

Verbum ἀγαθὸν primum invenitur in LXX; vide LSJ s.v.

380

Mediceus: Τοῦτο καὶ 'Ιπποκράτης φησὶ· «πέπνοα
φαρμακεῖν μὴ ὥμα» νῦν οὖν ἐν ἀκμῇ τοῦ θυμοῦ ἐστὶ
Ζεὺς, καὶ οὐ πείσεται.

1-2 vide ad 379a 7-8.

- 381a (381-382) ἐν τῷ προθυμεῖσθαι: 'Ἐν τῷ προνοεῖσθαι με σου καὶ πειρᾶσθαι τὸν Δία πείθειν, τίνα βλάβην ἐνυπάρχουσιν νοεῖς; εἰπέ μοι. A (om. C; contuli et DW).

Lemma incertum: προθυμεῖσθαι DNPdVX; προμηθεῖσθαι BPV et fortasse W. 1-2 = Medicum 381b.

- b Medicus: 'Ἐν τῷ προνοεῖσθαι καὶ πειρᾶσθαι τὸν Δία πείθειν.

- 383 gl. in Mediceo et in BCNX: κουφόνουν] "Αχρηστον.

- 384a (384-385) ἐκ με τῆδε τῇ νόσῳ: "Αφες", φησίν, «ἐμὲ παρακινδυνεύειν ὑπὲρ σοῦ καὶ δοκεῖν τοῖς πολλοῖς ἄφρονα εἶναι. ἐπεὶ ἄμεινον μοι ἐστίν, καλὰ φρονούντα καὶ σοὶ ὠφέλιμα, δοκεῖν μὴ εὐφρονα τοῖς πολλοῖς.» A (contuli et DW).

Cf. Medicum 384b. 3 μὴ εὐφρονα CNPpDW; με ἄφρονα cet.

- b Medicus: 'Εα με παρακινδυνεύειν ὑπὲρ σοῦ. ἄμεινον μοι ἐστίν, εὖ φρονούντα σοί, δοκεῖν τοῖς ἐξωθεν ἀφρονεῖν.

- 388 Medicus gl: ὁρθῶς] 'Ο οἰκτος.

- 391 Medicus: διδάσκαλος] Τοῦ μὴ λυπεῖν τὸν Δία.

- 392a στέλλου κομίζου: Πορεύου εἰς τὸν σὸν οἶκον, καὶ φύλαττε τὸν παρόντα νοῦν, ἥγγου τὸ νῦν δόξαν ἀγαθὸν καὶ νοηθὲν ἐν ἡμῖν. τουτέστι τὸ μὴ ἀπειθεῖν εἰς τὸν Δία. A (contuli et DW).

2 τὸ νῦν . . . ἐν ἡμῖν: sic fere plerique nostri; τὸ νῦν δόξαν ἡμῖν ἀγαθὸν καὶ νοηθὲν ἀρκῶς PpD.

- b Medicus: στέλλου] 'Αντί τοῦ «εὐλαβήθητι.»

Signis appictis hanc adnotationem diserte ad verbum στέλλου rettulit librarius (cf. LSJ s.v. στέλλω IV. 2?). Ad φολάσσου 390 primitus pertinuisse censet Paley.

- 393a (393-396) ὁρμυμένῳ μοι: "Αποτον ἦν τὸν πάντων γένεσιν ἔχοντα χρονίζειν ἀπὸ τῆς κινήσεως; εἰ καὶ τις "Ἡλιον εἰσαγαγόν ἐπὶ πολὺ τὸν κόσμον ἀνέηκον εἰσεν. δεῖ οὖν μεμετρημένως τὰ τοιαῦτα ποιεῖσθαι. τοῦτο δὲ φησιν ὁ "Ωκεανὸς πρὸς τὸν Προμηθέα, ὅτι αὐτὸς ἀκαίρως μοι

- 5 εἶπας, ἀπελθε· ἀλλὰ καὶ ἐμοὶ θέλονται τοῦτο ποιῆσαι. ὁ γὰρ τετρασκελὴς οἰωνὸς (ὁ γρῦψ ὃ ἐποχρῶμαι) διακρίπτει τὴν ἡμετέραν ἰδίαν τοῦ αἰθέρος ἐν τοῖς οὐρανοῖς περὶ τοὺς (ἦτοι ἀρχεται πέτεσθαι). εἴθε δὲ ἄσμενος καὶ χαρτεῖς ἐν τοῖς οὐρανοῖς τόποις σταθίσει.» A (contuli et D; om. W).

1-3 ἀποτον . . . ποιεῖσθαι = Medicum 393b (ubi v. adn.). Hunc locum om. PpD. 1 τὸν τὴν Y. 2 ἀπὸ ἐπὶ CNV (cf. Medicum). 5 καὶ ἐμοὶ θέλονται CV; καὶ om. BNXY; καὶ ἐμοὶ om. PpD; μέλλονται ἐμοὶ D. 5 post ποιῆσαι add. PpD; καὶ ὁρμυμένῳ πρὸς τοῦτο. 8 οὐρανοῖς τοῦτοισι CPPdV.

- b Medicus: ὁρμυμένῳ κ.τ.λ.] "Αποτον ἦν τὴν ἀπάντων γένεσιν χρονίζειν ἐπὶ τῆς κινήσεως; εἰ καὶ τις "Ἡλιον εἰσαγαγόν ἐπὶ πολὺ τὸν κόσμον ἀνέηκον εἰσεν. δεῖ οὖν μεμετρημένως τοῦτα ποιεῖσθαι.

Similia fere docet Medicum 284b, med. 1-2 citatur II. 14. 201 ("Ωκεανὸν τε, θεὸν γένεσιν", cf. 246. Aliter aut scholiasta A 393a1, aut quia citationem Homericam non agnovit, aut quo faciliorem lectoribus suis rem reddat. 2 ἐπὶ . . . εἰ καὶ ἐπὶ τῆς σκηνῆς ὡς ἂν ἐλ. con. Weil (ap. Kirchhoff).

- 394a Ψαῖε περὶ τοῖς: Γράφεται καὶ «ψαῖρε.» κυρίως δὲ ἡ λέξις ἐπὶ λαοῦν λέγεται τῶν χωρὶς ἀνέμων κινουμένων· κατὰ χρηστικὴν δὲ καὶ ἐνταῦθα ἡ λέξις A (om. CD; contuli W).

Lemma: ψαῖε (-οι N, -ου Y) omnes nostri.

- b Ne, P* (in hoc signis appictis continuatur cum 394a), Sj: Λέγεται δὲ καὶ ἐπὶ τῶν θαλάσσιων καὶ ἀνεμωδῶς διαγόντων. λέγουσι γὰρ οἱ ναῦται «ψαῖρε τὸ ἄνεμον», ὅταν μὴ πολλὸς ὁ ἀνεμὸς πνέῃ, ἀλλὰ προσψαῖ· οὗ παραγωγὴν τὸ «ψαῖε.»

2 διαγόντων] ἀπαγόντων P 3-4 ἀλλὰ προσψαῖ P; ἀλλὰ μέλλων ψαῖρε Sj; om. Nc.

- c gl. in PpD: Γρ. «ψαῖρε.» ἥγου ἐπαναβαίνειν καὶ κινεῖται.

- 397a (397-401) στένω σε: Τὸ στάσιμον ἄδει ὁ χορὸς τῶν "Ωκεανίδων νυμφῶν ἐπὶ τῆς γῆς κατεληλυθός. "ΑΛΛΩΣ· ὁ χορὸς ἐπὶ τῆς γῆς κατεληλυθός, λέγει πρὸς τὸν Προμηθέα· «στεινάζω σε καὶ κλαίω σε, ὦ Προμηθεῦ, ἕνεκα τῆς ἐλευθερίας τύχης ἧς πάσχεις· ἀπὸ δὲ τῶν θεθαλμῶν δακρυοῖς 5 τακτοῦ στάζουσα ρεῦμα τὴν ἐμὴν παρεῖν ἐξορεῖ ὑγρὰς πηγῆς, ἦτοι δάκρυον.» A (contuli et DW).

1-2 = Medicum 397b. 2-3 ἄλλως . . . λέγει om. CNPpV, substituto καὶ φησι. 4 ἕνεκα cf. Medicum 397c. 6 vide adn. ad 402a, init.

b Medicus: Τὸ στάσιμον ἔχει ὁ χορὸς ἐπὶ τῆς γῆς κατελθυσθῶς.

Cf. Medicum 272a cum adn.

c Medicus: πᾶς οὐλομένης τύχας] Λαίπει το «ένεκα».

d Xc: Τετραχῶς χρώνται τῷ χορῷ οἱ δραματοποιοί· δι' ἀγγελίαν τῶν ἐρχομένων, δι' ἀναπλήρωσιν τοῦ χωρίου, διὰ καταλλαγὴν τῶν ἐχθροῦς διακειμένων προσώπων, καὶ διὰ παρηγορίαν τῶν λυπομένων.

400a Y: ῥαδιῶν] 'Ραδιὸς λέγεται τοὺς ὀφθαλμούς· ἡ ῥῶν δινομένης, ἥτοι συστρεφόμενης.

i sic Y; scribe ῥαδιὸς λέγει κ.τ.λ.

b Pgl: ῥαδιῶν] Γρ. ῥαδιὸν· εὐκίνητον, λεπτόν.

Verbum εὐκίνητον praebent et gll. in BNW.

c Cgl: ῥαδιῶν] Εὐκίνητων, λεπτῶν.

d Medicus: ῥέος· 'Ρεῦμα· παρὰ τὸ «ῥέω» ῥέος, ὡς «αὐλῶ» κλέπος· «οὔχεται τὸ κλέπος αὐτὸς ἔχων».

Cf. 400e, et σχόλιον παλαιὸν ad Ag. 177 μέτρος in cod. T (ibi similis doctrina proditur, cum mentione verbi κλέπος). 2 ignoti auctoris verba laudantur; pentametri dactylicae reliquiae esse possunt, exempli gratia: οὔχεται εὐκίνητος κ.τ.λ. Verbum κλέπος tantum e Solonis legibus citatur (LSJ s.v.).

e Ya: 'Ρέος τὸ ρεῖμα· ὡς τὸ κλέπτω κλέπτῃς οὔχεται τὸ κλέπτω· οἶνε! ἔχων αὐτὸ τὸν κεκλεμμένον· ὡς τὸ ῥέος, οὕτω καὶ τὸ βρέτος.

Corruptissimum scilicet, sed ab exemplari sumptum ampliore quam Mediceo (400d). Versus 1-2 ita retingas licet: ὡς τὸ κλέπτω, κλέπος· «οὔχεται τὸ κλέπος αὐτὸς ἔχων», οἶνε! τὸ κεκλεμμένον.

402a (402-410) ἀμέγαρτα γάρ· Καὶ ἀφθόνητα κακά, ἀ οὐδεις ζηλοῦσι, δείκνυσιν ὁ Ζεὺς ἡμῖν τοῖς πρώτῃ θεοῖς, ἰδίους νόμοις ἰσχυροποιῶν τὴν ὑπερφανὸν ἀρχὴν καὶ τὴν βίαν· ὥσπερ Πίνδαρος «αἰχμητῶν κεραυνῶν» τὴν βίαν λέγει, ἅπασα δὲ χώρα ἦδον ἔλασσε καὶ ἡγεῖ ἤχημα σπονδίων 5 (ἦγγον στεναγμοῦ γέμον καὶ οὐκέρων), στενάχουσα τὴν μεγάλου τε

καὶ περιφανοῦς σχήματος ὅσαν τιμὴν τὴν σὴν καὶ τῶν σὺν ζυνομαμόνων, ἥτοι τῶν ἀδελφῶν σου, τοῦ 'Αχιλλεύου καὶ τοῦ Μενελάου· ὦν τὸν μὲν 'Αχιλλεύου ἐποίησε βασιτῆζεν τὸν οὐρανόν, τὸν δὲ ἑκαταῖον, σὲ δὲ δεσμεῖ ἐνταῦθα εἰς τὸ Κουκίσσον ἕως, οὗτοι δὲ παῖδες ἦσαν τοῦ 'Ιαπετοῦ, 10 ὅς ἦν ἀδελφὸς τοῦ Κρόνου τοῦ πατρὸς τοῦ Διός. A (contuli et DW).

In NVWX continuatur hoc scholium cum 397a. 2 ἡμῖν ὅνιν PPd. 3-4 = Medicum 405a. 3 ἄρχην omnes nostri; sed αἰχμῇ expectassent. 3 Pyth. 1. 5, ubi αἰχμητῶν legitur (cf. Medicum 405a); hic αἰχμητῶν NPPd, αἰχμητῶν CD, varia cet. 5 οὐκέρων CNPPdV; πικρὸν cet. 5 στενάχουσα] στενάχουσι CPPdV. Cf. sch. 406. 5, et varietatem lectionum in Prom. 408 apud Dawe, p. 215. 5-6 cf. Medicum 408. 7-10 similia narrat 347a1-6.

b XcY: ἀμέγαρτα· 'Αφθόνητα· ἐκείνων γὰρ θρονεῖ τις, τὸν καλῶς καὶ πλουσίως ἔχοντα· τὸν δὲ κακῶς καὶ ἐλεεινῶς οὐ θρονεῖ τις, ἀλλὰ μᾶλλον ἐσεῖ.

405a Medicus: αἰχμῇ] Τὴν βίαν· καὶ Πίνδαρος «αἰχμητῶν κεραυνῶν» τὴν βίαν λέγει.

Cf. 402a3, adn.

b Cgl: αἰχμῇ] καὶ τὴν ἀρχὴν, τὴν ἐξουσίαν, τὴν βίαν. Similia praebent gll. in BDPpdxY.

406 B*NCp*XY: πρόπασα· Εἰ καὶ εἶπε «πρόπασα χώραν, ἀλλ' ὅνιν τοὺς ἀνθρώπους ἐδῆλωσε· οὐ γὰρ ἡ χώρα θρηγνεί· πῶς γὰρ, ἀψυχὸς οὐσα; τοῦτο δὲ τὸ σχῆμα λέγεται καινοπρεπές· καὶ διὰ τοῦτο εἶπε τὸ 5 «στένουσιν», ἦγγον οἱ ἄνθρωποι τῆς χώρας.

Sequitur B, quocum arte cohaeret X. 2 ἀλλ' ὅνιν solus habet B. 4 καινοπρεπές BX; πρὸς τὸ σημαζόμενον cet.; cf. sch. 118. 4 τὸ BX; καὶ PY; καὶ τὸ Ne.

408 Medicus: μεγαλοσχῆμονα] Μεγάλου σχήματος ὅσαν.

411a (411-414) ὁπόσοι τ' ἐποικον· 'Οσοι τε ἄνθρωποι κατοικοῦσι τὸ ἔδαρος καὶ τὸν χώρον τῆς καθαρᾶς 'Ασίας, συγκάμνουσιν ἡμῖν καὶ συνανῶνται ταῖς σάϊς βλάβαις ταῖς μετεχούσαις μεγάλων στεναγμῶν. A (om. C; contuli et D V).

2 ἡμῖν ὅνιν DV. 3 μετεχ. μεγ. στεν. plerique, et Pmarg; ἐπεχούσαις μέγαν στεναγμῶν P¹ Pd.

- b Mediceus et NePglWgl: ὁπόσοι τ' ἐποικονίον 'Ανα-
χρονισμός· οὕτω γὰρ ἦν ἐποικισθεῖσα τοῖς 'Ελλήσιν
ἢ 'Ασία.

Cf. et 411d, e.

- c CNPPdV: ἀγῶας 'Ασίας ἐδος: «'Αγῶν» λέγει τὴν
'Ασίαν διὰ τὸ προφερεστέραν εἶναι πασῶν, καὶ διὰ
τὸ μεγάλας πόλεις καὶ πλουσίας ἔχειν· ἔχει δὲ μετὰ
πασῶν καὶ τὴν ἐξευροῦσαν πάντα τὰ χρηστά Λιθιοῦσαν.

2 προσ. εἰν. παρ. epicum sapit; cf., e.g., Hes. *Theog.* 361 προφερεστάτη
ἐστὶν ἡπασῶν. 3-4 ἔχει δὲ μετὰ πασῶν καὶ ὅτι μετὰ πασῶν
ἔχει PPD.

- d B: «'Αγῶας» 'Ασίας, ὅτι καὶ τὰς πόλεις «ἰεράς»
ἐκάλεον. τοῦτο δὲ ἀναχρονισμός· οὕτω γὰρ ἦν ἐποι-
κισθεῖσα τοῖς 'Ελλήσιν ἢ 'Ασία.

- e Y: 'Αναχρονισμός· οὕτω γὰρ ἦν ἐποικισθεῖσα ἢ
'Ασία τοῖς 'Ελλήσιν. «ἀγῶν» δὲ εἶπεν, ὅτι τοὺς ποτα-
μούς καὶ τὰς πόλεις «ἰεράς» ἐκάλεον.

- f Bgl: ἀγῶας· 'Εωφανούς· πᾶν γὰρ τὸ καθαρὸν καὶ
λαμπρόν.

Sic. Vocabulum ἐωφανῆς alibi non invenio, nisi quod etiam in
glossenatibus vix legibilibus DW ad hunc locum videtur exstitisse.

- 414 Mediceus: συγκάμουσι] Σὺν ἡμῖν κάμουσιν.

- 415 (415-424) Κολχίδος τε γὰρ: Αἱ παρθέναι τε αἱ ἐγκαίτοιχοι τῆς Κολχίδος
γῆς (ἦγον αἱ 'Αμαζόνες), αἱ ἄρεστοι καὶ ἄφοβοι ἐν ταῖς μάχαις,
ἀνίστανται τοῖς σοῖς κακοῖς· καὶ ὁ Σκυθικὸς θύλος, οἵτινες κατοικοῦσι
τὴν ἔσχατον πόρον τῆς γῆς περὶ τὴν Μαυρίαν λίμνην· τὸ ἀρεῖον τε καὶ
5 πολυμυκὸν γένος τῆς 'Αραβίας (λέγει δὲ τοὺς Τρωγλοδύτας), οἵτινες
τε πλησίον τοῦ Κανιάσου νέμονται, καὶ οἰκοῦσι πόλιν ὑψικερμηνον,
στρατὸς πολυμυκὸς βρέμων καὶ ἡγῶν ἐν ἀλμαῖς (καὶ κονταρίαις) ὀξείας
ἄκρας ἐχούσας, ἦγον οἱ Κόλχοι. A (C om. 1-5 'Αραβίας; contuli
et DW).

In NV continuatur hoc scholium cum 411a, omisso lemmate.
1 αἱ ἐγκαίτοιχοι: DPPd; ὡς ἐγκαίτοιχοι. 2 ἦγον αἱ 'Αμ.: cf. Mediceum
416. 4 πόρον τόπον B. Cf. varietatem lectionum in *Prom.* 419
apud Dawe, p. 215. 5 Τρωγλ.: cf. Mediceum 420a, et 420b.
6 νέμονται: cf. Mediceum 422. 7 καὶ κονταρίαις om. PPD.

- 416 Mediceus: παρθέναι] Αἱ 'Αμαζόνες.

- 417 Pmarg.: Σκόθης] Τὸ θετικὸν ἀντὶ τοῦ κτηνικοῦ.

- 420a Mediceus: 'Αραβίας] «Πῶς τὴν 'Αραβίαν Κανιάσω
συνώμιαν;» ἢ ἐπεὶ Στράβων φησὶ Τρωγλοδύτας
οἰκεῖν μεταξὺ Μαυρίδος καὶ Κασπίας, οἱ εἰσιν
'Αραβες.

1-2 πῶς... συνώμιαν: trimetrum esse viderunt Sikes et Willson;
cf. Plaut. *Trinumm.* 934 «Eho an etiam Arabiast in Ponto?» ab
Hermannio citatum. 2 sqq.: nempe Strabo (II. 7-8, p. 506)
Troglodytas quosdam habitare ait inter Maetida et Caspiam;
idem (I. 3, p. 2, et alibi) Troglodytas exstare in Arabia autumat.

- b CNP*PdmargVXc: 'Αραβίας τ' ἔρειον: «Πῶς τὴν
'Αραβίαν Κανιάσω συνώμιαν;» διότι, ὡς ὁ Στράβων
φησὶν, οἱ Τρωγλοδύται μεταξὺ οἰκοῦσι Μαυρίδος καὶ
Κασπίας, οἱ εἰσιν καὶ 'Αραβες.

= Mediceum 420a, ubi v. adm. 3 οἰκοῦσι solus habet N. 4
post Κασπίας add. PPD: εἰσιν.

- c Mediceus: ἔρειον] Τὸ «ἀρήιον».

«Hac annotatione scholiasta cavet ne quis ἔρειον pro κρείττον
dictum accipiat». Dind.

- 421 Mediceus: ὑψικερμηνὸν θ' (sic) οἱ πόλισμα] Λαίπει ὁ
«καλί».

θ' non legisse videtur scholiasta.

- 422 Mediceus: νέμονται (sic in textu)] Νέμονται οἱ
Κόλχοι.

Vocabulum νέμονται aut lemma potest esse (sic Dind.; cf. var.
lect. apud Dawe, p. 215), aut interpretatio verbi νέμονται activa
voce usurpata. Hoc potius crediderim; nam lemmata in Mediceo
alioquin perrara sunt, et hoc loco interpunctio nulla est post
νέμονται. Eodem pertinent et verba scholiastae A, sch. 415. 6-8.

- 425a (425-435) μόνον δὲ πρόσθεν: Μόνον, φησὶ, πρὸ σοῦ ἢ πρὸ τῶν ἄλλων
θεῶν Τιτᾶνα 'Αλκοντα εἶδον δαμασθέντα ἐν πόντοις, ἐν βλάβαις, ἀκα-
μαντοδέτους (ἦγον ἰσχυραῖς καὶ μηδέποτε δαπανωμέναις)· ὅστις
διόλου βαστάζει ἐν τοῖς νύτοις ὑπείροχον καὶ μέγα βάρος, τὸν κρατικὸν

5 οὐράνιον τε πόλον. βοᾷ δὲ καὶ στενάζει διὰ τοῦτο ἡ θάλασσα, καὶ ὁ μέλας
τόπος τῆς γῆς τοῦ "Αἰδου ὑποβρέμει (καὶ ὑποστενάζει, ἡ μετὰ στεναγμοῦ
ἔχον ἐκφέρει). αἱ πηγαὶ τε τῶν καθαρῶν ὑδάτων στενοῦσιν ἄλγος πικρὸν.
A (contuli et DW).

2 ἐν βλαβ.] ἐν λήμασι καὶ βλάβαις P. 3 ἦγον... δαπ.] ταῖς
δυναμείαις καὶ τὸν ἀκάμιστα δεσμεῖ D. 5 post θάλασσα add.
CNPdV: καὶ ὁ βυθός. 6-7 καὶ ὑποστενάζει... ἐκφέρει: for-
tasse secludenda haec, tamquam reliquiae adnotationis ad *Prom.*
430 ὑποστενάζει primitus collocatae; cf. *Mediceum* 429b, et sch. 430.

b PPdYYa: "Ατλας δὲ ἀλληγορικώτερον ὁ ἄξων ἐστὶν
ὁ ὀρίων καὶ διακρίνον τὸ ὑπὸ γῆν καὶ ὑπὲρ γῆν
ἡμισφαίριον. Ἰαπετοῦ δέ, ἦγον τῆς κινήσεως τοῦ
οὐρανοῦ, παῖς ἦν. κατ' ἀρχὰς δὲ συγκεχυμένου τοῦ
5 παντὸς κοσμοῦ σώματος, συνέβη καθ' "Ελληνας
τὸν ἀέρα (ἦγον τὸν Δία) σφοδρότερας κινήσεως
τετυγχάνειν, καὶ οὕτω διορίσαι τὸ ἄνω καὶ κάτω
ἡμισφαίριον καὶ διαρθρῶσαι τὸ πᾶν, ὥστε νοηθῆναι
καὶ τὸν ἄξωνα. κίονας δὲ οὗς ὁ ἄξων οὕτως κατέχει, ὁ
10 βόρειος πόλος ἐστὶ καὶ ὁ νότιος, αὐτὸ γαῖάν τε καὶ
οὐρανὸν ἀμφὶς ἔχουσιν καθ' "Ομηρον.

Totum scholium = scholium (Thomannum?) ad 428 in cod. T
(Smyth I, p. 35). 2 ὁ ὀρίων καὶ solus habet Y. 4 παῖς...
συναγμῶν PPd: παῖς ἐστὶ κατ' ἀρχὰς ἐκκεχυμένου (συνκεχ. Y) YYa.
6 ἦγον τὸν Δία om. YYa. 8-9 ὥστε... ἄξωνα om. YYa.
9 κίονας δὲ οὗς κίονα δὲ (?) Y. 10-11 *Od.* I. 53.

c Y (continuat cum 425b): Γέγονε δὲ καὶ τις ἀνὴρ
Λίβυς μαθηματικώτερος, "Ατλας τὴν κλῆσιν. τὰ δὲ
πέρατα τοῦ οὐρανοῦ, ἃ δὴ παρὰ τοῖς ἀστροῖς τοῦ ἄξωνος
καὶ ἔξ ἑκατέρων τῶν μερῶν νοοῦνται, πόλοι καλοῦνται.

Cf. 425d. 2-4 = 349b, fin. 4 πόλοι scripsi; πολ-, tum incer-
tum compendium, praebet Y.

d P*PaYa (in his continuatur cum 425b): Γέγονε δὲ
καὶ τις Λίβυς ἀνὴρ μαθηματικώτερος, "Ατλας τὴν
κλῆσιν, ὅς ἐμβυτεύει τὸν οὐρανὸν ἔχειν, διὰ τὸ ἀρίστα
ἀστρολόγειν καὶ περὶ τῶν οὐρανίων ἀκριβέστερα
5 διδάσκειν.

Ya plerumque secutus sum. P eadem videtur olim habuisse, nunc
vero post v. 3 ἔχει misere nullus est; vide Dind., p. 223 adn. .
Pa, qui codicem P medio fere saec. xvi exscripsit, verba ἐν ὁμοίς
post v. 3 ἔχειν adiecit (suo Marte, credo); tum desinit.

427a gll. in PPd: «Τιτῶνες» ἐλέγοντο πάντες ὅσοι ἐξ
Οὐρανοῦ καὶ Γῆς ἐγεννήθησαν.

b Cgl: Τιτῶνα Τὸν καταγθόντιον δαίμονα
πρὸς τὸν Τυφῶνα.

Haec sic disposuit librarius; sed inverso ordine, credo, voluit legi.
Quod ad Typhonem attinet, confer Triclinii scholium ad *Prom.* 426
(Smyth I, p. 34).

428a Ya: "Εστὶ μῦθος παλαιὸς ὅτι φέρει ὁ "Ατλας ἐν τοῖς
αὐτοῦ ὤμοις τὸν οὐρανόν, κ.τ.λ.

Sequitur eadem materies quae in 428b exstat, sed prosa oratione
expressa. Tum in fine: οὕτως διὰ στίχου; tum 428b.

b Στίχοι "Ατλανθ' ὅς αἰέν:
Μῦθος παλαιὸς ὅς "Ατλας νῶτιος φέρει
τὸν οὐρανὸν κάτωθεν ἐκ γῆς ἀνέγων.
σύ γοῦν ἀκούων γνῶθι ταῦτ' ἀλληγόρους.
5 ὅρος γάρ "Ατλας Λιβύης ἐν ἐσχάτοις,
οὗ τὴν κορυφὴν ἐκ νεφῶν κεκρυμμένην
εἶναι δοκοῦσιν οὐρανῷ συνημμένην.
ἐντεῦθεν οὖν "Ελλήσιν ἡ μυθοργία
"Ατλαντα νῶτιος εἰσελεῖ πόλον φέρειν. A (om. Pd; lemma tantum
habet X; contuli et DW).

1 Στίχοι BCYV; om. cet. 1 lemma praebent soli BDN (om.
αἰέν) X. 6 κορυφὴν] κεφαλὴν D. 7 versum om. N. 7
οὐρανῷ]-τοῖς CVV.

429a *Mediceus*: πόλον] Πόλος κυρίως τὸ τοῦ ἄξωνος ἄκρον.

b *Mediceus* (in altero margine): Λεῖπει «ἔχων». ἡ
μετὰ στεναγμοῦ φέρει.

Totam clausulam 428-30 interpretari conatur scholiasta: «Aut
subaudi ἔχων cum accusativis σθένος et πόλον, aut coniunge cum
ὑποστενάξει, sensu gemens portans». Cf. 425a 6-7, et sch. 430.

430 gll. in BCPPdW: ὑποστενάζει] Μετὰ στεναγμοῦ
βαστάζει.

Cf. *Mediceum* 429b. Pro στεναγμοῦ C habet: δδόντες.

431 *Mediceus*: βοᾷ] Τῇ βοῇ.

Notandum quod βοᾷ et στένει (432c) pro dativis accepit (Paley).

432a

DglPmargWmargYgl: Ξυμπίντων] Συγκρούων· ὁ γὰρ κλύδων (ἡ γούνα τοῦ βεῦμα) τότε ἤχει, ὅπου τὸν ὑπὸ τῆς ἑτέρον τῶ ἐτέρω.

1-2 συγκρ. . . ἡγούνα] om. Y.

b

marg. in PPd: Ξυμπίντων] Συγκρούων εἰς τοὺς πρόποδας τοῦ ὅρου τοῦτου. ἡ συγκρούων διὰ τὸν πρὸς ἄλληλα τῶν κυμάτων συγκρούσιν.

c

Mediceus: στέναι· 'Απ' εὐθείας τῆς «τὸ στένω».

Cf. ad sch. 431, et sch. Med. Eum. 520, fin.

434

Mediceus: ἀγορεύτων] Καθαρὸν βεῦμα ἐχόντων.

436a (436-438) μὴ τοι χλιδῇ: Σιωπῶσι παρὰ τοῖς ποιηταῖς τὰ πρόσωπα ἡ δι' αὐθάδειαν, ὡς Ἀχιλλεύς ἐν τοῖς Φρυγί Σοφοκλέους, ἡ διὰ συμφορὰν, ὡς ἡ Νύβη παρὰ Αἰσχύλου, ἡ διὰ περιστάσιν, ὡς ὁ Ζεὺς παρὰ τῶ ποιητῇ πρὸς τὴν τῆς Θέτιδος αἵτησιν.
5 τοῦτο δὲ φησιν ὁ Προμηθεὺς πρὸς τὸν χορόν· «μὴ τί με δοκεῖτε σιγᾶν ἡ ἐν ὑπερηφανίᾳ ἡ αὐθάδειᾳ (ἥτοι ἐκ κενοδοξίας) μὴ συνομιλοῦντα ὑμῖν καὶ καταλέγοντα τὰ ἐμά· ἐν συνοίᾳ δὲ κῆποισι τὴν ψυχὴν, βλέπων ἑμᾶν τὸν οὕτως ὑβρίζομενον»· τοῦτο γὰρ δηλοῖ τὸ «προσελόμενον». ὅθεν καὶ οἱ Ἀρχαῖοι πρὸς τοὺς ὑβριστάς· ὅθεν καὶ ὁ Προμηθεὺς μέμψιν ἀνθρώπων ἔχων. A (contuli et DW).

Lemma: lectio incerta: τοι DY; τι BVWX; μοι CNPpD. Cf. v. 5, adn. 1-4 = Mediceum 436b. 2 Σοφοκλέους] Αἰσχύλου coni. Menagius, quod veri simile est; confer enim *Vitam* para. 6 et Aristoph. *Kan.* 911 cum scholiis (= Aesch. *Fr.* 243a et 212 apud Mette), ubi de silentio Achillis Aeschylei agitur. De Sophoclis fabula *Phrygius*, cuius fragmenta duo tantum exstant, vide Pearson II, pp. 325-327. 3 Νύβη; cf. *Fr.* 243d et 273. 3 περίσπιν] ὑπερψέζω B; σπίνωται DX. 3-4 II. 1. 511 sq. 5 μὴ τί με PPd; μὴ μοι CNV; μὴ με DWX; μήτε (sic) B; μὴ Y. Cf. lemma. 6 post ὑπερηφανίᾳ add. PPd; καὶ κενοδοξία. 7 κῆποισι] κῆπτου μοι BPPd. 8-9 ὅθεν . . . ἔχων] ὅθεν καὶ Ἀρχαῖοι ὑβριστάς D. 9 πρὸς τοὺς . . . ἔχων: corrupta haec. Verum servat pristina lectio Medice (438a), vestigia veri etiam nostrorum codicum aliquot (προσελὸι hoc accentu BNPd; ὑβριστάς hoc accentu BCVVY). Cf. etiam 438b (P*). 9 ἀνθρώπων omnes nostri; vide 438a, adn.

b

Mediceus: μὴ τοι χλιδῇ] Σιωπῶσι γὰρ παρὰ τοῖς ποιηταῖς τὰ πρόσωπα ἡ δι' αὐθάδειαν, ὡς Ἀχιλλεύς

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436b-438a

ἐν τοῖς Φρυγί Σοφοκλέους, ἡ διὰ συμφορὰν, ὡς Νύβη παρ' Αἰσχύλου, ἡ διὰ περιστάσιν ὡς ὁ Ζεὺς παρὰ τῶ 5 ποιητῇ πρὸς τὴν Θέτιδος αἵτησιν.

Vide ad 436a 1-4.

437a

B*NoP*SjWXCYa: σιγᾶν· Ἡ σιγῇ ἔχει μεθόδους πολλὰς ὅσον συνομιλίας καὶ αὐτὴν σιγῇ· καὶ ἄλλως, ὡς ἡ Νύβη διὰ τὴν ὑπερβύλλουσαν λύπην ἐσίγη· καὶ ἄλλως, ὅσον δι' ὀργὴν βασιλείας φοβούμεναι καὶ σιγῇ· καὶ 5 ὅσον τοῦ Ἀχιλλεύος· ὅταν ἐστύλινον πρὸς ἑαυτὸν ὁ Ταλθύβιος καὶ Εὐρυβάτης καλοῦντες εἰς μάχην, ἐσίγησαν.

Lemma solus habet W. In PSj hoc scholium signis appictis refertur ad *Prom.* 437; in B ad *Prom.* 441 22a; αὐτὰ σιγῇ per errorem refertur. 1-2 μεθόδους πολλὰς] inverso ordine PSjYa. 3 σιγῇ PYa; ἐγὼ cet. Hic quaedam inserunt PYa, cf. ad 3-4. 3 ἐσίγη] ἐσιώπη PYa. 3-4 καὶ ἄλλως . . . καὶ σιγῇ ἡ δι' ὀργὴν βασιλείας φοβούμεναι καὶ σιγῇ ἡ καὶ ἄλλως, ὡς κ.τ.λ. 4-6 haec si ad II. 1. 320-332 spectant, leviter erant scholiasta; nam non ut Achillem in pugnam evocant veniebant Talthybius et Eurybates, sed ut Briseidem peterent. Vix credo equidem Aeschyli *Myrmidones* hic citari (de qua coniectura consule *Fr.* 212a² Mette, *Mette Der Verlorene Aischylos*, p. 114, Di Benedetto pp. 375-381); aemularii videtur suo Marte scholiasta satis imperitus scholium illud antiquum quod servatur in 436a1-4 et 436b. 6 ἐσίγησαν omnes nostri, cf. II. 1. 331 sq.; -en Dind., fortasse e codice Pa.

b

Xc (partim), Ya, et marg. in PPdW: δάπτομαι· Καὶ κατὰ ἀναδιπλασμὸν «δαπτόμαι», καὶ πλεονασμῷ τοῦ ρ «δαρδάπτομαι».

c

PPdW: Κέαρ παρὰ τὸ «κεκαρῆσθαι» ἐκ ψυχροῦ καὶ ὕγρου, ἡ κατὰ τινὰς ἐκ τῶν δ' στοιχείων, ἡ ἀπὸ τοῦ «καλίω», τὸ ἐντόσθιον πῦρ, ἡ παρὰ τὸ «έαρ», ὁ σημαίνει κατὰ τινὰς μὲν τὸ αἶμα καὶ ἑτέρους δὲ τὸ πνεῦμα· 5 ἔαρ, ἄρ, καὶ κῆρ.

3-5 cf. *El. Magn.* 511. 18-20.

438a

Mediceus: προσγλούμενον (sic)] Ὑβρίζομενον· ὅθεν

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καὶ Ἀρκάδες προσέλθοντο· ὕβρισταί γάρ. μέμψιν ἀνθρώπων ἔχον.

a ὕβρισταί γάρ Mediceus primitus; quod recentior manus in ὕβρισταί γάρ ὁ Προμηθεὺς mutavit. 2-3 μεμψ. ἄνθρ. ἔχον: aliena haec; fortasse lemma fuerunt scholi ad *Prom.* 445 iam deperditi (cf. *Mediceum* 847a, adn.). Notanda est varia lectio ἀνθρώπων hic et in 436a, quae antiqua esse potest (*Soph.* Fr 472P φίλων τε μέμψιν); ἀνθρώποις in textu 445 Mediceus et omnes codices nostri.

b P*: Προσελόμενον ἀντὶ τοῦ «ὕβριζόντων». ἐξ οὗ λέγονται καὶ πρόσελοι οἱ Ἀρκάδες, ὡς ὕβρισταί.

c P*: Πρόσελοι ἄνδρες ὕβρισταί· λέγουσι δὲ εἶναι τοὺς Ἀρκάδες, ἐξ ὧν χρήσις «προσελόμενον». ὕβρισταί δὲ ὁ Προμηθεὺς μέμψιν ἀνθρώπων ἔχον.

d P*Ya: Πρόσελοι οἱ Ἀρκάδες, λέγονται δὲ καὶ «προσελθόντες»· ἐτρέφοντο γὰρ πρὸ συνόδου τῆς σελήνης, βαλάνους ὀπώντες. ἦ ὅτι «προσελθόντες» οἱ ὕβρισταί· «προσελθόντες» γὰρ τὸ ὕβριζεν. ἄλλοι δὲ αὐτοὺς ὡς μωροὺς διαβάλλουσιν, ὡς ἀρχαιότερος εἶναι τῆς σελήνης (ἦγουν παλαιότερος). τὸ δὲ ἀλληγορικώτερον οὕτως ἔχει· ἀστρολογίαν γάρ, ἐναυτὸν, μῆνας, ἰσημερίαι καὶ τὰ τοιαῦτα < » Ἀρκάδων βασιλεὺς ὁ Ἀτλας Λίβυς εὐρεν, ὕστερον δὲ Θάλγης. ἄλλοι δὲ φασιν ὅτι οἱ Ἀρκάδες θῆεν τοὺς θεοὺς κατέδειξαν· πρῶτον δρῶν, δεύτερον ἵππων λευκῶν, τρίτον δρυὸς φύλλα· ἔθεν καὶ ἡ Πυθὼ· πολλοὶ ἐν Ἀρκάδιζ βαλανηγρόοι ἄνδρες ἔσινον.

Haec sequuntur 438c in P, 437b in Ya. Non video cur ad *Prom.* 450 (451 Murr.) προσελθόντος rettulerit Dind. 4 προσελθόντες: fortasse legendum προσελθόντες. 5 ἀρχαιότερος: Faehse; ἀρχαῖος: PYa. 7-10 de Atlante astrologiae inventore cf. 425c, d. 9 ante Ἀρκάδων excidisse videtur nomen proprium regis Arcadium. 12 πρῶτον δρῶν Ya; ἄ' δρῶν P. Textus suspectus; an πρῶτον ἄνδρα? 13-14 oraculum apud Herodotum I. 66, ubi βαλανηγρόοι legitur.

e Fragmentum commentarii cuiusdam in *Prom.*, apud *Et. Magn.* 690. 11: προσέλθοντο: «Προσελθόντες» λέγουσι

τὸ ὕβριζεν· καὶ οἱ Ἀρκάδες ἴσως, ἐπειδὴ λοιδορητικοὶ εἰσιν. οὕτως ἐν ὑπομνήματι Προμηθεὺς Δεσμώτου.

Similia, sed non eadem, praebent *Mediceum* 438a et 438d.

439a (439-460) καίτοι θεοῖσι: «Καίτοι τίς» φησὶν, «ἄλλως διώρισε τιμὰς τοῖς νέοις τούτοις θεοῖσι»· τοῦτο δὲ λέγει πρὸς τὸν Δία τὸν λόγον ἀποτεινόμενος, διὰ τὸ συμβαλέσθαι αὐτῷ κατὰ τῶν Τιτάνων· ἦ ὅτι εἰ καὶ ὁ Ζεὺς ἀπένεμεν ἐκάστῳ θεῷ τιμὴν, ἀλλὰ σφιδόν οὐ Διὸς ἀλλὰ τοῦ Προμηθεὺς 5 τὸ κατάρθωμα· οὕτως γὰρ τὸ προστρίχον ἀέκιμα διετίχεται ἐκάστῳ. «ἀλλὰ ταῦτα μὲν σιωπῶ», φησὶν· «ἐν γυναικίσκοις γὰρ ὑμῖν λέγειν τοιαῦτα περισσόν· τὰς ἐν ἀνθρώποις δὲ βλάβας ἃς εἶχον πρῶτον διὰ τὸ μηδὲν τῶν συμφερόντων εἰδέναι, μάθετε, ἐπὶ αὐτοὺς μωροὺς ὄντας τὸ πρὶν φρονίμους ἐποίησα καὶ γνώσεως παντοίας μετέχοντας. 10 ταῦτα οὐχὶ μεμφομένους τοὺς ἀνθρώπους, ἀλλὰ διηγούμενος ὅσα ἀγαθὰ δέδωκα αὐτοῖς· οἵτινες πρῶτον μὲν βράποντες οὐκ ἔβλεπον, καὶ ἀκούοντες οὐκ ἤκουον, διότι νοῦν καὶ φρόνησιν οὐκ εἶχον («νοῦς γὰρ ὁρᾷ καὶ νοῦς ἀκούει»), ἀλλὰ διήχοντο πάντα τὰν καιρὸν τῆς ζωῆς ὅμοιοι ὄναι τοῖς καὶ φαντάσασιν (ἦτοι, μηδὲν ὄντες), καὶ οὕτε τοὺς διὰ πλὴνθων κατασκευ- 15 ἀσμένους οἴκους ἐκτίσαν ἢ ἐγίγνωσκον προσελθόντες (ἦτοι θέμεν ἐχόντας· ἢ προσκληθέντες, ἀντὶ τοῦ ἥλιος πεπαλαιωμένους), οὕτε τὴν διὰ ζώων κατασκευὴν· ὑποκάτω δὲ τῆς γῆς κατέκρινον ἐν ἐνδοτάτοις τύποις σπηλαίων, ὥστε οἱ αἰετὶ σφιδόμενοι ἢ οἱ αἰετὶ ἐρποντες μύμηκας. ἦν δὲ αὐτοῖς οὐδὲν σημείον καὶ δείγμα οὐτε χειμῶνος οὐτε τοῦ ἄνθρ ἐχόντος ἔπος 20 οὕτως τοῦ θέρους, ἀλλὰ χορὴς νοῦς καὶ φρονήσεως ἐποίησαν πάντα, ὅσας οὐ σφιν (καὶ αὐτοῖς) τὰς ἀνατολὰς τῶν ἄστρων εἰδεία καὶ τὰς δυσπρόστους δύσεις· οὐκ ὁ Ἥλιος τὸ ἄστρον ὅταν δύνη, χειμῶνα ποιεῖ. «καὶ δὴ καὶ μηχανήματα ἐξεύρον αὐτοῖς, καὶ γυμνάτων συνθέσεις ἐδίδασκαν». A.

2-3 πρὸς . . . ἀποτεινόμενος] αἰνυτόμενος τὸν Δία PpD. 3-5 = *Mediceum* 440. 3 συμβαλέσθαι vel συμβαλέσθαι omnes praeter PpD, qui συναρᾶσαι, elegantius. 7-8 = *Mediceum* 442. 10 τοὺς ἀνθρώπους] τοῖς -οις B, rectius. 12-13 νοῦς . . . ἀκούει = *Mediceum* 447, ubi v. adn. 14 Formam ὁρᾷ praebent omnes nostri. 16 πεπαλαιωμένους] πεπαλαιωμένους PpD; ἐπαλειωμένους C; πεπαλαιωμένους (sic) B. 17 ἐνδοτ. τῶν: Hesych. s.v. μέγιστοι· ἐνδοτάτοις κτῶνται. 22 = *Mediceum* 458b; cf. 458a2-3. 24 haec continuant plerique cum 461a. Lectorum commodi causa secutus sum CPpD, qui hic finem scholii faciunt.

b gl. in PpD: θεοῖσι τοῖς νέοις τούτοις] Οἷον τῷ Διὶ· ἐφοβεῖτο γὰρ ὀνομακλήδην εἰπεῖν. ἦγουν τῷ Διὶ· ἐφοβεῖτο γὰρ ἐξονομαστικῶς εἰπεῖν τὸν Δία.

- 440 Mediceus: Διὰ τὸ συμβαλέσθαι Διὶ κατὰ τῶν Τιτάνων, εἰ δὲ Ζεὺς ἀπένειμεν ἐκάστω θεῷ τιμὴν, σχεδὸν οὐ Διὶς ἀλλὰ Προμηθέως τὸ κατ' ὀρθοῦμα.
- 442 Mediceus: τὰν βοροτοῖς δὲ πῆματα. Ἄ εἶχον πῆματα πρώην, διὰ τὸ μὴδὲν τῶν συμπερφόρων εἰδέναι.
- 444a Mediceus gl: ἔνους. Ἐμφρονας.
- b Mediceus gl: ἐπηβόλους. Ἐπιτευκτικούς, ἐπιτυχεῖς.
Similia proferunt Hesych. s.v. ἐπηβόλους, Souda s.v. ἐπὶ βόλους, Et. Magn. s.v. ἐπιβόλος (Frey, p. 34).
- 447 Mediceus: οἱ πρώτα μὲν βλέποντες κ.τ.λ.] Τὸ παροιμιοῦδες ἐξηγεῖται· «νοῦς ὀρθὴ καὶ νοῦς ἀκούει.»
= Pseudepicharmea Fr. 249 Kaibel.
- 450a Mediceus: ἔφυρον κ.τ.λ.] Ἐν ταραχῇ ἔζων.
- b P*VXa: ἔφυρον εἰκὴ πάντα. Πάνυ εὐφύς τὸ «ἔφυρον», ἐκ μεταφορᾶς τῆς γυναικὸς τῆς ὅταν μέλλῃ ζυμῶσαι μιγνυσούσης ἄλευρον, ὕδωρ, ἄλας, καὶ ποιούσης τὸν ἄρτον. μὴ οὖν γινώσκοντες ἐκείνῳ τὸ ποῦ συντελεῖ τὸ 5 καὸ' ἐν, ἔμισγον ὁμοῦ πάντα. διὰ τοι τοῦτο λέγει τὸ «ἔφυρον.»
3 ἄλευρον... ποιούσης VXa; ἄλευρον καὶ ὕδωρ καὶ ζυμῶσης P.
4 μὴ οὖν γιν. P; μὴ γιν. Xa; μὴ γιν. γὰρ V. 4 συντελεῖ P; οὐσι VXa. 4-5 τὸ καὸ' ἐν nostri; τὰ καὸ' ἐν coni. Heath apud Schütz.
- c gl. in PPW: πλινθυφεῖς. Ἐκ πλινθίων ὑφανιζόμενος καὶ κατεσκευασμένος.
- 1-2 ὕφαν. καὶ solus habet P.
- 451a Mediceus: προσήλους (sic)] Πρὸς ἥλιον ὀρῶντας. καὶ Εὐπόλις· «αὐτὴ πρόσσειλος».
2 Eupolis Inc. Fab. Fr. 378K, non nisi ex hoc Mediceo loco notum.
2 Eupolis edd.; εὐπο cum compendio Mediceus. 2 πρόσσειλος: πρόσηλος, ei supra η scripto, Mediceus.

- b P*XcYa: προσεῖλους. Ἀντὶ τοῦ θέρμην ποιῶντας ἐν χειμῶνι, ἐν δὲ τῷ θέρει τῆς θερμῆς καὶ τοῦ ἡλίου κωλυτικούς. γράφεται καὶ ἦ, ἐν' ἢ «κεκαρφημένους».
- c Mediceus: ἦσαν. Τοῦ «ἦδεσαν» συγκαπτή.
- d Mediceus gl: οὐ ξυλοργίαν. Οὐ ζύλων ἐργασίαν.
- 452a Mediceus: ἀήσυροι. Οἱ πετρωτοί, ἢ κοῦφοι.
- b Dgl (partim), Pmarg.: ὥστ' ἀέσυροι (sic)] Γρ. «ὥστ' ἀήσυροι». ἢ ἐν αἰγῇ συρόμενοι, ἢ οἱ ἀεὶ συρόμενοι· ἦγουν ἐν ταῖς ἀήταις συρόμενοι· πᾶν γὰρ λεπτὸν σύρεται ἐν τοῖς ἀνέμοις.
1-2 γρ. . . . ἀεὶ συρομ. solus habet P.
- c Xc (partim) W: ἀέσυροι] <Ἀέσυροι ἐκ τοῦ ἀεὶ σύρεσθαι, καὶ γρ. διὰ τοῦ <ει>. γρ. δὲ καὶ διὰ τοῦ ἦ, καὶ γίνεται ἐκ τοῦ «ἄω» τὸ πνέω, ἦγουν τῇ τυγνύσῃ πνοῇ τοῦ ἀνέμου συρόμενοι.
Parum certa haec, quia in utroque codice difficilia lectu. W plerumque sequor. 1 primum verbum om. Xc. 3 τυγνύσῃ Xc; συχνῇ W.
- 454 Mediceus: Οὐ διεγίνωσκον διὰ τῶν ἄστρων τοὺς καιροὺς.
- 456 Pgl: θέρους βέλαιον. Οὐκ ἐγίνωσκον τὰς τέσσαρας ὥρας ὡς ἂν ἐν ἐκάστῃ τούτων τὰ δέοντα ποιεῖν.
2 ὡς ἂν sic P.
- 457 Mediceus: ἔστε δὴ σφιν ἀντολάς. Τούτων τὴν εὐρεσιν καὶ Παλαμήδῃ προσήψεν· ἴσως δὲ κακείνῳ Προμηθέως.
1-2 «etiam Palamed... haec inventa tribuit poeta» (Paley).
2 ἴσως . . . Προμηθέως: sic Mediceus; ἴσως δὲ κακείνῳ ἐκ Προμηθέως (sc. ἔμαθε) probabiliter coni. Paley (cf. quae nunc leguntur in 458a 4-5 et 459b).
- 458a PPdVW, et partim in CXY: δυσκρίτους· Δυσκαταλήπτους, δυσγνώστους· οἷον ὁ Ὁρίων ὅταν δύνῃ χειμῶνα ποιεῖ.

ταύτην τὴν εὐρεσιν καὶ Παλαμίδης προσῆψεν· ἴσως
 5 δὲ κακείνος ὑπὸ Προμηθέως ἔμαθε ταῦτα.
 οἷον καὶ ἐπὶ Πλειάδων· ὅταν γὰρ αὐταὶ ἀνατέλλωσι
 τὴν ἑώαν ἀνατολὴν τῷ πρωὶ κατὰ τὸν Μάϊον μῆνα εἰς
 τὰς 48' καὶ εἰς τὰς 49', τότε δεῦ ἄρχεσθαι τοῦ ἀμῆρου
 (ἡγουν τοῦ θέρου)· καὶ πάλιν ὅταν μέλλωσι δύναι
 10 (ἡγουν κρυβῆναι) τὴν ἑσπερίαν δύσιν κατὰ τὸν Ὀκτώ-
 βριον καὶ Νοέμβριον, ποιεῖσθαι χρὴ τὴν τοῦ ἀρότου
 ἀρχὴν (ἡγουν τοῦ σπείρειν).

XY om. 1-5; C habet vv. 4-5 solos, continuatos cum 439a. 1-3
 = Mediceum 458b, et 439a22. 4 post εὐρεσιν add. C: τὴν τοῦ
 Ὁρίωνος καὶ τῶν γραμμάτων. 4-5 cf. Mediceum 457. 4
 Παλαμίδης nostri; cf. et 459b. Scribendum erat Παλαμίδει cum
 Mediceo; nihilominus in sententia sequenti ἴσως... ταῦτα veram
 lectionem contra Mediceum nostri servare videntur. Cf. Aesch.
Palamedes Fr. 303aM. 5 ταῦτα] ταύτην PPD. 6-12 para-
 phrasis est Hesiodi *Op.* 383 sq. 11-12 secutus sum PPD. ποιεῖ
 ἀρχὴν τοῦ σπείρειν (ἀρότου VW) cct.

b Mediceus: δυσκρίτους; Δυσκαταλήπτους, δυσγνωστούς·
 οἷον Ὁρίων ὅτι δύναμις χειμῶνα ποιεῖ.

2 οἷον... ποιεῖ ad *Prom.* 454 referebat Vitelli.

459a καὶ μὴν ἀριθμὸν ἐξέχον σοφισμάτων: Γράφεται καὶ «νοσοφισμάτων»·
 καὶ γὰρ τις μέτρον γινώσκων τῶν πραγμάτων αὐτοῦ οὐποτε τοῦ εἰκότος
 ἐκπέσει. A (om. CX; contuli et DW).

σοφισμάτων scribunt omnes nostri in textu Aeschyleo; νοσοφισμάτων
 in textu solus, quoad sciam, praebet Mediceus.

b Pgl: καὶ μὴν ἀριθμὸν κ.τ.λ.] Καὶ μὴν ταύτην τὴν
 εὐρεσιν Παλαμίδης προσῆψεν· ἴσως δὲ κακείνος ὑπὸ
 τοῦ Προμηθέως ἔμαθε ταῦτα.

Cf. 458a4-5.

461a (461-468) μνήμην θ' ἀπάντων: «Ἐγὼ» φησί, «καὶ μνήμην, ἀπάντων
 λόγων μητέρα, τοὺς ἀνθρώπους ἐδίδαξα· καὶ ἐξευξα πρώτος ἐν ζυγοῖς
 κνώδαια (καὶ βόας) δουλεύοντα καὶ ἐν ζεύγλαις καὶ ἐν σώμασιν, ὅπως
 τοῖς ἀνθρώποις τυγχάνωσι κουφιστὰ τῶν πολλῶν πόνων. καὶ ὅφ'
 5 ἄρματα ἡγάγων τοὺς ἡμίους ὑποτασσόμενους ἵππους, ὅπερ καλλώπισμα
 τῆς ὑπερπλοῦτος τρυφῆς. καὶ τὰ ἐν θαλάσῃ δὲ πλανώμενα καὶ πορευό-

μενα ὀχήματα καὶ ἄρματα τῶν ναυτίλων (ἡγουν τὰς ναῦς), τὰ λινόπτερα,
 τὰ ἔχοντα τὰ ἄρμενα ὡς πτερὰ, οὐδεὶς ἄλλος ἐρεῖρε χωρὶς ἐμοῦ.» A.

In perlisque continuatur hoc scholium cum 439a24, ubi v. adm.
 3 κνώδαια καὶ βόας] βόας τε καὶ ἡμίονους καὶ ἔτερα ζῷα PPD. 7
 ἡγουν... ναῦς = Mediceum 468.

b Cgl (partim) Pmag: μνήμην κ.τ.λ.] Ὁ Ζεὺς συμμυγείας
 τῇ Μνημοσύνῃ ἔτεκε τὰς Μούσας, τὰς μητέρας τῶν
 λόγων.

2-3 τὰς μετ. τ. λογ. om. C.

c PPDQ: Καλῶς εἶπε τὴν μνήμην «μητέρα τῶν Μουσῶν».
 ἂν γὰρ ἐν τῇ πολλυμυγείᾳ καὶ οὐκ ἔχῃ τὸ μνημονευτικόν,
 οὐ δύναται γράφαι εὐμαρῶς καὶ εὐκόλως.

2 ἐν. PPDQ; ἡ coni. Dind.

462 CP*PdVY: «Κνώδαια» κυρίως οἱ νέβροι καὶ οἱ
 λαγωοὶ καὶ ὅσα θηρευόμενα, ὡς ἀπὸ τῆς ἐτυμολογίας
 «τὰ ὑπὸ τῶν κυνῶν ἀλισκόμενα». ἐνταῦθα δὲ ἐπρήσατο
 τῇ λέξει καὶ ἐπὶ τοῖς βοσχοῖς, λέγεται δὲ καὶ ἐπὶ τῶν
 5 θαλασσίων ζώων, παρὰ τὸ «κινεῖσθαι ἐν τῇ ἑλῇ».

4-5 post ἑλῇ add. C: λέγεται δὲ καὶ ἐπὶ τῶν ἀερίων, παρὰ τὸ «κινέ-
 σθαι ἐν τοῖς ἀεράσι».

466a Mediceus: ἀγαλμα κ.τ.λ.] Τὸ γὰρ ἐποχεῖσθαι ἵππους
 πλουσίων ἐστίν.

b Y: ἵππους, ἀγαλμα: Οἷς ἵππους ἐντροφῶσιν οἱ πλού-
 σιοι· πλούτους γὰρ τὰ τοιαῦτα πρέπει.

Lemma: ἵππους scripsi; -οις Y. 2 πλούτους scripsi; -ου Y.

468 Mediceus: Τὰς ναῦς.

469a (469-471) τοιαῦτα μηχανήματα: Προεῖπὼν καὶ ἀπαριθμησάμενος
 ὅσα καλὰ καὶ ἀγαθὰ μηχανήματα καὶ τέχνας εἰσήγαγεν εἰς τὸ γένος τῶν
 ἀνθρώπων, νῦν συνελὼν τὰ πάντα φησί: «τοιαῦτα ἐξέφερον τοῖς ἀνθρώποις
 μηχανήματα· ἐγὼ δὲ οὐκ ἔχω μηχανήματα δι' οὗ τῆς παρούσης βλάβης
 5 (ἡγουν τοῦ δεσμοῦ) ἀπαλλαγῶ». A (om. C, D; contuli et W).

5 ἀπαλλαγῶ] λυτρωθῆσθαι PPD, et var. lect. in V.

5 μείβονται. τὸ δὲ «ῥπιον» γίνεται ἀπὸ τοῦ «ῥδω» τὸ εὐφραίνομαι, ἢ ἀπὸ τοῦ «ἀπὸ τοῦ εἶναι.»

Secutus sum P; 1-5 ἐπει... μεταμειβ. tantum habet Y, 5-6 τὸ δὲ... εἶναι tantum B; 5-6 ante 1-5 μεταμειβ. transponit Xc. ῥπιος hac aspiratione omnes nostri, passim.
3 ἐξαμβύονται: hoc verbum, non ἐξαμύνονται, legisse in *Prom.* 483 videtur is qui hoc scholium composuit; cf. varietatem lectionum apud Dawe, p. 218. Idem verbum in textu poetico 483 praebet Xc, superscriptum textui P (cum γρ.) et Y. 3 ὀλλύουσιν scripsi; ὀλλυσιν P ut vid., XcY.

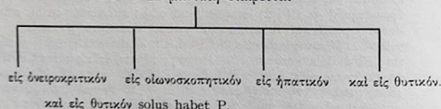
484a

Mediceus et XcY: ἐστοίχησα] Κατὰ στοίχον ἔδειξα, πολλὰ γὰρ εἶδη μαντικῆς· εἰκαστικόν, ἐπιπνευστικόν, ἀστρονομικόν.

Secutus sum Medicum. Lemma habet XcY: ἐστοίχησα. 1 ἔδειξα Medicus; παρέδωκα cet. 2 post μαντικῆς ad Y: εἶλον. 2 εἰκαστικόν κ.τ.λ.: sic Medicus et Y; ἀπὸ ἀστρον... (?) ὀρνέων ἀπὸ εἰκαστικῶν καὶ ἀπὸ ἐνερῶτων Xc.

b

DP*: 'H μαντικὴ διαιρεῖται



485

Mediceus: κἄκρινα κ.τ.λ.] Ὅσα ἀληθῆ καὶ ὅσα οὐ.

Scriptum est iuxta *Prom.* 484; huc revocaverunt edd.

486a

P*Xa: «Κληδών» λέγεται ἡ μαντεία ἀπὸ τοῦ τινὰς μὲν κλείειν, τινὰς δὲ δοκεῖν.

2 κλείειν P; κλείειν Xa.

b

Mediceus gl: δυσκρίτους] Δυσνοήτους.

487

Mediceus: ἐνοδίου] Τοὺς ἐξ ὑπαντήσεως.

489

P*Ya: δεξιὸν φύσιν] Ἀγαθὸν κατὰ τὴν φύσιν· ἡ τὴν δεξιάν καὶ ἀριστεράν πτῆσιν, δι' ἧς ἂν τεκμήριοντο τὰ καθ' ὅδον συναντήματα.

2-3 δι' ἧς... συναντήματα: haec ad *Prom.* 487 primitus videntur pertinuisse.

492

Mediceus gl: συνεδρία] Ὁμόνοια.

493

Mediceus: σπλάγγων κ.τ.λ.] Τὴν διὰ σπλάγγων σκέψιν.

494

Mediceus: δαίμονιν πρὸς ῥδονῆν] Εὐπρόσδεκτα θεοῖς.

495a

gl. in PPd: λοβοῦ] Λοβὸς τὸ ἄκρον τοῦ ἥπατος.

b

Pgl: εὐμορφίαν] Εὐθεσίαν.

Vocabulum εὐθεσία («bonus habitus») tantum ex Hippocrate citatur in LSJ.

496a

(496-499) κνίση τε κῶλα: «Τὰ τῶν μερῶν τε ὅσα σφραγισμένα κνίση (τῶ ἀνωθεν ἐπιτεθειμένῳ αὐτῶν λίπτι), καὶ τὴν μακρὰν ὀσφύν (γαστέρα, κοιλίαν) πυρώσας καὶ εἰς πῦρ ἐμβάλων, ὁδήγησα τοὺς ἀνθρώπους εἰς τέχνην δυσκόλως νοσημένην», ἥτοι τὴν θυτικὴν μαντείαν. 5 εὐκίνητος γὰρ οὐσα καὶ σπέρματα ἔχουσα ἡ γαστήρ, θέσται θεοῖς· ἀφ' οὗ καὶ «κλονίς» ὀνομάζεται διὰ τὸ ἀκίνητον. καὶ τὰ φλογωπὰ σήματα, ἥτοι τὰς διὰ πυρὸς μαντείας, τυφλὰς οὐσας πρὶν καὶ οὐ φαινόμενας διὰ τὸ μὴ γινώσκεισθαι, βλεψαὶ ἐποίησα καὶ εἰς τὸ ἐμφανὲς ἤγαγον καὶ πᾶσιν ὑπέδειξαν. A.

3-6 miris modis os sacrum cum ventriculo confundit scholiasta, perperam intellecto scholio quod in Mediceo 497 servatur. 3 γαστ. κοιλ.] τὴν γαστέρα δηλαδὴ τὴν κοιλίαν PPd. 5-6 εὐκίνητος... ἀκίνητον: cf. 496c et Mediceum 497. 6 ἀκίνητον] ἀκίνητον CPY. 7-8 = Mediceum 499b1-2. 8 βλεψαὶ] βλεπεσθαι PPd.

b

Mediceus: κνίση] Τὰ μερὰ πῶς δεῖ καλύπτειν.

c

P*: Κῶλον τὸ λεγόμενον ἱερὸν ὅσπου, ὃ καὶ «κλόν» ὀνομάζεται διὰ τὸ ἀκίνητον.

Cf. 496a 5-6 et Mediceum 497. 1 κλόν: sic P; fortasse corruptum e κλόνος.

497

Mediceus: ὀσφύν] Εὐκίνητος γὰρ οὐσα καὶ σπέρματα ἔχουσα θέσται τοῖς θεοῖς· ἀφ' οὗ καὶ «κλονίς» ὀνομάζεται διὰ τὸ ἀκίνητον.

2 κλονίς hoc accentu Mediceus (sicut 496a); debuit κλόνος.

498

Mediceus: ὥδωσα: Εἰς γῶσιν καὶ ὁδὸν ἤγαγον.

499a

Mediceus gl: ἐξωμάτωσα] Ἐξέλαμπρυν.

b

Mediceus: ἐξωμάτωσα κ.τ.λ.] Τὰς διὰ πυρὸς μαντείας
 τυφλὰς οὐσας καὶ οὐ φαινομένας βλέψαι ἐπόησα καὶ
 ἐφανέρωσα. «ἐπάργεμα» δὲ κυρίως τὰ λευκοματι-
 σθέντα, παρὰ τὸ «ἀργόν».

3 ἐπάργεμα κ.τ.λ.: cf. scholia Medicea ad Ag. 1113, Ch. 665; et
 Eustathium ad Od. 2. 11 (1431. 60). Hic Didymo auctore se uti
 dicit (Frey, p. 38). 4 παρὰ περί Mediceus primitus; correxit
 manus recentior.

c

NcPPdVW: ἐπάργεμα: Τυφλὰ γίνεται δὲ ἐκ τοῦ
 «ἀργόν» τὸ λευκόν. λευκομα γὰρ νόσος γίνεται περὶ
 τὸν ὀφθαλμὸν, ὅπερ ἀβλεψίαν ποιεῖ. διὰ τοῦτο γοῦν
 τὰ σκευτεῖαν φησὶν «ἐπάργεμα» κατὰ ἀντίφρασιν. ἀργόν
 5 γὰρ τὸ λευκόν.

Cf. Mediceum 490b. 1 γίνεται NcP; γράφεται VW; om. Pd.
 3 ἐβλεψίαν] -ας P.

d

Mediceus gl: ἐπάργεμα] Τυφλὰ.

500 (500-506) τοιαῦτα μὲν δὴ ταῦτα: Ταῦτα μὲν, φησὶν, ὅσα εἶπον, οὕτως
 ἔχουσι· τίς δὲ εἰποι ἄλλον τινὰ πρὸ ἐμοῦ ἐφευρεῖν τοῖς ἀνθρώποις ὡφε-
 λήματα κεκυρμένα ὑποκίτατα τῆς γῆς, χρυσόν, ἀργυρον, χαλκόν, σίδηρον
 καὶ ἄλλα τινά; οὐδεὶς εἰποι τοῦτο, παφῶς γινώσκω, ἐὰν μὴ μάτην θέλῃ
 5 εὐμαρῆσαι. ἐν ὁλίγῳ δὲ λόγῳ συλλέβδην μάθε, ὅτι πάσας τέχνας ἐγὼ
 ἐφεύρον. A (om. C; contuli et W).

2 ἐφευρεῖν] ἐξ- PPd. 4 γινώσκω NPPdX; -ων cet. 6
 ἐφεύρον] ἐξ- PPd.

504

P*XcYa: φλῦσαι] Κατὰ παράφρασιν τὸ «φλῦσαι».
 κυρίως δὲ «φλῦν» ἐστὶν ἐπὶ σιδήρου παφλάζοντος.
 ἢ καὶ «ΑΛΛΩΣ» ποῖα λέξεις τῶν λοπαδίων τὸ «φλῦ
 φλῦ» ὅταν βράζωσιν.

3 ἢ καὶ ἄλλως] φλῦσαι (sic) Xc. 3-4 φλῦ φλῦ] φλῦα Ya.

507a (507-510) μὴ νῦν βορῶτος μὲν ὠφέλει καιροῦ πέρα: Μὴ νῦν, φησί, τοῦς
 ἀνθρώπους ὠφέλει μακρὴν τοῦ προσήκοντος, σπαντοῦ δὲ ἀφρονίστει
 κακῶς πάσχοντος· ὡς λίαν ἐγὼ ἐλπίζω τοῖς λόγους οὗς λέγεις (τοῦτο

γὰρ δηλοῦ τὸ «εὐθείας εἰμι τῶνδε», ἀντὶ τοῦ «ἀπὸ τούτων ὧν λέγεις»)
 5 ὡς καὶ λυθῆσθαι τῶν δεσμῶν, καὶ πλεόν τοῦ Διὸς ἰσχύσεις. A.

3-5 cf. Mediceum 508. Notandum quod et Mediceum et hoc
 scholium τῶνδε *Prom.* 509 *verum* dictum esse accipiunt, sensu
 «ex his quae dicis». Inde *lygon* pro *desmōn* in textu poetico con-
 Paley.

b

Mediceus: καιροῦ πέρα] Τοῦ δέοντος πέρα.

πέρα: librarius; corr. edd.

508 (508-510) Mediceus: ὡς ἐγὼ κ.τ.λ.] Ἀφ' ὧν λέγεις, καὶ λυθῆσθαι
 καὶ πλεόν Διὸς ἰσχύσεις.

511a (511-514) οὐ ταῦτα ταῦτα: Οὐ ταῦτα ταῦτα καὶ οὕτως ἔχουσιν, ἡ Μοῖρα
 δὲ τελεσφόρος καὶ πληρωτικὴ τούτων, ἡ ταχέως τὰ κατ' ἐμὲ κρανεῖ καὶ
 πληρώσει· ὁ ἐστίν, οὕτω με λυθῆναι μεμοίραται· πολλάκις δὲ βλάβει
 καὶ κακοπαθείας δαμασθείς, οὕτως ἀπολυθήσεται· ἡ ἐμὴ δὲ σοφία
 5 καταπολὺ ἀσθενεστέρα τῆς εἰκαυμένης. A (om. Pd; contuli et DW).

1-3 cf. Mediceum (et al.) 511b. 1-3 ἡ Μοῖρα... πληρώσει:
 sententia corrupta. οὐ πρό ἢ in v. 2 conl. Francken, p. 34: mihi
 tamen vera lectio petenda esse videtur e Mediceo 511b 1-3. q.v.

b

Mediceus, et CVWWaXc Ya (in his continuatur
 cum 511a): «ΑΛΛΩΣ» οὐ ταῦτα οὕτως πέπρωται ἵνα
 ἡ τελεσφόρος Μοῖρα ταχέως τὰ κατ' ἐμὲ κράνῃ καὶ
 πληρώσῃ· ὁ ἐστίν, οὕτω μοι λυθῆναι μεμοίραται. ἐν γὰρ
 τῷ ἐξῆς δράματι λίσεται, ὅπερ ἐμφανίζει *Αλκυόνας*.

1 ἄλλως non habet Mediceus. 1 πέπρωται] -ωνται Mediceus.
 2 ἢ et ταχέως solus habet Mediceus. 3-4 fragmentum est
Promethei Soluti 320M. 4 ὅπερ ἐμφανίζει omnes nostri; ὁ παρεμ-
 φαίνει conl. Dind.

512

Pgl: πέπρωται] Μεμοίρασται· ὠρίσθη.

515a (514-518) τίς οὖν ἀνάγκης: Εἰπόντος τοῦ Προμηθεῖος ὅτι «ἡ ἐμὴ σοφία
 τῆς εἰκαυμένης ἤττηται», φησὶν ὁ χορός· «τίς οὖν ἐστὶν οἰκονομικός
 καὶ κυβερνήτης ἀνάγκης; ἦτοι τίς ἐστὶν ὁ τῆς ἀνάγκης ἐξουσιαστής;»
 τοῦτο ὁ χορός φησιν· καὶ λέγει ὁ Προμηθεῖος ὅτι «αἱ τρεῖς Μοῖραι, ἡ
 5 Κλωθώ, ἡ Ἀτροπος, καὶ ἡ Λάχεσις, καὶ αἱ Ἐρινύες, ἡ τε Τισιφώνη,
 ἡ Μέγαιρα, καὶ ἡ Ἀλκίρατ.» καὶ πάλιν ὁ χορός φησι πρὸς αὐτόν· «ἀρα ὁ
 Ζεὺς ἀσθενεστερός ἐστὶ τῶν Μοιρῶν; οὐ δύναται σε λύσαι κρατούμενον,

ὡς φής, ὑπὸ τῆς ἀνάγκης, οἷον εἰ θελήσει σε ὁ Ζεὺς πρὸ τῆς μοίρας λῦσαι, οὐ δύναται τοῦτο ποιῆσαι;» ὁ δὲ λέγει· «οὐκ οὐδ' αὐτὸς ἐκφυγὴν τὴν πεπωμένῃν». A.

1-2 εἰπόντος... γράφει soli habent CPPd. 8 ὑπὸ τῆς ἀνάγκης soli habent CPPd. 8-9 = Medicum 517. 9 ὁ δὲ λέγει φησὶ δὲ ὁ Προμηθεύς, ὁ Ζεὺς PPd. 9 ἐκφυγὴν: sic omnes nostri hic et in textu poetico; ἐκφυγὴ edd., magis Attice.

- b (517-518) NcP*SVWXC (in his continuatur cum 515a):
 *ΑΛΛΩΣ· αἰε θελήσει σε Ζεὺς πρὸ τῆς μοίρας λῦσαι, δύναται τοῦτο ποιῆσαι; λέγει τὸ ἀναί <...>»
 Ἀνάγκην δὲ ἢ τὴν Μοῖραν ἢ τινά τῶν θεῶν νοῆσαι δεῖ, ἥτις ἀσθενεστέρα τῶν Μοιρῶν καὶ Ἑριννύων· αἱ 5 δουλεύτριαί τῆς Ἀνάγκης.

Textus valde incertus. 2 post vzi (om. P) aliquid videtur excidisse; cf. 515a-10. 3 δὲ VW; φησὶν P; ἢν SJ; om. NcXc. 3 ἢ τινα... δεῖ NcSJ; ἢ Ἀνάγκην νοῆσαι (vnei P; vnoite W) τινὰ θεόν cet. 5 δουλεύτριαι: hic et in 516a sensu activo, «dominae», videtur usurpari (pace LSJ s.v., ubi tantum sensu «ancilla» citatur, auctore Eustathio).

- c Medicus: Τίς τῆς ἀνάγκης κρατεῖ καὶ δεσπόζει;
- 516a PglPdmargYa: Δουλεύτριαι τῶν Μοιρῶν εἰσὶν αἱ Ἑριννίαι, Τιταφόνη, Μέγαιρα, καὶ Ἀληκτώ· ἀμνήμονας δὲ ταύτας εἰργκα, δηλῶν τὸ ταμευτικὸν τῆς κακίας.
- b DmargP*Ya: Ἑριννύς, ἀπὸ τοῦ «ἐρι» τοῦ σημαίνοντος τὸ ἄγαν, καὶ τοῦ ἀνίσσω» τὸ τιμωρῶ· ἢ καὶ ἀπὸ τοῦ «ἐν τῇ ἔρα ναιεν».
- c gll. in NX: τρίμορφοι Τρισάννομοι.
- 517 Medicus: τούτων ἔρα Ζεύς! Εἰ θέλει σε πρὸ μοίρας λῦσαι, οὐ δύναται ὁ Ζεὺς τοῦτο ποιῆσαι;

Punctum interrogationis ego adieci; cf. textum poeticum, et 515a-b-9.

- 518a Medicus: οὐκ οὐδ' αὐτὸς Προαναφώνη τὸν ἔρωτα Θέτιδος.

- b Q: Καὶ γὰρ τὸ ἐρασθῆναι αὐτὸν τῆς Ἰοῦς, καὶ διὰ τοῦτο τὸ πεπωμένον ἐκφυγεῖν οὐκ ἔδυνάτο... καὶ διὰ τὸν τῆς Θέτιδος ἔρωτα.

2 post ἔδυνάτο vocabulum est trium fere litterarum, quod legere nequeo.

- 519 (519-20) τί γὰρ πέπωται Ζητή: «Τί οὖν ἀπείκεται τῷ Διὶ; οὐδὲν ἄλλο ἢ τὸ δεῖ ἄρχειν». φησὶν οὖν ὁ Προμηθεύς ὡς αἰετα κρατῆσαιεν δεῖ εἶτε μή, οὐδαμῶς μάθης ἂν ἐξ ἐμοῦ, μηδὲ παρακάλει με ὑπὲρ τούτου». προαναφώνη δὲ λεληθότως τὸν τῆς Θέτιδος ἔρωτα. A.

2-3 = Medicum 520. 3 μάθης omnes nostri; μάθης edd.; cf. 515a, cum adn. 4 cf. Medicum 518a. 4 προαναφώνη] -εἴτα BVXY.

- 520 Medicus: Εἰ κρατῆσαι εἴτε μή.
- 521a P*WXC: ἡ ποῦ τί σεμνόν: Ὅπως σεβάσμιόν ἐστι καὶ μυστηριώδες ὁ κρύπτεις ἐν ἑαυτῷ, καὶ οὐκ ἐμφαίνεις ἡμῖν.
- 2 cf. Medicum 521b. 2-3 καὶ... ἡμῖν om. P.
- b Medicus: ξυναμπετρεῖς] Ἐν σαυτῷ κρύπτεις.
- 522 Medicus: ἄλλου λόγου] Τῷ ἐξῆς δράματι φυλάττει τοὺς λόγους.

Promethei Soluti fragmentis adnumerandum est hoc scholium, quamquam a Nauck et Mette neglegitur. Cf. Medicum 511b, cum adn.

- 524 Medicus gl: ὅσον μάλιστ] ὅσον δυνατόν.
- 526a (526-535) μηδὰμ' ὁ πάντα νέμω: Ὁ πάντα κρατῶν, φησὶν, καὶ διοικῶν Ζεὺς μηδαμῶς ποτε ἀντίπαλον κράτος καὶ οἰνεῖ ἐχθρὸν ποιήσῃ τῇ ἐμῇ γνώμῃ (ἡγῶν μηδέποτε ἐναντίος μοι γένοιτο)· μηδὲ βραδύναιμι νισσομένα καὶ πορευομένη πρὸς τοὺς θεοὺς ἱεραῖς θοῖναις καὶ θυσίαις βου- 5 φόνους, ταῖς μεγάλαις ποιούσαις φόνους καὶ σφαγὰς τῶν ἱερῶν· ἔτοι μηδέποτε πωσαίμην τοῦ τιμᾶν τοὺς θεοὺς καὶ θυσίας τούτους προσάγειν παρὰ τὸν τοῦ Ὀκεανῷ πόρον· μηδὲ διὰ λόγων εἰς αὐτοὺς ποτε τοὺς

θεοὺς ἀμαρτήσασαι. ἀλλὰ μοι τόδε (τούτέστι τὸ τιμᾶν αὐτούς) εἶη διὰ παντός, καὶ μηδέποτε πληρωθεῖν. Α.

1-3 = Mediceum 526c. 6 παυσάμην: = Mediceum 529. 8 τούτιστι... αὐτοῖς (cf. Mediceum 534) om. BNXY. 9 πληρωθεῖν omnes nostri; πληρωθεῖν Pauw, quem sequitur Dind. Sed nil mutandum: vocabulum πληρῶ cum derivativis adamavit scholiasta A, et multis sensibus usurpat. Cf. sch. 622, ubi πληρωμα τῆς πλάνης = «finis errationis.»

b PPdVXc (in his continuatur cum 526a), Y (post 540a): Ἐκ μεταφορᾶς τοῦ κηρύ· τὸ γὰρ «τήκεσθαι» κυρίως ἐπὶ κηρύ καὶ τῆς χιόνος λέγεται.

c Mediceus: μηδὲν ὁ πάντα νέμωιν Ὁ πάντα διοικῶν Ζεὺς μηδέποτε ἀντίπαλον κράτος ποιοῦτο τῇ ἐμῇ γνώμῃ· ἀντὶ τοῦ «μηδέποτε ἐναντίος μοι γένοιτο».

529 Mediceus gl: ἐλινύσασαι] Παυσάμην.

530 Mediceus: θοίναις] Θυσίαις, ἐορταῖς.

534 Mediceus: τὸδ'] Τὸ τιμᾶν θεοὺς.

536a (536-539) ἥδ' ἂν τι θαρσαλέαις: Εὐφραντὸν ἐλπίσι θαρσαλέαις τὸν μακρὸν τείνειν βίον ἐν εὐφροσύναις φανεραῖς τρέφουσιν τὴν ψυχὴν ἐμέ. ἌΛΛΩΣ· καλὸν τὸ ἀπὸ ἀγαθοῦ συνειδότες ἀγαθὸν ἐλπίζειν πείσεσθαι ὑπὸ τῶν θεῶν. Α.

3-4 = Mediceum 536b.

b Mediceus: Καλὸν τὸ ἀπὸ ἀγαθοῦ συνειδότες ἀγαθὸν ἐλπίζειν πείσεσθαι ὑπὸ θεῶν.

1 τὸ συνειδὸς «conscientia» non ante primum p. Chr. saeculum in usu fuisse videtur; vide Bauer, s.v. συνιδᾶ.

c P*Ya: ἥδ' ἂν Τούτῳ πρὸς τὸν κεκυρωμένον λόγον τοῦ Προμηθέως, εἰς ὃν ἐκκερεμῇ τὴν ἐλπίδα ἔχει, φαίνεται λελθῆναι. εἰρκε γὰρ ἄνω· «τόνδε γὰρ σφῶζον ἐγὼ δεσμούς ἀνικεῖς καὶ βίαν ἐκρυγγάνω».

3-4 Prom. 524 sq. 4 βίαν P; βίας Ya; vera lectio in Prom. 525 est βίας, sed cf. codicum discrepantias apud Dawe, p. 220.

539 Mediceus gl: ἀλδαινοσαν] Αἰξουσιν.

540a (540-544) φρίσσω δέ σε: Δειλιὼ καὶ τρέμω βλέπουσά σε διακοπτόμενον μυρίοις πόνους· τὸν Δία γὰρ οὐ φοβούμενος, ἐν ἰδίᾳ γνώμῃ (καὶ αὐθαριέτως) ἔχων ὑπερβολικῶς σέβη καὶ τιμᾶς τοὺς ἀνθρώπους. Α (om. C).

b Mediceus: φρίσσω δέ] Ὁ δὲ ἀντὶ τοῦ γάρ.

543 Mediceus: σέβη θνατοῦς] Φιλάνθρωπος εἶ.

545a (545-549) CNPPdV: φέρ' ὅπως χάρις: Φέρε σκόπησον ὅτι ἡ χάρις ἦν ἔχαριστο τοῖς ἀνθρώποις ἄχαρις ἦν καὶ ἀμείψασθαι σε μὴ δυναμένη· πῶς γὰρ θεῷ βοηθήσει ἄνθρωπος; οὐδὲ προσκόπησας ἀσθενέσι χαρίζομενος; τὸ δὲ «ισόνειρον» 5 ὅτι σκιάς ὕνεϊρον οἱ ἄνθρωποι παρεμπερεῖς κατὰ Πίνδαρον.

1-3 = Mediceum 545b. 3-4 = Mediceum 547. 5-6 cf. Mediceum 549. Citatur Pind. *Pyth.* 8. 95.

b Mediceus: φέρ' ὅπως] Δεῦρο δὴ καὶ σκόπησον ὅτι ἡ χάρις ἦν ἔχαριστο τοῖς ἀνθρώποις ἄχαρις ἦν καὶ ἀμείψασθαι σε μὴ δυναμένη· πῶς γὰρ θεῷ βοηθήσει ἄνθρωπος;

c Mediceus gl: ὅπως χάρις ἔχαρις] Λέπει «ἐγένετο».

547 Mediceus: οὐδ' ἔδερχθης] Οὐ προσκόπησας ἀσθενέσι χαρίζομενος;

549 Mediceus: ἰσόνειρον] Σκιάς ὕνεϊρον ἄνθρωποι κατὰ Πίνδαρον.

Pyth. 8. 95.

550a Mediceus: ἀλᾶν γένος: ἀντὶ τοῦ ἀπαρόρατον τοῦ μέλλοντος.

b Mediceus: ἐμπεποδισμένον] Λέπει «ἔστιν»· ἢ «ἐμπεποδίσται».

1 ἦ: ἔν ἢ coni. Dind.

c οὐποτε τὰν Διός: Ὑψηλῶς καὶ τραγικῶς τὸ τῆς εἰμαρμένης ὄνομα Διὸς ἁρμονίαν εἶπεν, ἀλλ' οὐ τὴν εἰμαρμένην. φησὶ δὲ ὅτι οὐποτε αἱ τῶν

ἀνθρώπων βουλαί διαφεύγουσι τὴν μοῖραν, ἀλλ' ὁ αἱ Μοῖραι βούλονται
τοῦτο καὶ ποιοῦσιν. αἰμαθὸν ταῦτα οὕτως ἔχειν τὰς σὰς ὑπερίστας τύχας
5 ἰδοῦσα, ὧς Προμηθεῦσιν. A.

1-2 = Mediceum 551b, ubi v. adn. 2 δὲ γάρ PpD. 4-5
alii alium verborum ordinem praebent; secutus sum BC.

551a Mediceus: Διὸς ἀρμονίαν. Τὴν εἰμαρμένην.

b Mediceus (in margine altero): 'Υψηλῶς καὶ τραχυκῶς
τὸ τῆς εἰμαρμένης ὄνομα Διὸς ἀρμονίαν εἶπεν.

2 τὸ . . . ὄνομα Mediceus, et omnes nostri in 550c1-2; τὸν . . . νόμον
coni. Paley.

c Pgl: Διὸς ἀρμονίαν. Τὴν πρόσταξιν, τὴν ἰσχύν, ἥγουν
τὴν μοῖραν τὴν ἀρμύζουσαν πάντα.

d GaP*Ya: παρεξίσσι. Εἰμι τὸ πορευομαι . . . καὶ τὸ
'ἰωνικόν, ἀφίεσσι.

Initium tantum et finem trado scholii de verbo εἰμι prolixius
tractantis. Totum, si vis, quare in Dind. (adn. ad sch. 579; sed
ibi perperam collocatum est, cum loco nostro rettulerint librarii
codicum GaP).

555a (555-560) τὸ διαμφίδιον δὲ μοι μέλος. Τοῦτο φησιν, ὅτι ἐπεγένετο καὶ
ἐπῆλθε μοι τὸ δισσοῦν μέλος: τοῦτο ὁ νῦν θρῆνυ ἐπὶ τῷ σῷ πάθει, καὶ
ἐκεῖνο ὅπερ ἐτραγῶδουν περὶ τὸν καιρὸν τοῦ σοῦ γάμου, ὅτε τὴν 'Ἡσιόνην
πρὸς γάμον ἤγαγες, οὐ γὰρ μόνη καθαρά μοι ἡ ἡδονὴ ἐκείνη καθέστηκεν,
5 ἀλλ' ἔχει ἐν ταύτῳ καὶ τὸ λυπηρὸν (τοῦτέστιν, ὁμοῦ προσγενέσθαι μοι
καὶ ἡδονὴ καὶ ἡ θλίψις διὰ σέ). "ΑΛΛΩΣ: τὸ δισσοῦν μέλος ἐπῆλθε τὸδε
(καὶ τοῦτο) ὁ νῦν τραγῶδι ἐπὶ τῷ σῷ πάθει, ἐκεῖνο τε ὅπερ ἐτραγῶδουν
περὶ τὰ λωστὰ καὶ τὴν κοίτην ἐν ἰότητι γάμου (τοῦτέστιν, ἐν συνόδῳ καὶ
ἐν συνελύσει, παρὰ τὸ 'αἰέναι' πρὸς συνουσίαν), ὅτε ἤγαγες δάμαρτα (καὶ
10 γυναικὰ) ὑμῖν ἐκλεκτρον τὴν ὑμῶν πατρὶν 'Ἡσιόνην, ἑδνοὶς καταπέσας.
ἑδνα δὲ εἰσι τὰ ἐπὶ προικὶ διδόμενα πράγματα. A. (6-11 ἄλλως . . . πρά-
γματα om. C; eadem post sch. 619 collocat V).

6 διὰ σέ] om. BNXY. 6 ἄλλως] om. NXY. 8 λωστὰ (non
λυπηρὰ) omnes nostri in scholio, et plerique in textu Aeschyleo.
8-9 cf. Mediceum 558a. 9-11 cf. 559a.

b Mediceus: τὸ διαμφίδιον. Διαπαντὸς κεχωρισμένον,

ἐναντίον τοῖς νῦν. τότε γὰρ γαμοῦνται σοι τὸν ὑμῖναιον
ἥδοναι, νῦν δὲ δυστυχουμένη σοι θρῆνον.

1 Hesych. s.v. διαμφίδιον μέλος: ἀλλοῖον, διὰ παντὸς κεχωρισμένον.
ἀμφὶς γὰρ χωρὶς. Αἰσχύνος Προμηθεὶ Δεσμώτῃ (Schütz). 2-3
paene eadem servavit P, vide 555c.

c Pmarg: διαμφίδιον. Τὸ διπλοῦν. τὸ ἄμφω ἔχον, τὸ
γοερὸν καὶ ἡδύτατον· ἥγουν τὸ ἐναντίον τοῖς νῦν. τότε
γὰρ γαμοῦνται σοι τὸν ὑμῖναιον ἥδοναι, νῦν δὲ δυστυ-
χοῦνται θρῆνον.

Mutilus hic illic P; supplivi e Pa. 2-4 = Mediceum 555b.
3-4 post δυστυχουμένη P mutilus est; θρῆνον tantum (non σοι θρῆνον
sicut Mediceum) habet Pa.

558a Mediceus: ἰότατι. Πορεῖα, παρὰ τὸ 'αἰέναι'· τῇ συνόδῳ.

b gll. in PpD: ἰότητι. Καὶ ἐν τῇ βουλῇ· αἰότης] ἡ βουλή,
καὶ τὸ τόξον.

1 καὶ . . . βουλή solus habet P.

559a (559-560) CPmargW: ὅτε τὰν ὁμοπάτριον. Ἡ ὅταν τὴν ὁμο-
πάτριον ἐμοὶ 'Ἡσιόνην ἤγαγες, πείθων τὴν ἐαυτῆς
μητέρα ἐν ἑδνοῖς (ἥτοι προικίσις) ἔχειν ἐκείνην ὁμό-
λεκτρον. 'Ἡσιόνη δὲ θυγάτηρ ἦν Ὀκεανοῦ καὶ Τηθύος.

b P*: ὅτε τὰν ὁμοπάτριον. Ὅταν γὰρ συνεζεύχθης
τῇ 'Ἡσιόνη, εἰχόμεν χαράν· ταῦν δὲ ὀρύσσαι εἰ οὕτως
πικρὸς προσαναμύμενον, λυπούμεθα.

Perperam collocat Dind. (eius sch. 561, fin.); signis appictis huc
retrulit P. 3 προσαναμύ: citatur Prom. 147.

c Dgl P*Ya: Ἐδνα ἀπὸ τοῦ αἰεῖν τὴν εὐνήν· ἡ τὸ
ἔδον ἐκ νέου ἐν προίξῃ.

560a Mediceus: πείθων δάμαρτα. Ἐδνοὶς πείθων τὴν ἐσο-
μένην σοι δάμαρτα κοινώλεκτρον. ἡ τὴν κοινώλεκτρον
τοῦ Ὀκεανοῦ, Τηθύος, πείσας.

b PglPdmarg: πειθὼν. Καταπέσας ἐκείνην, ἡ τὴν
μητέρα αὐτῆς, ἐν ἑδνοῖς ὥστε εἶναι σοι ὁμόκοιτον τὴν
'Ἡσιόνην. ἢν δὲ τοῦ Ὀκεανοῦ καὶ τῆς Τηθύος θυγάτηρ.

- 561a (breviarium versuum 561-886) τίς γῆ, τί γένος: Τὸ τῆς 'Ιοῦς πρόσωπον μονοθεῖ μὲν, ἔχει δὲ προσποικείμενον συναφές ὅτι μαντεύεται αὐτῇ Προμηθεὺς τὰ μέλλοντα γενέσθαι, καὶ ὡς ἀπ' αὐτῆς ἔσται τρισκαίδεκάτης κατὰ γενεὰν ὅς αὐτῷ ὕστερον τῷ χρόνῳ ποτε ἐπαμνεῖ. ἄλλως τε καὶ αὐτῇ ὑπὸ Διὸς φησὶν ἡδικοῦσθαι, καὶ διὰ τοῦτο παραμυβεῖται τὸν Προμηθεῖα. A (contuli et W; om. D).

Paene = Medicum 561c totum. 1-2 πρόσωπον μονοθεῖ: vide 561c1, cum adn. 2 προσποικείμενον: sic nostri, nisi quod υποκείμενον praebent PPd. Corrigendum e Medico: πρὸς τὸ υποκείμενον. 2 συναφές] σαφές PPd. 3-4 τὰ... γενεὰν CPPd VW; ὕστερ ἀπ' αὐτῆς ἔσται τρισκαίδεκάτης BNXV.

- b CNCPdVW (in his continuatur cum 561a): Λέγει δὲ περὶ 'Ηρακλῆος: οὗτος γὰρ ἔλυσεν αὐτὸν ἀπὸ τῶν δεσμῶν.

1-2 λέγει... 'Ηρακλῆος plerique: τρισκαίδεκάτον δὲ ἀπ' αὐτῆς τὸν 'Ηρακλῆα λέγει ὁ Προμηθεὺς PPd.

- c Mediceus: τίς γῆ: Τὸ τῆς 'Ιοῦς ἐπεισθδὶον μονοθεῖ μὲν, ἔχει δὲ πρὸς τὸ υποκείμενον συναφές ὅτι μαντεύεται αὐτῇ ὁ Προμηθεὺς ὅτι ἀπ' αὐτῆς ἔσται γ', ὅς αὐτῷ χρόνῳ ἐπαμνεῖ. ἄλλως τε καὶ αὐτῇ ὑπὸ Διὸς φησὶν ἡδικοῦσθαι, καὶ διὰ τοῦτο παραμυβεῖται τὸν Προμηθεῖα.

Cf. 561a totum. 1 μονοθεῖ aut corruptum est (fortasse pro μεμνηναι?) aut metaphoricè dicitur. Qua re male intellecta πρόσωπον pro ἐπεισθδὶον substituit scholiasta A (561a1). 4 ἐπαμνεῖ his accentibus Mediceus; circumflexus posterius, ut videtur, adiectus.

- d 'Η δὲ ἱστορία ταυταῖα: 'Ιὼ ἡ τοῦ 'Ινάχου θυγάτηρ, ἐρασθεῖσα παρὰ τοῦ Διὸς, ἐπεὶ τοῦτο ἔργον ἡ 'Ηρα καὶ ἐμέλλε καταλαμβάνεσθαι παρ' αὐτῆς, μετεβλήθη παρὰ τοῦ Διὸς εἰς βοῦν, ἵνα μὴ γνωσθῇ τίς εἴη. ἡ 'Ηρα δὲ προσελθοῦσα τῷ Διὶ ἐξήγγισεν ταύτην καὶ ἔλαβε δῶρον παρ' αὐτοῦ, καὶ δέδωκεν "Αργῷ τῷ πανόπτη φυλάττειν αὐτήν. ὁ δὲ Ζεὺς πάλιν ἐρασθεὶς αὐτῆς ἐπέμψεν τὸν Ἑρμῆν ἀφελῆσθαι ταύτην τοῦ "Αργου καὶ διακομίσαι αὐτῷ. καὶ ἐπεὶ ἄλλως λαβεῖν "Αργον τὸν πανόπτην οὐκ ἔην, διὰ βολῆς ληθείας τοῦτον ἀνῆγγεν· οὗ τὸ φάσμα ἡ 'Ηρα τῇ 'Ιοί καὶ μετὰ τὸν αὐτοῦ θάνατον παρεδίδουκεν ἐπὶ τῷ μάλιστά ἐκφοβεῖν αὐτήν. ἡ δὲ πολλὰ πλανηθεῖσα κατὰ διαφόρους τόπους, τελευταῖον ἀπῆγε καὶ πρὸς τὸν Καῖνασον ὡς ὁμῆναι τὸν Προμηθεῖα. A.

1 post θυγάτηρ add. PPd: ἡ καὶ 'Ινὼ λεγομένη. Vide ad sch. 626. 3-7-9 cf. 570b. 10 ἀπῆγε] ἀπῆλθε PPd.

- e C (partim) PPdW: ἔπερον εἰς αὐτὸς: 'Η 'Ινὼ κατὰ χρόνον τῆς 'Ηρας μεταβληθεῖσα εἰς βοῦν καὶ οἰστρογλα-
τουμένη, ἐλθοῦσα καὶ εἰς ἐτέρους διαφόρους τόπους, κατήγγισσε καὶ ἐνθα ἦν ὁ Προμηθεὺς δεδεμένος πρὸς
5 τοῖς Εὐρωπαίοις μέρεσι τοῦ Καυκάσου, καὶ ὅρᾳ αὐτὸν
ἐκείσε προσλωμένον ἐν ταῖς πέτραις τοῦ ὄρους.

Lemma et vv. 1-3 om. C. 1 lemma: ἔπερον (-ας P) εἰς αὐτὸ PPd: τίς γῆ, τί γένος W. 1 'Ινὼ: sic nostri. 5 Εὐρ. μερ.: cf. 1b et 1b4-5. 5 τοῦ Καυκ.] om. W. 6 post ὄρους sequitur 561f, nullo intervallo.

- f (561-565) τίς γῆ, τί γένος: «Τίς», φησὶν, «ἐστὶν ἡ γῆ αὕτη; ποῖα γενεά; τίνα εἶπω βλέπειν τοῦτον τὸν κακοπαθόντα ἐν δεσμοῖς πετρίνοις ὀρεί-
οις;» εἰτα πρὸς τὸν Προμηθεῖα λέγει· «ὑπὲρ ποινῆς ποίας ἀμαρτίας
φθεῖρη; εἰπέ μοι ποῖ πεπλάνημαι, καὶ ἐν ποίᾳ γῇ εἰμί». A (om. V;
5 contuli et D).

1 τίς, φησὶν, ἐστὶν] καὶ φησι θαυμάζουσα, τίς ἐστὶν CPPdW. 2-3 ὀρείοις = Medicum 562. In textu poetico Prom. 562 post πετρί-
νοισιν verba τοῖς ὀρείοις (τοῖς om. BC) inserunt omnes nostri, et V.
3 ποίας] τίνος BDXX. 4 ποῖ] ποῦ BDXX.

- 562 Mediceus gl: πετρίνοισι] Τοῖς ὀρείοις.

- 566a Mediceus: ᾧ ἂ κ.τ.λ.] Ἐμμανῆς οὖσα ὑπὸ τοῦ οἰστροῦ
φραντάζεται.

- b NCPPdXc: ᾧ ᾧ] Τὸ «ᾧ» κλητικὸν ἐπιρρημᾶ ἐστίν, ἡ μᾶλλον προσφωνηματικὴν. διαφέρει δὲ τῆς διὰ τοῦ «ὡ»
προσφωνήσεως ὅτι ταῦτα μὲν ψυχρῆς ἀπαθείας, τὸ δὲ
«ὡ» πάθος παραχρῆδες δηλοῦ ψυχρῶν· οἷον ἡ σχετικισμὸν
5 ἡ δυνείας ἡ ἀγανάκτησιν.

In Xc postposita sunt haec scholio 575e, et incipiunt τὸ «ἐν» κ.τ.λ.
Fortasse ad Prom. 579 referri voluit librarius.

- c χρεῖ τίς αὖ με: "Ἦτοι, κενεῖ με τίς τὴν θλίαν οἰστρος; A (om. CN;
contuli et DW).

Post οἰστρος add. V: τοῦτο δὲ εἶπε παραδῆλόν καὶ δευκύνον τὸ «χρεῖ
τίς αὖ με».

- d Mediceus: χρεῖ] Κενεῖς.

- e B: «Οἰστρος» ἐκ τοῦ «οἰδῶ» τὸ ἐξοργισμὸν.

567a εἰδωλον Ἄργου: Τινὲς οὕτω φασίν, «ἄλευ ἃ δᾶ», ἀντί τοῦ ἀναχωρεῖ καὶ ἐκκλινει· τοῦτο γὰρ δηλοῖ τὸ «ἄλευ»· τὸ δὲ «ἃ δᾶ», ἀντί τοῦ «ἃ γῆ» Δωρικῶς· οἱ γὰρ Δωριεῖς τὴν γῆν «δᾶν» φασί, καὶ τὸν γνῶφον («δνῶφον»). ἄλλοι δὲ γράφουσιν «Ἀλευάδα», πατρωνυμικὸν ἀπὸ τῆς «Ἀλεύας»
5 εὐθείας· ἥτοι αφορῶμαι τὸ εἰδωλον Ἄργου τοῦ Ἀλευάδα καὶ τοῦ υἱοῦ τοῦ Ἀλεύα· ὁ γὰρ Ἀλεύας πατὴρ ἦν τοῦ πανόπτου. ἥ, ὅν δει φυλά-
ξασθαι καὶ ἐκκλιναι. θαυμάζει γὰρ αὐτὸν καὶ μετὰ θάνατον πτοομένην.
A (contuli et DW).

1-7 ἐκκλιναι cf. Mediceum 567c. 1 ἄλευ' ἄλευ' NV. 5 τοῦ Ἀλευάδα: omnia post hoc om. C. 6 ἥ... πτοομένην] om. DPD, in margine adiecit P*. 7 θαυμάζει... πτοομένην cf. Mediceum 568b. θαυμάζει omnes nostri; φαντάζεται dedit Dind., ut videtur ex Mediceo.

b DX: εἰδωλον Ἄργου: Ὡςπερ οἱ λυσσώδητοι ἐπικύ-
πτοντες ὕδατι ἐοίκασιν βλέπειν τὴν σκιάν τοῦ δῆξαντος
κυνός, οὕτω καὶ ἡ Ἰὼ ὑπὸ τῆς μανίας πληγτομένη
εἴκοι φαντάζεσθαι τὸ τοῦ Ἄργου εἰδωλον.

Lemma solus praebet D.
1 λυσσώδητοι (sic; correxii) X, quae vox propria est hydrophobo-
rum; κυνώδητοι D.

c Mediceus: ἄλευ ἃ δᾶ] Γρ. «Ἀλευάδα» πατρωνυμικῶς
ἀπὸ τοῦ «Ἀλεύας»· ἥ, ὅν δει φυλάξασθαι.· τινὲς
οὕτως, «ἄλευ ἃ δᾶ.» «ἄλευ», ἀναχωρεῖ, ἐκκλινει· τὸ δὲ
«ἃ δᾶ», ὃ γῆ. οἱ γὰρ Δωριεῖς τὴν γῆν «δᾶν» καὶ «δᾶν»
5 φασιν, καὶ τὸν γνῶφον «δνῶφον.»

Cf. *Et. Magn.* 60. 8 s.v. ἀλευάδα (Fraenkel ad *Ag.* 1072). 1
ante Ἀλευάδα recentior manus adiecit: τοῦ. 2 ad Ἀλεύας re-
centior manus adscripsit: πατὴρ τοῦ Ἄργου. 4-5 οἱ γὰρ...
φασιν: similia docent scholia Medicea ad *Ag.* 1072, *Eum.* 841.

568a τὸν μυριωπόν: Τὸν πολυφθαλμον. πολλοὺς γὰρ ὀφθαλμοὺς εἶχεν ὁ
Ἄργος, ὡς μυθεύεται· ἔθεν καὶ «πανόπτης» ἐλέγετο. «βούταν» δὲ αὐτὸν
καλεῖ (ἥτοι βουκόλιον) διὰ τὸ αὐτῆς τῆς Ἰούς ἐπιστατεῖν μεταμειφθεῖστος
εἰς βούν. A (om. CD; contuli W).

1 πολυφθαλμον NVWX; μυριόφθαλμον cet.; cf. sch. 677.4.

b Mediceus et Xc: τὸν... βούταν] Φαντάζεται γὰρ
αὐτὸν καὶ μετὰ θάνατον πτοομένην.

Mediceum secutus sum. In Xc ita: ἄλευ' (567)· ἐκ τοῦ ἄλευ' τὸ
ἐκείνη· φαντάζεται... θάνατον (ut in Mediceo) φοβούμενη. ἄλλως
(tum 567a).

570a (570-573): ὃν οὐδὲ καθύκοντα: «Ὀντινα, τὴν Ἄργον, οὐδὲ θανόντα ἡ
γῆ κατέχει· ἀλλὰ ἐκ τῶν νεκρῶν ἀνερχόμενος ἐμὲ τὴν θλίβει ὅπως
καταδιώκει, καὶ ποιεῖ πλανᾶσθαι νῆστιν. A.

b CNcPPdVW (in his continuatur cum 570a):
"ΑΛΛΩΣ· τὸ γὰρ φάσμα τοῦ Ἄργου, καὶ μετὰ τὸ
ἀναμειφθῆναι παρὰ τοῦ Ἑρμοῦ αὐτὸν διὰ λίθου, παρε-
δείκνυν ἡ Ἥρα τῇ Ἰῷ ἐπὶ τῷ μάλιστα ἐκφοβεῖν αὐτήν.

Paene idem est hoc scholium atque 561d 7-9. 1 ἄλλος solus
habet V.

574a Mediceus: Σοφοκλῆς ἐν Ἰνᾶχῳ καὶ ῥήτονα αὐτὸν
εἰσάγει. εἰπὼν δὲ αὐτὸν «βούταν», ἐνέμενε τῇ τροπῇ·
αὐτοῦσι γὰρ ἐπόμενοι τοῖς ποιμνίοις οἱ βουκόλοι.

1 cf. Soph. *Inachum* Fr. 281P: cantantem Argum a Sophocle
inductum esse solo ex hoc Mediceo loco discimus.

b VWXc: κηρόπλαστος: Προσπελάσων ἐμοὶ μοῖραν
θανατηφόρον καὶ κήρα· ἥ ἐτι μετὰ κηροῦ ἦν πεπλάσ-
μενος ὁ δόναξ.

Lemma solus habet W.

c Mediceus gl: ὅτοβεῖ] Ἄντι τοῦ ἀήχειν.

d Mediceus gl: δόναξ] Ἡ σῦριγξ.

575a ὑπνοδόταν νόμον: «Ἑσπέραν», φησίν, «ἐστὶν ἡδὴ καὶ ἡ σῦριγξ ἤχειν».
τοῦτο γὰρ δηλοῖ τὸ «δόναξ»· τὸ δὲ «ἄχεται» ἀντί τοῦ πολυήχου· ὅς
πρὸς ἑσπέραν ἐστὶν αἰλουόμενος τοῖς ποιμέσι διὰ τὴν τῶν ποιμνίων
εἰσαγωγὴν καὶ πρὸς τὴν μάχραν αὐτὸν εἰσελεύσιν. «Ἑσπέρα» οὖν «ἐστὶ»,
5 κἀγὼ νῆστις οὖσα ἐλαίνουμι.· τοῦτο γὰρ δηλοῖ τὸ ὑπνοδόταν νόμον,
ἀντί τοῦ κατὰ τὸν καιρὸν τοῦ ὕπνου, ἥτοι καιρὸν τὸν δίδοντα τὸν ὕπνον,
τούτέστι τὴν νύκτα. A (om. C; contuli et DW).

1, 4-5 cf. Mediceum 575c. 2-3 cf. Mediceum 575c 2. 6 τοῦ
ὕπνου... τὸν ὕπνον PPD; τοῦ δίδοντος ὕπνον vel sim. cet. 7 quae-
dam addunt PPDV (vide 575c) et Y (vide 575d).

b Mediceus: Ἄλλ' οὐκ ἐμοὶ διὰ τὸ νηστεῖν.

Haec in sinistro margine Medicee scripta sunt, iuxta 574; ad quem
versum referunt edd. Ego potius ad vocabulum ὑπνοδόταν 575
tulerim, ut fiat sensus: «mihi quidem somniferum carmen istud
non est, quia prae fame dormire nequeo». Eodem pertinere videtur
575e, fin.

- c Medicus et (post 575e) C, et (post sch. 594) N, et (ad finem scholii 575a) PPdV: 'Ἰσως ὑπονοοῦν τὸ μέλος πρὸς ἐσπέραν αἰλουόμενον. φησὶ δὲ ὅτι «ἐσπέρα ἐστὶν ἡδὴ· ἐγὼ δὲ νῆστις οὐσα ἐλαύνομαι».

1 ante Ἰσως haec habet C: ἄλλως· τίς τὸν (lege τί τὸ?) ὑπονόταν.
2-3 ἐσπέρα ἐστὶν ἡδὴ hoc ordine Medicus; ἡδ. ἐστ. ἐστ. P; ἐστ. ἡδ. ἐστ. NV; ἐστ. ἐστ. (omisso ἡδ.) CPD.

- d Y (post 575a): 'ΑΛΛΩΣ· «νόμον», ᾧδ' ἦν ὅθεν καὶ τὸ νόμον μέλος.

2 μέλος edd.; τέλος Y; tum addit 575e, nullo intervallo.

- e C (ante 575c), VWaY: ὑπονόταν νόμον· Τοιαύτην ᾧδ' ἡδ' οἶαν ἄδουσιν οἱ ποιμένες, ὅποτε τὰ θρέμματα ἐπὶ τὰς μάνδρας κατὰγουσι κοιμηθησόμενα· οὐ μὴν δὲ οἶαν ὅποτε εἰς νομὴν αὐτὰ ἐξάγουσιν. ὑποδεικνύει 5 δὲ τάχα· «οὐδόλλως ἔξ με σταθῆναι καὶ βοσκηθῆναι.»

Lemma om. Y. 2 θρέμματα] πρόβατα Y.

- 578 Medicus: εὐρών] Παρὰ τὸ «ὡς εἰ τὴν κακὸν ἐξέουσιν ἐνωπῇ». οὐ δι' ἀκρίτης τὴν μάθον φαῖλλον περὶ ἐμοῦ.

1-2 II. 5. 374.

- 579 Pgl: ἐ] ἔ] Ἐπιφώνημα. πλεονασμός.

- 581 Medicus: παράκοπον] Παρακεκομμένην μέρος τοῦ νοῦ.

- 585 Medicus gl: ἄδην] Ἰκανῶς.

- 586 Medicus gl: γεγυμνάσασιν] Παρήλασαν.

περίλασαν coni. Paley, recte ut mihi videtur.

- 588 CPPdVW: παρθένου· Παρθένον λέγει ταύτην οὐχ ὡς οὐσαν παρθένον· ὁ Ζεὺς γὰρ ἔφθρεν αὐτήν· ἀλλ' ὅτι ἔθος ἐστὶ τοῖς τραγικοῖς τὰς μοιγευθείσας βιαιῶς καὶ μὴ κατὰ τὴν ἰδίαν προαίρεσιν καλεῖν καὶ αὐτὰς 5 παρθένους.

1 post ταύτην add. W: ὁ χορός. (Notandum quod Prom. 588 choro, non Ioni, tribunt omnes nostri praeter V.) 3 ἐστὶ scripsi; ὡς ἐστὶ CW; ὡς P; V hic legere neque. 4 μὴ] οὐ CW. 4 αὐτὰς] ταύτας PPd.

- 590a τῆς Ἰναχέας· Διὰ τοῦτο ὁ Προμηθεὺς τὸ ὄνομα τοῦ πατρὸς τῆς Ἰούς, Ἰνάχου, ἐνέφηνεν, Ἰναχέαν κόρην καλέσας αὐτήν, ἵνα δείξῃ εὐθὺς ἐπὶ μάντις ἐστὶν, ὡς καὶ παρ' Ὀμήρῳ ὁ Τειρεσίας· ἀνόστον διζῆσαι μελιρδέα, φαίδιμ' Ὀδυσσεῦν. A.

Cf. Medicum 590b. 3-4 Od. II. 100.

- b Medicus: τῆς Ἰναχέας] Διὰ τοῦ τὸν πατέρα αὐτῆς ὀνομάσαι ἐνέφηνεν τὸν μάντιν, ὡς καὶ παρ' Ὀμήρῳ ὁ Τειρεσίας· ἀνόστον διζῆσαι μελιρδέα, φαίδιμ' Ὀδυσσεῦν.

4 Ὀδυσσεῦ Medicus.

- 591 P: Ἐρως μέθῃ ζῆλός τε καὶ δαίμων ἴσα.

Trimetrus sane elegans unde sumptus sit non liquet; mihi neque apud scaenicos neque apud paroemiographos invenire contigit.

- 592a Medicus: συνηγός] Διὰ τὸν ζῆλον συνηγός.

- b CPPdVW: Ἦρας συνηγός· Διὰ τὸν ζῆλον. τὸ δὲ ἰδίωμα Ἀττικόν· εἰλόθαι γὰρ ἐκείνοι τὰ εἰς τὴν λήγοντα θηρυκὰ διὰ τοῦ ὧς ἐκφέρουν, ὡς τὸ «κλυτὸς Ἴπποδάμεια.»

1 = Medicum 592a. 3-4 II. 2. 742.

- 594 (594-597) εἰπέ μοι τῶ μογερῶ· Εἰπέ μοι τῇ ἀθλίᾳ τίς ὦν σὺ οὕτως ἀληθῶς προσφανεῖς καὶ ὀνομάζεις ἐμέ, τὴν ἐκ θεᾶς τῆς Ἦρας ἐπελ-
θοῦσάν μοι νόσον εἰργκας (λέγει δὲ τὸν τῆς πλάνης ὀλστρον), ἥτις μαραίνει καὶ καίει με, κεντοῦσα βέλεσι φοιταλέοις, τοῖς ποιοῦσιν ἐμέ 5 ἀπανταχοῦ πορεύεσθαι πλανομένην. A (om. C; contuli et D).

3 λέγει BXY; -ω cet. 3 δὲ] δὴ BXY.

- 595 Medicus gl: ἔτυμα προσφανεῖς] ἐτύμως προσφανεῖς.

- 596 Medicus: θεόστυτον τε νόσον] Τὸν Διὸς ἔρωτα.

- 597 Medicus gl: φοιταλέοισιν] Μανικοῖς.

- 599a (599-602) σκιρτήματων δὲ νῆστιν αἰκίας· Ἐν μάλιστα δὲ σκιρτήματων (τῶν ἀπὸ τοῦ ὀλστρον κινήσεων καὶ πλανῶν) νῆστιν (ἵγουν ταῖς ποιοῦσας ἐμέ ἀσιτεῖν) παρεγνομένην λαβρόσπουτος καὶ ταχέας καὶ ἀγα-

ὀργμυτῇ, δαμασθεῖσα μῆδεσι καὶ βουλευμασί τῆς "Ηρας, ἐπικύοις καὶ
5 ὀργύλοις καὶ μανικοῖς.

Γράφεται δὲ καὶ «νήστῃσι» διὰ τοῦ ἥ, ἥγουν ποιούσας ἐμὲ μὴ ἵστασθαι,
ἀλλὰ πλανᾶσθαι τῇδε κάκεισε, ἀπὸ τοῦ «νη» στερητικῷ μορίου καὶ τοῦ
«στάσις.» Α.

Lemma: νήστῃσι BPX; -ῃσιν fere cet. (In textu Aeschyleo νήστῃσιν
scribunt plerique nostri. Cf. et Dawe, p. 224). Lemma: ἀκίσις
omnes nostri. 6 διὰ τοῦ ἥ habent soli CPPdV. 8 post στάσις
add. PPd: ἥ τοῦ ἱστικῷ στήσις.

b Mediceus: νήστῃσι (corr. ut videtur e νίστῃσιν)]
Νηστευτικαῖς.

601a Mediceus: ἐπικύοις μῆδεσι] Τοῖς τῆς "Ηρας.

b ἐπικύοις μῆδεσι] Hic gll. in «Α» (exceptis VY)
varia, sed omnia ad lunonem pertinentia. Exempli
gratia: Τῆς "Ηρας BX, βουλευμασί τῆς "Ηρας C. Cf.
Mediceum 601a, et 599a 4-5.

c Mediceus (in altero margine): δυσδαιμόνων δὲ τίνες]
Τίνες ὅλως τῶν δυσδαιμόνων μογοῦσιν οἷα ἐγώ;
τίνες οὕτως. «δυσδαιμόνων» δὲ τίνες,] ἕνα λείπει τὸ
«παῖδες.»

3 sic emendavit Dind.. In Mediceo ita scriptum: τι(νές) οὕ(ως)
δε (nullo accentu) τινες ἕνα κ.τ.λ.

d PPd: δυσδαιμόνων: Ἀπὸ τῶν δυσδαιμόνων εἰσὶν
οἵτινες τοιαῦτα μογοῦσιν οἷα ἐγώ;

e V, et marg. in PPd: Οἵτινες ὅλως τῶν δυσδαιμόνων
τοιαῦτα μογοῦσιν οἷα ἐγώ, λέξω σοι.

Cf. Mediceum 601c, init. Secutus sum P; λέξω σοι in fine om. V;
οἵτινες ὅλως τοιαῦτά μοι μογοῦσιν οἷα ἐγώ λέξω σοι τῶν δυσδαιμόνων
εἰσὶν (sic) Pd.

609 (609-611) λέξω τοῖς σοι: Φανεῖς καὶ διαδήλως εἶπω σοι, οὐκ
ἐμπλέκων λόγους ψευθεῖς τῷ πῖθανῳ, ὥστε τούτους δοκεῖν ἀληθεῖς· ἀλλ'
ἀπὸ λόγῳ καὶ ἀψευθεῖ ταῦτα φράσαιμι, ὥστε πρέπει τοὺς φίλους
ἀνοίγειν τὸ στόμα πρὸς φίλους (ἦτοι λαλεῖν). Α.

3 ταῦτα] om. PPd.

610 οὐκ ἐμπλέκων ἀνίγματα: Οἱ γὰρ παλαιὸι τὰ ποιήματα αὐτῶν πρῶτον
ἐν προομίοις καὶ ἀνίγμασιν γεγράφασιν· ὕστερον δὲ καὶ καθόλου
φανερῶ ἐχρῶντο τῷ λόγῳ. Α (om. Pd, posterius inseruit P*).

2 προομίοις suspectum; credideris veram lectionem esse παροιμαῖς
(«similitudinibus arcanis», ut saepe apud Sanctum Johannem
aliosque scriptores Christianos; vide Bauer, s.v.). Sed incertum;
cf. quae delirat scholiasta in 741b. 2 ἀνίγμασιν -ματα NY.

612 Mediceus: δοτῆρ'] Δεῦ προσθεῖναι τὸ δ, τὸ «δοτῆρα»,
διὰ τὴν τομῇν.

Hoc est: «δοτῆρα plene scribere debes, quia ad quasi-caesuram
positum est». Ad grammaticos Alexandrinos redire tales quae-
stiones iure censet Römer, pp. 201-205 (nostrum locum attingit
p. 202). 1 τῷ δοτῆρα com. Dind. pro τὸ δοτ., fortasse recte.

613 (613-614) ὃ κοινὸν ὀφέλημα: Ὡ κοινὴ ὀφέλεια γεγονὸς ὅλου τοῦ γένους
τῶν ἀνθρώπων, ἔθλιε Προμηθεῦ, χάριν τίνος (καὶ ὑπὲρ ποίου ἁμαρτή-
ματος) ἀνταποδίδας ταύτην τὴν τιμωρίαν; Α.

614 Mediceus: τοῦ δίκην κ.τ.λ.] Τίνος ἕνεκα τιμωρῇ;

615a PPdVXcYa: ἄρμοι: Νεωστί· ἀπὸ μεταφορᾶς τῶν
ἁρμάτων τῶν συντιθεμένων καὶ ἀρμολογούντων τῷ νέῳ.
ἥ παρὰ τὸ ἀρμύζειν καὶ τῷ μέλλονται καὶ τῷ ἐνεστέτι·
ἅμα γὰρ εἶπον καὶ ἅμα παρήλθεν.

b P*Ya: ἄρμοι: Νεωστί· μεταφορικῶς ἀπὸ τῶν ἁρμάτων
τῶν νεωστί συντιθεμένων. ἔστι δὲ τὸ «ἄρμοι» τοπικὸν
κυρίως, ἐνταῦθα δὲ χρονικόν· καὶ γὰρ πρὸ ἐλπίου τὰ
αὐτὰ κακὰ εἶλετο πρὸς τὰς νύμφας.

2-3 similia praebeet Bgl: Νεωστί, τοπικὸν καὶ χρονικόν, ἀπὸ τοῦ
ἀρμ(ατος).

c Wmarg: ἄρμοι] Σημειώσαι· δ' εἰσὶν ἐπιρρήματα
διὰ τοῦ οἱ διφθόγγου προφερόμενα· ἐνδοί, ἄρμοι,
πεδοί, ἐνταυθοί.

Haec adscriptis in W manus aliena, sed non admodum recens.

616a CNPPdV: οὐκουν πόροις ἄν: Οὐκουν παρᾶσχους ἐμοί,

φρσί, τήνδε τήν δωρεάν, ἥτοι τὸ ἀναδιδάξαι με τίς
ὁ δεσμεύσας σε ἐν τῷ Κανκᾶσφ;

2 με PPD; αὐτὴν NV; om. C. 3 σε PPD; αὐτὴν (sic) NV; om. C.
3 τῷ Κανκ. PPD; τῷ ὄρει τῷ Κανκ. cet. Sequitur tum 616b, nullo
intervallo.

b τήνδε δωρεάν ἔμοι: Τὸ «δωρεάν» ἐπὶ συμφορᾷ λαμβάνεται (καὶ ἐπὶ
κακοῦ). καὶ Ἀρχιλοχός· «κρύπτομεν ἀνιερὰ Ποσειδῶνος ἀνακτος δῶρα».
A (contuli et D).

= Medicum 616c. 1 lemma om. CNPPdV, qui hoc scholium
continuant cum 616a; idem post tō add.: δέ. 2 Fr. 4 Archi-
lochi apud Lasserre, non nisi ex hoc loco et 616c compertum.
2 κρύπτομεν κρυπτομένην hoc accentu V; κρύπτομεν δ' con. Schnei-
dewin, recipit Lasserre. 2 ἀνιερὰ δὲ δῶρα omnes nostri praeter D
(ἀνιερὰν . . . δωρεάν) et X (ἀνιερὰ . . . δωρεά); ἀνιερὰ recte Archi-
lochi editores (cf. Medicum). 2 Ποσειδῶνος omnes nostri;
Ποσειδῶνος Hermann.

c Medicus: Δωρεά, ἐπὶ συμφορᾷ. καὶ Ἀρχιλοχός·
«κρύπτομεν ἀνιερὰ Ποσειδῶνα ἀνακτα δῶρα».

Vide 616b, cum adn. 2 Ποσειδῶνα ἀνακτα; sic Medicus.
Quae lectio haud abicienda est, modo si Ποσειδῶνα in -ωνα
corrigas («Nepotum celamus tristia dona»). κρύπτο enim cum
duplice accusativo saepissime invenitur, praesertim apud poetas
(e.g. *Prom.* 625); et hiatum ante ἀνακτᾶ iterum habes in Archil.
Fr. 8. 2.

618a VYa: ὥχμασεν· Ἐποίησεν ἀναβασταχθῆναι. «ὀχμή»
δὲ λέγεται τὸ μέσον ἐχόμενον. ἢ παρὰ τὸ «ἔχριν»,
ἔχμα, καὶ ἔχμα κατὰ συγκοπήν.

1 ὀχμή vocabulum non aliunde notum; ὅχμα con. Pauw ex Hesych.
(ὅχμα: πόρπημα). 2-3 cf. Medicum 618b. 3 ἔχμα V ut
vid., Ya (cf. et Medicum); ἔχμα praebet Dind. 3 κατὰ
συγκοπήν V; καὶ προπῇ τοῦ εἰς ὁ, ὀχμή Ya.

b Medicus: ὥχμασεν Ἐδρσεν· παρὰ τὸ ἔχριν, ἔχμα,
ἔχμα.

619 (618-619) βούλευμα μὲν τὸ Δῖον· Πρὸς τήν τῆς Ἰοῦς ἐρώτησιν ἀπο-
κριθεὶς ὁ Προμηθεύς εἰποῦσας «τίς σε ὥχμασε καὶ προσέδρσεν ἐν τῷ
ἔρει», φησὶν ὅτι «τὸ Δῖον βούλευμα, ἥτοι ἡ βουλὴ μὲν τοῦ Δῖος· ἡ χεὶρ
δὲ τοῦ Ἡρακλείτου, ὑποπρήρσας αὐτῷ πρὸς τήν ἐμὴν θέσιν». A (contuli
et D).

3 post τοῦ Δῖος add. CPPdV: τήν θέσιν ἐπεβουλεύσατό μοι. 4
ὑποπρήρσας ὑποπρήρσεν PPD.

Mediceus: τοσοῦτον κ.τ.λ.] Διὰ τὸ μὴ ταυτολογῆσαι.

621

622 καὶ πρὸς γε τούτοις· Καὶ σὺν τούτοις διδάζων με ποῖος χρόνος γενήσεται
πλήρωμα τῆς ἐμῆς πλάνης· ἀντὶ τοῦ, ἐν ποίῳ καιρῷ τοῦ πλανῆσθαι
παυθήσομαι; A (om. C; contuli et D).

2 πλάνης] βλάβης BXY.

623

Mediceus: τίς ἔσται κ.τ.λ.] Τίς χρόνος εἰς τὸ πέρα
ἔσται;

624a (624-625) τὸ μὴ μαθεῖν σε κρείσσον ἢ μαθεῖν τάδε· Ὁ Προμηθεύς
φησὶ πρὸς αὐτὴν ὅτι «κρείσσον ἐστὶ μὴ μαθεῖν αὐτὰ παρὸ μαθεῖν». ἢ δὲ
πάλιν πρὸς αὐτὴν· «μηδαμῶς ἀποκρύψης ὑπερ μέλλω παθεῖν». A (om.
C; contuli et D).

Lemma soli habent DPPd; σε hi omnes. 1-2 ὁ Προμ. φησὶ
DPPd; εἰτα φησὶν ὁ Προμ. cet.

b τὸ μὴ μαθεῖν σοι κρείσσον· Ἐπικουρείων ἐστὶ τοῦτο τὸ δόγμα, ἀναιροῦν
τὴν μαντικὴν. «εἰμαρμένης γάρ», φησὶ, «ἀπάντα κρατούσης, πρὸ καιροῦ
λελύτῃ καὶ λείπων τὴν συμφορὰν ἢ χρηστόν· τὴν ἡδονὴν ἐξέλευσας».
λέγουσι δὲ καὶ τὸ «ἀ δεῖ γενέσθαι, αὐτὰ καὶ γενήσεται». A (Om. CPd,
posterior addit P*; contuli et Dnc).

Cf. Medicum 624c, cum adn. Lemma om DV, substituto
ἐλλως σοι in lemmate cet. omnes. 3 ἐπὶ δὲ . . . χρηστών; corrupta;
vide ad 624c. 3 χρηστών πάλιν τὸ μέλλον ἀναιρῶν X; χρηστών
hoc accentu B; χρηστών ἢ Nc; λείπει (i.e. «deficit exemplar meum»?)
Y. 4 δεῖ δοκεῖ DV, repugnante metro.

c

Mediceus: τὸ μὴ μαθεῖν σοι κρείσσον· Ἐπικουρείων
ἐστὶ δόγμα, ἀναιροῦν τὴν μαντικὴν. «εἰμαρμένης γάρ»,
φησὶ, «ἀπάντα κρατούσης, πρὸ καιροῦ λελύτῃ καὶ
λείπων . . . ἢ χρηστών τὸν εἰπόν, τὴν ἡδονὴν ἐξέλευσας».
5 λέγουσι δὲ ὅτι καὶ τὸ «ἀ δεῖ γενέσθαι, αὐτὰ καὶ γε-
νήσεται».

Cf. 624b. 1-4 Epicurus Fr. 395 Usener, Fr. 187 (p. 510) Arri-
ghetti. 3-4 post λελύτῃ καὶ λείπων posui. Locum ita restitutum
Usener: πρὸ καιροῦ λελύτῃ καὶ εἰπόν τὴν συμφορὰν, suppletum e
commentario A; ἢ χρηστών τὸν εἰπόν, τὴν ἡδονὴν ἐξέλευσας. 5
fortasse secludendum, cf. 624b 4.

d

Q: τὸ μὴ μαθεῖν κ.τ.λ.] Εἰπεῖν τὸ τοῦ Δημοκρίτου.
«ἀν μὲν δεῖ μαθεῖν καὶ μὴ παθεῖν, καλὸν τὸ μαθεῖν·
εἰ δὲ μαθεῖν δεῖ τὸ παθεῖν, τὶ δεῖ μαθεῖν; παθεῖν γὰρ
δεῖ καὶ μετὰ τὸ μαθεῖν».

Similia profertur Triclinius et cod. Ya ad *Prom.* 624, sed sine
auctoris nomine. Cf. Diels-Kranz II, p. 222, ubi haec spuris
Democriti fragmentis adnumerantur. 2 ἂν Q ut vid.; debuit ei.

626 (626-629) ἀλλ' οὐ μεγάριον: «Ἄλλ' οὐ φθονὸς σοι», φησί, «τούτου τοῦ
δωρήματος, δηλονότι τοῦ μαθεῖν σε ἀπ' ἐμοῦ τὰς σὰς συμφοράς, καὶ ἃ
μέλλεις παθεῖν». τοῦτο δὲ εἰπόντος τοῦ Προμηθέως, φησὶν ἡ 'Ιώ πρὸς
αὐτόν: «διὰ τί οὐδ' βραδύνεις καὶ ἀργεῖς μὴ οὐ γεγωνίσκειν (καὶ βοᾷν
καὶ λέγειν) ἐμοὶ ἅπαν ὃ μέλλω παθεῖν;» εἰτα πάλιν πρὸς αὐτὴν ἀποκρι-
θεὶς ὁ Προμηθεὺς λέγει: «οὐχὶ διὰ φθόνου τοῦτο ποιεῖς, τὸ μὴ ἀναδιδάξαι
σε πάντα ἃ μέλλεις παθεῖν, ἀλλὰ διότι δειλὸν ταραῖα τὸν σὸν λογισμὸν·
ἢ γὰρ τούτων διήγησις παραμυθὸν ἐμποίησεν σοι.» πρὸς τοῦτο δὲ ἀντιλέγει
ἡ 'Ιώ, «μὴ παρὸ δεῖ, καὶ πλέον ἢ περ αὐτὴ ἐκάντη ἐλεῶ, φρόντιζέ μου· ὅτι
ἐμοὶ λίαν εὐφραντὸν τὸ ἀκούειν τὰς ἐμὰς συμφοράς». τοῦτο δὲ ἐξέωθεν
λαμβάνεται. A.

3 'Ιὼ BXY; 'Ιὼ CNPpD; cf. 561d1, adn. Eadem nominum
perturbatio infra v. 9 ('Ιὼ N, 'Ιὼ cet.), et saep. Amplius non
notabitur. 9 ἦπερ NY; εἴπερ BX; ἡ PPd; ἡ παρὸ C. 9 αὐτὴ
ἐκάντη ἐκάντη PPd. 10-11 τοῦτο... λαμβάνεται: «hoc (9-10)
ἐτι... συμφορὰς subauditur»; cf. LSJ s.v. ἐξέωθεν III. 1.

628a

Mediceus gl: θράζαι] Ταράζει.

b

PPd: θράζει: «Ἦγουν ταραῖα, τροπῇ τοῦ τ̄ εἰς ὅ καὶ
ἐκβολῇ τοῦ εἰ».

629a

Dgl, PPd: μᾶσσον: τὸ μακρότερον, τὸ μὴ ἄσσον.

b

gll. in PPd: μᾶσσον] Μείζον Δωριεῶς.
μείζον (tantum) praebent et gll. in BCNX.

c

Mediceus: ἐμοὶ γλυκύ] τὸ ἀκούειν.
Eadem fere praebent et gll. in B, C, PPd (τὸ ἀκούσαι ταῦτα), D
(αἰεῖται [?] ἀκούειν).

630

Bgl: ἐπεὶ προθυμῇ] Τὸ «ἐπεὶ» σχῆμα γρηγόρητος (?)
καὶ τροματισμῶν.

Textus et sensus incerti. Cf. Xgl: σχῆμα τῆς γρηγό(ρητος?). Fortasse
legendum in 1-2: γρηγορήτος (coni. Douglas Young), καὶ γρο-
χασμῶν.

631a

(631-634) μήπορ γε: 'Ο χορὸς λέγει· «μήπορ εἴπης τὰ τῆς 'Ιοῦς, ἀλλὰ
δὸς κάμοι μερίδα ἡδονῆς ἔχειν, τὸ ἀκούσαι τὸν πύκτης παθημάτων· ἀπ'
αὐτῆς δὲ πρῶτον λεγούσης τὰς πολυφθόρους ἐκείνης τύχας μέθωμεν καὶ
ἀκούσωμεν τὴν αὐτῆς νόσον. τὰ ἐπὶλοιπα δὲ τῶν θλίον καὶ τῶν πόνων
καὶ τῶν κακοπαθειῶν αὐτῆς, ὧν μέλει ἐτι παθεῖν, διδραχμήτω αὐτὴ παρὰ
σοῦ». A (contuli et D).

2 τὸ ἀκούσαι CN; τοῦ ἀκ. PPd; τῶ ἀκ. cet. 3 πρῶτον transp.
BXY post τύχας v. 3. 5 αὐτὴ BNX; αὐτὴ cet.

b

Mediceus: Τοῦτο ἅμα καὶ σαφηνίζων τῷ ἀκουατῇ
τὰ πράγματα <καὶ> διὰ τῶν τῆς 'Ιοῦς Προμηθέα
παραμυθούμενος· ὅπως τε μεταξὺ τὰ τῆς 'Ιοῦς ἐξηγήσῃ,
εἰτα πάλιν τὰ παρ' αὐτοῦ, καὶ ἡ ἐξῆλλαχθ' τῆς τάξεως
5 νεαροποιήσῃ τοὺς ἀκούοντας.

Scholium mutilum (ut mihi videtur) et leviter corruptum; similia
exhibent B et al. in sch. 635, q.v. 1 post τοῦτο excidisse videtur
φησὶν (Paley). 2 <καὶ> Paley. 3 τὰ τῆς coni. Paley; τὰ τε
Mediceus. 5 νεαροποιήσῃ Mediceus; exspectares -ετα.

c

X*: μήπορ γε κ.τ.λ.] 'Ο χορὸς καλῶν τὸν <Προμηθέα>
τοῦ λέγειν τὰ πάθη τῆς 'Ιοῦς, <καὶ> λέγει· παράσχε μοι
μοῖραν ἡδονῆς, ὧν ἂν μέθωμεν τὰς αὐτῆς δυστυχίας.

Multa hic corrupta vel obscura. 1 Προμηθέα scripsi; Δία, ut
vid. X; sed incertum. 2 'Ιωὺς X; correxi. 2 καὶ seculi.
2 παράσχε μοι dubitantur scripsi; παράσχω (hoc accentu) μοι X,
ut vid.

635

BNNCP*VXXcY: σὺν ἔργον, 'Ιοί: Τοῦτο ἅμα
σαφηνίζων τῷ ἀκουατῇ τὰ πράγματα διὰ τῶν τῆς
'Ιοῦς Προμηθέως παραμυθούμενος, ὅπως ἐν τῷ μεταξὺ
τά τε τῆς 'Ιοῦς ἐξηγήσῃ, εἰτα πάλιν τὰ παρ' αὐτοῦ.
5 ἡ ἐξῆλλαχθ' τῆς τάξεως νεαροποιήσῃ τοὺς ἀκούοντας.

Haec fortasse scholiastae A tribuenda; notandum vero quod
omittunt CDPd. Cf. Mediceum 631b, ubi colliguntur quae ad
emendationem huius loci pertinent. Lemma om. NVXc.
3 Προμηθεὺς: sic nostri, contra Mediceum (-én). 4 τὰ τε τῆς
Nc. 5 ἡ ἐξῆλλαχθ'... ἀκούοντας soli habent NVXc. 5
νεαροποιήσῃ: sic NVXc.

636a

καὶ κασιγνήταις πατρός: 'Ἐκεανοῦ καὶ Τηθύος υἱὸς μὲν 'Ιναχος, θυγατέρες
δὲ αἱ 'Ἐκεανίδες νόμιμα λεγόμεναι· τοῦ δὲ 'Ιναχοῦ θυγάτηρ 'Ιὼ. διὰ
τοῦτο οὖν τὰς 'Ἐκεανίδας ἀδελφὰς τοῦ 'Ιναχοῦ φησὶν. A (om. V;
contuli et D).

3 φησὶν] φησὶν PPdX.

b CDVYa (in his continuatur cum 636a): Εἰκότως
φησὶ τὸν Ἰναχον ποταμὸν ἀδελφὸν εἶναι τῶν Νηρηίδων,
ἐπεὶ φασὶ τὸν Ὀκεανὸν πατέρα εἶναι πάσης ὑγρᾶς
οὐσίας. καὶ ταῦτα μὲν μυθικῶς· τὸ δ' ἄλλῃθες οὕτως
5 ἔχει· Ἰναχος κ.τ.λ. (vide 636c).

2 Νηρηίδων omnes nostri; Ὀκεανίδων edd., nescio quo ex fonte;
recte hi quidem, sed fortasse cum scholiastae ipsius inscitia rem
habemus.

c CDVYa (in his continuatur cum 636b), et PPD:
Ἰναχος ἦν βασιλεὺς ἔχων θυγατέρα Ἰὼ ἀκόλαστον
οὖσαν καὶ πρὸς συνουσίαν ἀρρένων ἐπιρρεπῆ. βλέπων
οὖν αὐτὴν ὁ πατὴρ οὕτως κακῶς πράττουσαν, ἀπεδίωξε
τῆς πατρίδος· ἡ δὲ πᾶσαν χώραν διήρχετο μαινομένη,
5 καὶ οἶον ὑπὸ οἰστρου κεντωμένη ὑπὸ τῆς ἀκολασίας
καὶ ἀσελγείας.

3 οὕτως κακῶς] αἰσχρά Ya.

637 (637-639) ὡς ἀποκαῦσαι: Τοῦτο τοιοῦτόν ἐστιν, ὅτι πᾶς ὅστις μέλλει
οἴσασθαι δάκρυ καὶ οἰκτεριθῆναι παρὰ τῶν ἀκούοντων ἀξίαν τριβὴν καὶ
ἐπιμονὴν τῆς διηγέσεως ἔχει ἐκεῖ. ἡ σύνταξις: ἐνταῦθα ὅπου μέλλει τις
οἰκτεριθῆναι παρὰ τῶν ἀκούοντων (ἵγουν ὅπου εἰσὶν ἀχροαταὶ συμπαθεῖς
5 καὶ οἰκτίρμονες) ἀξίαν καὶ πρέπουσαν σχολὴν ἔχει ἀποκαῦσαι καὶ
θρηγῆσαι πᾶς οἰκείας τύχας. A (contuli et D).

Lemma: ὡς ἀποκαῦσαι: sic plerique, et in lemmate et in textu
Aeschyleo; ὡς ἀποκαῦσαι in lemmate et in textu B (cum Mediceo);
ὡς ἀποκαῦσαι P in textu (lemma in P legere nequeo); ὡς τ'
ἀποκαῦσαι (sic) Pd in lemmate et in textu. 2-3 cf. Medicum
639. 3 post ἐπιμον. add. BNX: καὶ καρτερίαν. 3 τῆς διηγέ-
σεως ἔχει ἐκεῖ CDPdV; ἐνταῦθα ἔχει τῆς διηγέσεως BNXY (?); τῆς
διηγέσεως ἔχει ἐνταῦθα καὶ ἐκεῖ P. 3 ὅπου: veram lectionem
novissime videtur scholiasta; cf. Wil., *Hermes* 25 (1890) p. 166.
ὅπου vel ὅπη in textu poetico plerique habent (Dawe, p. 225).
6 post τύχας add. P* et Ya (quem hoc loco contuli): ἴν' ἢ στικτόν
εἰς τὸ ἀπαρτῆν (v. 636).

639

Mediceus: ἀξίαν τριβὴν ἔχει] Διαγωγὴν διήγησιν ἀξίαν
ἔχειν τὸ εἰπεῖν.

Sic Mediceus, corrupte. Fortasse ita restituendum: διαγωγὴν
διηγέσεως (coni. Wil.) ἀξίαν ἔχει (coni. Weckl.) τὸ εἰπεῖν. Cf. sch.
637-2-3.

640 (640-644) οὐκ οἶδ' ὅπως: Ἡ Ἰὼ φησι πρὸς τὸν χορὸν ὅτι «οὐκ οἶδα
πῶς ἀπειθήσω ὑμῖν θελοῦσάς μεθεῖν τὰ περὶ ἡμῶν, ἐν λόγῳ δὲ ἀληθεῖ
μαθήσεσθε ἅπαν ὅπερ θέλετε, καίτοι καὶ εἰς δάκρυα ἐμβάλλομαι διηγνοῦ-
μένη τὴν ἐκ θεῶν ἐπελθοῦσάν μοι ζῆλῃν καὶ τὸν κλύδωνα τῶν συμφορῶν
5 καὶ τὴν ἀλλοίωσιν τῆς ἐμῆς μορφῆς, ὅθεν μοι ἐπῆλθεν.»
(Breviarium versuum 645-681): εἰτα ἀφηγεῖται τὴν πᾶσαν ὑπόθεσιν·
τὸν τοῦ Διὸς ἔρωτα πρὸς αὐτὴν, τὴν τοῦ πατρὸς Ἰνάχου πρὸς τὴν Πυθῶ
ἀποστολὴν, τὴν τοῦ Ἀπόλλωνος μαντείαν, καὶ τὴν ἐκ τῆς ἐκδιώξεως ἀπὸ
τοῦ οἴκου τοῦ πατρὸς, καὶ μεταβολὴν εἰς βούν, καὶ τὴν τοῦ Ἄργου τοῦ
10 πανόπτου φυλακὴν.
(645-654): καὶ λέγει· «αἰεὶ ὅψις νυκτερινὰ ἦτοι ὄνειροι ἀναστρεφόμενοι
εἰς τοὺς ἡμῶν οἴκους ἔλαγον ἐν λόγῳ ὁμαλῶς πρὸς ἐμέ· Ὡ μεγάλως
εὐτυχεστάτῃ κῆρῃ, τί παρθένος μένεις ἐπιπολῶ, δυνατοῦ σοι ὄντος γάμου
μεγίστου τυχεῖν; ὁ γὰρ Ζεὺς κατακαίεται βέλει τοῦ σοῦ ἔρωτος, καὶ θέλει
15 συμβοηθῆσαι αὐτῷ καὶ τὴν Ἀφροδίτῃ· σὺ δὲ μὴ ἀπορρίψῃς τὴν τοῦ
Διὸς συνουσίαν, ἀλλ' ἐξελεθε πρὸς τὴν Λέρνην τὴν πεγήν, ἵνα ὁ Ζεὺς
παιυθῇ τοῦ ἔρωτος.» A.

3 εἰς δάκρυα ἐμβάλλομαι omnes nostri; ergo in *Prom.* 642 ὀδύρομαι
vel sim. legit scholiasta A. Cf. Dawe, p. 226. 7 Πυθῶ] Πυθίαν
PPD. 9 πατρὸς] πατρικῶ PPD. 9 μεταβολὴν εἰς βούν] τὴν
εἰς β. μεταβ. PPD.

642a Mediceus: ὀδύρομαι] Γρ. «αἰσχύνομαι».
b gl. in PPD: Γρ. «λέγουσ' αἰσχύνομαι».
643a Mediceus: διαφθορὰν / μορφῆς] Ὁ μάλιστα λυπεῖ
γυναικα, τὸ τῆς ἀμορφείας.
b gl. in DP: «Ὅτι μετεβλήθη εἰς βούν, ὁ μάλιστα γυναικα
καλεῖ».

Cf. Medicum 643a. 2 καλεῖ DP corrupte; fortasse restituendum
λυπεῖ e Mediceo.

645a Bgl: πολεύμεναι] Αἰολικόν.

b gl. in DPX: Δωρικόν.

647 Mediceus: λείοισι μύθοις] Λεῖπει «τάδε λέγουσαι».

650a Mediceus: συναίρεσθαι Κύπριν] Συνουσιάζει.

- b P*Ya: ξυνάιροσθαι] Γρ. ξυνάρασθαι. «συναίρομαι»
τὸ συλλαμβάνομαι καὶ τὸ συμβοηθῶ.

P secutus sum. Ya om. γρ. ξυναρ., et in fine add.: συναίρομαι σοι
τοῦδε, καὶ συναίρομαι σοι τοῦδε.

- 651a Mediceus: μὴ 'πολακτίσσης] 'Ως ἀπὸ τῶν ἀλόγων ζώων.

1 ἀπὸ ἐπὶ coni. Kueck (ap. Weckl.).

- b DglPmarg: 'Απὸ μεταφορᾶς τῶν ἀλόγων ζώων.

Cf. Medicum 651a. ζῶων om. D.

- c Ya: 'Ιναχος 'Αργείων βασιλεὺς κτίζει πόλιν . . .
έλεγον υἱὸς, ἰώ».

Haec iuxta *Prom.* 651 sqq. scripta; fortasse referenda ad 663,
ubi Inachi mentio nominatim fit. Principium et finem tantum
trado adnotationis e *Souda* s.v. 'Ιὸς sumptae.

- d Ya: Μῆκος (lege Πῆκος) ὁ καὶ Ζεύς . . . Πῆκος
(sic) ὁ Ζεύς.

Principium et finem tantum trado adnotationis e *Souda* s.v. Πῆκος
sumptae.

- 652a Mediceus: ἀλλ' ἔξελθε] Παρὰ τὸ «ἀλλ' ἔομεν πλυ-
νέουσιν».

Od. 6. 31.

- b Pgl: Λέρνης] Πηγῇ τοῦ 'Αργεῖος, ἔνθα ἦν 'Ιναχος.

- 653 XcYa: «Λειμών» γὰρ λέγεται ὁ λιβαδιαῖος τόπος παρὰ
τοῖς ἀρχαίοις, ὡς καὶ ἐνταῦθα· λέγεται δὲ διὰ τὸ
καταλείβεσθαι ὑπὸ τῶν ὕδατων.

- 654 Ya: Δῖον ὄμμα· Καλὸς δὲ εἶπε τὸ ὄμμα· διὰ τοῦ
ὄμματος γὰρ εἰσέρχεται ὁ ἔρως ἐν τῇ καρδίᾳ. καὶ ἔρως
ἐτυμολογεῖται, οἰνεῖ ὁ ἀπὸ τῆς ὁράσεως (ἦτοι τοῦ
ὄμματος καὶ τοῦ ὀφθαλμοῦ) γινόμενος.

- 655 (655-668) τοῖσιδε πάσας εὐφρόνας ὀνειράσαι· Τοιοῦτοις ὀνειροῖς συνει-
χόμεν ἢ ἀθλία κατὰ πᾶσαν νύκτα, ὅστε (καὶ ἔως οὖ) ὑπέμεινα ταῦτα

- ἀναγγεῖλαι καὶ εἰπεῖν τῷ πατρὶ μου. ὁ δὲ (ὁ πατήρ μου) εἰς τὴν Πυθὶ
καὶ εἰς τὴν γῆν τῆς Δωδώνης, εἰς τὰ τοῦ 'Απόλλωνος μαντεῖα, ἐπεμψε
5 πολλοὺς θεοπρόπους (ἦγγον θεωρούς, μνηστὰς τῶν μαντεῖων), ἵνα μῆτι τί
ποιήσει ἢ εἴτῃ προσφύλῃς τοῖς θεοῖς. ὑπέστρεψαν δὲ καὶ ἦλθον οἱ ἀποστα-
λέντες παρ' ἐκείνου, ἀναγγέλλοντες καὶ μνημόνους μαντείας ποικίλας
καὶ αἰνιγματώδεις καὶ ἀσαφεῖς. (τοῖτο γὰρ δηλοῖ τὸ «ἀσάφους», ἀντὶ τοῦ
οὐ φανερούς. τὸ δὲ «ἀδυσκρίτως» ἐρημένους ἀντὶ τοῦ αἰνιγματώδους
10 καὶ λόξως λεγθέντας). ὕστερον δὲ ἦλθε τῷ 'Ινάχῳ μαντεῖα φανερά,
λέγουσα καὶ παραινοῦσα ἐκβάλλειν ἐμὲ τῶν τε οἴκων πόρρου καὶ τῆς
πατρίδος ἀπύλτου πλανᾶσθαι ἕως ἐσχάτου τῆς γῆς, ἐὰν οὐ θέλῃ ἐπιθεῖν
εἰς αὐτὸν τὸν πυρίην ὄψιν ἔχοντα κεραυνὸν τοῦ Διὸς, ὃς πᾶν τὸ γένος
αὐτοῦ ἀφανίσει. A (contuli et D).

6 ποιήσει] -η CXY. 6 προσφ. τοῖς θεοῖς soli habent BNXV. 11-12
τῆς πατρίδος] τῶν τῆς πατρίδος χώρων PPD. 12 ἐὰν οὐ θέλῃ] καὶ
ἐὰν οὐ θέλῃ τοῦτο ποιήσει PPD.

- 658a Pgl: Δωδώνην (corr. in -ης)] Γρ. Δωδώνης· ἦγγον ἐπὶ
τὴν γῆν τῆς Δωδώνης.

- b Ya: Δωδώνη πόλις ἐν τῇ Θεσπρωτίδι· Πελασγίαι . .
ἄναρθοι εἰσι.

Principium et finem tantum trado scholi e *Souda* s.v. Δωδώνη
sumpti.

- 659 Pgl: θεοπρόπους] Θεωρούς, μνηστὰς τῶν μαντεῖων·
'Ομηρικὴ ἢ λέξις.

Similia sed breviora praebent gll. in BCPdX.

- 661 Ya: αἰολοσπόμενος· Ποικίλους, συνετούς, πολλοὺς· διὰ
τὸ αἰνιγματώδεις καὶ σκοτεινὸν· ποικίλως ἐξηθέντας.

1 συνετούς corruptum. Cf. sch. Thomanum ad loc.: ποικίλους,
δισωσφότος.

- 663 Ya: τέλος δ' κ.τ.λ.] Σχῆμα τὸ σιωπώμενον καὶ παρε-
πιγραφὴ· ὅπερ οὐδὲν ἀνεφέρει ἄνωθεν δηλοῦν, παρα-
κατιὸν διασαφηνίζων.

Breviatum est vel corruptum. Fortasse παρακατιὸν (sic Ya^a supra-
scr.) διασαφηνίζων.

- 664a gll. in Mediceo et CP: ἐπισκήπτουσα] 'Εντελλομένη.

b Pgl: 'Επίσκηψις ἢ ἐκ μείζονος προσώπου πρὸς ἑλαττον
προσταγή.

Similia praebent gll. in DPdW.

669a (669-677) τοιοῦτοδ' ἐπισθεις: Τοιούταις μαντεταῖς τοῦ Ἀπόλλωνος
ἐπισθεις ὁ πατήρ μου Ἰναχος, ἐξεδιδῶξέ με ἀπὸ τῶν οἴκων ἄκουσαν ἄκων
(μῆτε ἐκεῖνος θέλων μῆτε ἐμεῖ θέλουσαν). ἀλλ' ἐβίαζεν αὐτὸν κατὰ
ἀνάγκην ταῦτα ποιεῖν ὁ τοῦ Διὸς χράνους (τὸ βούλημα τοῦ Διὸς, αὐτὸς
5 ὁ Ζεὺς). τῆνικαῦτα δὲ μετὰμειψις καὶ ἀλλοιόσις γέγονε τῆς ἐμῆς μορφῆς.
μετεβλήθη γὰρ εἰς βοῦν, καὶ αἱ φρονεῖς διεστραμμέναι ἦσαν ἐμοί· οὐ γὰρ
εἶχον ἐφρονεῦσθαι ἀνθρωπίνως. κεραστὶς δὲ (ἦτοι βοῦς κέρατα ἔχουσα)
γενωμένη, ὡς βλέπετε, τραθεῖσα μῶνιπε ὀξυστόμῳ (τῷ οἰστροῦ τῷ ὀξέως
δάκνοντι) μακρυῶς ὤρμων καὶ ἐκινουμένη πρὸς τε τὸν βοῦν τῆς Κέγχρης
10 (ἦτις πηγὴ ἐστὶν Ἀργούς) καὶ πρὸς τὴν Λέρην τὴν πεγήν. A.

4-5 τοῦ Διὸς . . . Ζεὺς τοῦ Διὸς καὶ ἡ βία, ἦγον αὐτὸς ὁ Ζεὺς κατὰ
περίτροπον PPd. 7 ἦτοι . . . ἔχουσα ἦτοι κέρατα ἔχουσα, βοῦς
κερασφόρος CPPdV. 8-9 ὀξέως δάκνοντι = Medicum 674b, init.

b Medicus et gll. in DY: Λοξίου μαντεύμασιν Ἀνε-
χρόνισεν· οὐπω γὰρ ἦν τὸ μαντεῖον.

674a gll. in PPd: ἦσαν Ἐγένοντο. ἀντιχρονισμός.
Notat scholiasta usum imperfecti temporis cum εὐθὺς adverbio.

b Medicus: ὀξυστόμῳ Ὀξέως δάκνοντι. μόνον δὲ τὴν
ἐξην μετεβλήθη εἰς βοῦν.

675 CDPdXc: μῶνιπε χρυσθεῖα ἐμμανεῖ σιγρητάται·
Πάνυ ἐπιτηδεύς ὁ Δισχύλος ἐχρήσατο τῷ λόγῳ
τοῦ κέντρον, διὰ τὸ παριστάν τὴν Ἰὸ βοόμορπον.
εἰσθαι γὰρ οἱ βόες κέντρος πρὸς ἐργασίαν νύττασθαι.

In D lemma est βουκόλος δὲ γιγνήεις (Prom. 677). 2 πάνυ . . .
ἐχρήσατο hoc ordine PPdXc; paulo diversum ordinem praebent CD.
3 κέντρον, 4 κέντροις; notandum quod μῶνι non modo asitum
sed etiam stimulum significabat (e.g. Xen. De Equitandi Ratione 8.5).

676a Medicus: Κερχεῖας βέας Κέρχην κρίνην Ἀργούς.
τὸ ἀπὸ Κέρχης κατῶν, ὃ ἐστὶν ὄρος. καὶ ἡ ἄκρα
δὲ ὄρος.

2 τὸ . . . κατῶν: sc. βέας οὗ τοῦ Αἰσχύλου. 3 ἀκρα: explicat
lectionem ἐκρηγναι τε Prom. 677, quae et in Medico et in compluribus
aliis invenitur.

gll. in PW: Κέγχρη (sic) κρίνην Ἀργούς.

= Medicum 676a.

677 (677-682) βουκόλος δὲ γιγνήεις Βουκόλος δὲ ἀπηνῆς καὶ ἀνήμερος
(λέγει δὲ τὸν Ἀργον τὸν πανόπτην, ὃν «βουκόλον» καλεῖ διὰ τὸ ἐπιστα-
τεῖν αὐτῆς μεταβληθείσης εἰς βοῦν) ὠμάρτει καὶ συνηκολούθει μοι ἐν
πυκνοῖς ὀφθαλμοῖς (πολυὲς ὀφθαλμὸς γὰρ ἦν, ὡς προείρηται) θεοδουρῶς
5 καὶ ἐπιτηρῶν καὶ βλέπων τὰς ἐμὰς ὁδοὺς. ἀνέπτερον δὲ θάνατος αὐτὸν τῆς
ζωῆς ἀπεστέρησεν (ὁ γὰρ Ἑρμῆς, πεμφθείς ὑπὸ τοῦ Διὸς ἐπὶ τῷ ἀναλ-
βέσθαι τὴν Ἰὸ ἐξ αὐτοῦ, ἀνέπτεν αὐτὸν διὰ λιθίας βολῆς). ἐγὼ δὲ ὑπὸ
τῷ οἰστροῦ πεπληγμένη γῆς πρὸς γῆν ἐλαύνομαι (ἀντὶ τοῦ, ἀπ' ἐτέρας
γῆς εἰς ἐτέραν πορεύομαι πλανομένη). A (om. V; contuli et D).

Lemma in A nullum; in CDPd continuatur hoc scholium cum
sch. 675, in ceteris cum 669a. 4 ὡς προείρηται: vide 368a.
6-7 ὁ γὰρ . . . ἐξ αὐτοῦ soli habent CDPd. 7 post βολῆς add.
PPd: ἄκρατος δὲ λέγει αὐτὸν κατὰ τὴν ἑρμῆν, ὡς λίαν ἑργίον ὄντα καὶ
μηδὲν ἡμερότερον ἐν αὐτῷ περιέτροντα. Cf. sch. 678. 9 πορεύο-
μαι ἐλαύνομαι BNY; πορεύομαι καὶ ἐλαύνομαι PPd. 9 πλανο-
μένη om. NY.

678 CDPmargV: «Ἀκρατος» ὁ μηδὲν ἡμερότερος ἐν
ἑαυτῷ φέρων, ἀλλ' ἄκρατος ὢν τὴν ἑρμῆν. ἦτοι
ἀκαταπύνητος, μὴ κρατούμενος.

Cf. adn. ad sch. 677.7.

680 B*: ἀπροσδόκητος Οὕτε τὸ πῶς εἰς βοῦν μετεμπίθη
οἶδεν, οὕτε τὸ πῶς ἐφρονεῖτο ὁ Ἀργός, ὡς γυνή.

Haec signis apertis ad ἀπροσδόκητος rettulit librarius. Similes
observationes invenies hic illic in scholiis Medicis, e.g. 643a.

681a Pgl: ἀπεστέρησεν Καὶ γὰρ Ἑρμῆς λίθῳ αὐτὸν
ἀνῆρκεν.

b DPPdV: «Οἰστροπλήξ» ὁ πλήσων οἰστρος· «οἰστρο-
πλήξ» δὲ ὁ ὑπὸ τοῦ οἰστροῦ πλησόμενος. καὶ «βου-
πλήξ» ὁ τὸν βοῦν πλήσων· «βουπλήξ» δὲ ὁ ὑπὸ τοῦ
βοῦς πλησόμενος.

3-4 hoc ordine DPm V; ordo ὁ πλησ. ὑπ. τοῦ βοῦς P¹ Pd.

683a (683-686) κλύεις τὰ πραχθέντα: Καταλέξασα καὶ προειποῦσα ἀπέπονθα,
νῦν φησὶ πρὸς τὸν Προμηθεῖα· ἔκρουσας ἀπέπονθα (ἀντὶ τοῦ, ταῦτα

εἰσὶν ἂ εἰπόν σοι τὰ ἐμὰ παθήματα)· εἰ δὲ καὶ ἄλλο τι ἔχεις σὺ εἰπεῖν ἐπὶ λαίοντων τῶν ἐμῶν πόνων, σήμαινε (δείκνυε, λέγει) μοι. μηδὲ μ' οἰκτίσας
 5 εὐνόησας λόγους ψευδέσιν· οἶνολε, μή με αἰδοῦμενος μὴδὲ ἐλεῶν παρηγορεῖ λόγους ψευδέσιν (ὥς τὸ «μηδὲ τί με αἰδοῦμενος μειλίσσοο, μὴδὲ ἐλεῶν, ἀλλ' εὖ μοι κατὰλεξόν»). νόημα γὰρ κακιστὸν φημι τοῦς ψευδεῖς καὶ μὴ τὴν ἀλγίστην ἐμφανῶς λέγοντας λόγους. A (contuli et D).

2-3 ἀντὶ τοῦ ... παθήματα: textus incertus: om. BNXY, varium verborum defectum exhibent cet.; secutus sum C. 6-7 μηδὲ ... κατὰλεξόν: cf. Mediceum 684, cum adn. 6 αἰδοῦμενος omnes nostri, neglecto metro; melius agit Mediceum, q.v. 7-8 τοῦς ψευδεῖς: = Mediceum 686a.

b gll. in BCPD: κλύεις κ.τ.λ.] 'Αποστροφή πρὸς τὸν Προμηθεά.

ἀποστροφή solus habet P.

684 Mediceus: μηδὲ μ' οἰκτίσας] «Μηδὲ τί μ' αἰδοῦμενος μειλίσσοο μὴδ' ἐλεῶν, ἀλλ' εὖ μοι κατὰλεξόν.»

Od. 3.96 sq.

686a Mediceus, et gll. in A (excepto Y; contuli et D): συνθέτους] Τοὺς ψευδεῖς.

τοὺς om. quidam ex A. Addunt pauca CP, vide 686b, c.

b Cgl: συνθέτους] Ψευδεῖς· ἔγγον τὸ παρὰ τὸ ὄν συντέθεν.

c Pgl: συνθέτους] Τοὺς ψευδεῖς· ὥσπερ ἀπλοῦς ἡ ἀληθής.

687a Mediceus gl: ἀπεχε] Σιώπα.

«Non ἀπεχε, sed ἐπεχε explicat σιώπα» Paley (cf. et Francken, p. 43). Huius vero lectionis nullum alibi vestigium invenio. Glossemata ad eundem locum, quae in ceteris nostris exstant, infra exhibeo (687b, c); cf. et 691a3.

b gll. in PPD: ἀπεχε] 'Αποχωρεῖ.

c Cgl: ἀπεχε] Πόρρω ἀπ' ἐμοῦ ταῦτα ἔστωσαν.

688 (688-693) οὐπον' οὐπον' ἤγγουν: 'Ο χορὸς ἀκούσας τῶν τῆς 'Ιούς πληρωμάτων φησί· «φεῦ· οὐδέποτε ἔλεγον (προσεδίκουν, ἐκασχόμεν) εἰς τὴν ἐμὴν ἀκοήν ἐλθεῖν λόγους παραδίδους· οὐδ' οὕτως ὥρμη' ἔχ

δυσθέατα (καὶ κακίστα) καὶ δύσοιστα (καὶ ἂ δυσκόλως τις ὑπομένει) 5 πῆματα (ἤτοι βλάβας) ἐν ἀμφήκει κέντροι τὴν ἐμὴν τιτρώσκων ψυχρῇ». A (contuli et D).

Lemma: ἤγγουν BNXY; ἤγγουν CDPD; V hoc loco legere nequeo. 3 φόβην προσεδίκουν BNXY. 4 ὑπομένει BDN; ὑπομένη (vel -ei) cet. 5 τὴν ... ψυχρῇ BNXY; καὶ ἀμφοτέρωθεν τῶν κέντρων φῦγεν, ἔγγον νεκρῶν, τὴν ἐμὴν ψυχρῇ PPD; ὅς' (ἀς' C, ἐς' V) οὐ λῆαν τιμητικῶς τὴν ἐμὴν τιτρώσκων ψυχρῇ CDV (legas fortasse ἀντὶ τοῦ λῆαν κ.τ.λ.).

690a Mediceus: οὐδ' ὧδε δυσθέατα κ.τ.λ.] 'Απὸ κοινοῦ τὸ «ἤγγουν.»

Monet scholiasta et hanc et priorem sententiae particulam una pendere de verbo ἤγγουν (sic scholium; ἤγγουν Mediceus in textu Aeschyleo).

b Mediceus gl: δυσθέατα] Διότι βούς ἦν.

691a DPPDXaYa: λύματα: 'Η ὀλέθρια (παρὰ τὸ «λυ-μῖνον»), ἡ καθάρσεως δέοντα ὡς ἀποτροπῆα. διὸ καὶ «ἀπεχε» εἶπεν· εἰσὶ μὲν οὖν πῆματα τῇ 'Ιοῦ, λύματα δὲ τῇ ἀκούοντι χορῷ δεομένῃ καθάρσεως.

3 ἀπεχε: Prom. 687.

b Mediceus: ἀμφήκει] 'Οἷε' ἔξ ἑκατέρου μέρους, τροπικῶς.

c Xc: ἀμφήκει] 'Αμφιστόμω· τὸ μὲν διὰ τὰ λεγόμενα παρὰ τῆς 'Ιούς, τὸ δὲ διὰ τὴν ἰδέαν τοῦ Προμηθέως.

1 ἀμφιστόμω scripsi; -α Xc ut vid.

694 (694-695) BNXY: ἰὼ ἰὼ] Φεῦ φεῦ· ὦ μοῖρα, πάφρικα εἰσίδουσα τὴν κακοπαθεῖσαν τῆς 'Ιούς.

Fortasse scholiastae A debetur.

695 gll. in BPPD: εἰσιδούσα] 'Ακούσασα· αἰσθησις ἀντ' αἰσθήσεως.

Cf. 802b.

696a (696-697) πρό γε στενάξεις: "Ἦτοι πρὶν ἢ μάθης καὶ τὰ λοιπά, δυσφορεῖς καὶ θαυμάζεις ταῦτα, καὶ περίφοβος εἶ. καρτέρησον, ἔως οὗ καὶ τὰ λοιπὰ μάθης. A.

Lemma: πρό omnes nostri. 1-2 = Mediceum 696b. 1 πρὶν ἢ μάθης] πῶς πρὸ τοῦ μαθεῖν B (cf. Mediceum). 1 μάθης CXY; -ois cet. praeter B. 2-3 καρτέρησον... μάθης om. BNXY. 3 μάθης CDPdV; -ois P. Hic addit quaedam C, vide sch. 698.

b Mediceus: πρῶ (hoc accentu; corr. in πρό) γε στενάξεις] Πρὶν ἢ σε μαθεῖν τὰ λοιπὰ, δυσφορεῖς καὶ θαυμάζεις ταῦτα.

3 θαυμάζεις (cf. 696a 2) suspectum; nam nihil simile est in textu Aeschyleo. κραυγάζεις coni. Weckl. (quod si verum esse credis, dele ταῦτα).

698 (698-699) C (continuat cum 696a), V (cum lemma πρό γε στενάξεις), WaXc: "Ἔστι δὲ τοῖς κακῶς πάσχουσιν εὐφραντὸν προγινώσκειν καὶ εἰ τὸ ἅλλο λυπηρὸν μέλ- λουσι παθεῖν.

1 ἔστι δὲ] om. VXC.

700 τὴν πρὶν γε χρεῖαν: "Ὑμεῖς μὲν οὐ ἐχρήζεσθε ἐτόχετε, καὶ ἥδη τὸ παρ' ὑμῶν ζητούμενον ἦνυσται· τοῦτο δὲ ἦν τὸ μαθεῖν τὰ τῆς 'Ιούς καὶ ὅσα πέπονθε, πλὴν ἐξ αὐτῆς καὶ μὴ παρ' ἄλλου τινός. A (contuli et D).

1 μὲν] μὲν οὖν PPD. 3 μὴ] οὐ PPD.

705a Mediceus: σύ τ', 'Ἰνάχειον σπέρμα] 'Αποστρέφει τὸν λόγον πρὸς αὐτήν.

b Pmarg: 'Αποστρέφει τὸν λόγον πρὸς τὴν 'Ιώ.

c Pgl: 'Αποστροφή πρὸς τὴν 'Ιώ. πρόσωπον πρὸς πρό- ωπον.

Similia (ἀποστροφή vel πρὸς τὴν 'Ιώ) praebent et gl. in BCNPdX.

707a Mediceus et DNV et (post sch. 694 et rursus post sch. 700) Ya: πρῶτον μὲν ἐνθένδ'] 'Αποσφύρεται συνήθως εἰς τὸ διαγράφειν ὄρη, ποταμούς, καὶ τὰ τοιαῦτα γνωστὰ ἄγνωστα.

Mediceum secutus sum. D hoc lemma habet: στείχ' ἀνθρώτους γῶας (Prom. 708). 1 ἀποσφύρεται] ἀποσφύρεται Ya (post sch. 694). 3 post γνωστὰ add. DNVYa: καὶ.

Bmarg: ἀνατολή]

'Ανατολή

ἄρκτος

μεσημβρία

δύσις.

ὁ δὲ Προμηθεύς ἦν ἐσταυρωμένος πρὸς τὸ ἀρκτῶον μέρος.

B marg: 'Ανατολή ἐπὶ τοῦ ἡλίου· ἐπιτολή ἐπὶ τῶν ἄστρον.

708 X*: ἀνθρώτους: "Ἦτοι νόει σὺ ὅτι ἐν μὲν τῷ εἰπεῖν «ἀνθρώτους» ἐδήλωσεν ὅτι ἐστὶν ὁ τύπος ἄρκτου (?). «ἐπὶ ἄρκτου» (?) δὲ νόει τὸ οἰκούμενον.

1 ἦτοι secludendum esse videtur. 1 τῷ scripsi; τὸ X. 3 ἐπὶ ἄρκτου (?): aut ἐπὶ ἄρκτον «arctis cultum», verbum aliunde non notum, voluit; aut fortasse vocabuli ἐπὶ ἄρκτου reminiscitur.

709a

P marg: Σκύθας κ.τ.λ.] Οὔτοι γὰρ σίτους οὐκ ἔχουσιν.

Fortasse ad 708 ἀνθρώτους γῶας referendum erat.

b (709-711) οἱ πλεκτάς: Οὔτινες οἱ Σκύθαι ναίοντι καὶ κατοικοῦσι πλεκτάς δηλονότι στεγὰς, πεδάρσιοι καὶ ἀπὸ τῆς γῆς ἐπαίρουμένοι καὶ ὑψούμενοι· καὶ γὰρ ἐν ταῖς ἀμάξαις ἄνωθεν (τοῦτο γὰρ δηλοῖ τὸ «ἐπ'» εὐκύνλοις ὄχοις), ἦτοι ἀμάξαις τὰς σκηνὰς ἐκωτῶν οἱ Σκύθαι ποιοῦνται, τόξα ἔχοντες. A (contuli et D).

2 δηλονότι] om. C; post πεδάρσιοι exhibit Dind.; fortasse secludendum. 3-5 καὶ γὰρ... ἔχοντες] ἐπὶ τοῖς εὐκύνλοις ὄχοις, ἦτοι ἐν ταῖς ἀμάξαις ταῖς εὐτόροισι (cf. Mediceum 710b). τοῦτων γὰρ ἄνωθεν οἱ Σκύθαι τὰς ἐκωτῶν ποιοῦνται σκηνὰς, ἐξηρητμέναι (καὶ ἀερροῦντες) οἷον ἐν τοῖς ἐκβόλοις τόξοις PPD.

710a

Pmarg: πεδάρσιοι] 'Ἦγουν μετάρσιοι, Δωρικόν, ὥσπερ καὶ ὁ Πίνδαρος «πεδῆμεψαν» ἀντὶ τοῦ μετῆμεψαν.

2 OI. 12. 12, ubi πεδῆμεψαν vulgo legitur.

b

Mediceus: ἐπ' εὐκύνλοις ὄχοις] 'Ἐν ταῖς εὐτόροισι ἀμάξαις.

711a

Mediceus: ἐξηρητμένοι] Τοὺς ὁμοῦς δηλονότι.

b Bgl. ἐξηγημένοι] Γενική και αιτιατική· και γενική μὲν ὡς ὅταν λέγῃς «ἐξαρκῶμαι τοῦ δέινος», αιτιατική δὲ ὡς ὅταν λέγῃς «οὗτος ἐξαρκᾶ πάντας πρὸς ἀγάπην αὐτοῦ».

c gll. in PPd: ἐξηγημένοι] Καθωπλισμένοι.

Potest hoc fuisse glossema in lectionem ἐξηγημένοι, quam nunc exhibent, quoad sciam, soli codices Y et L (Laur. 32. 2); cf. Dawe, p. 229. Sed incertum.

d Xgl: ἐξηγημένοι] Τοῖς ὅπλοις ἐξαρκῶντες τὰς ἐλπίδας· θαρροῦντες.

Similia similibus verbis docet sch. ad loc. in Ya. i ἐξ. τὰς ἐλπ.: haec verba exstant etiam in Pgl. Verbum θαρροῦντες invenitur etiam in gll. BCDNY; cf. autem 709b 3-5, adn.

712a (712-713) οἷς μὴ πελάζειν· Οἷσιν, τοῖς Σκύθαις, μὴ προσπέλαζε (καὶ πλησίαζε), διότι ἀναίρεται τῶν ξένων εἰσὶν, ἀλλὰ χρίμπουσα καὶ προσεγγίζουσα ταῖς ῥαχιαῖς (καὶ ταῖς θαλασσίαις πέτραις) ταῖς ἀλίστονοις (καὶ ὑπὸ τῆς ἄλλης στεναχούσας καὶ ἡχούσας) ἐκπέρα τὴν χθόνα καὶ τὴν γῆν τῶν Γυπόδων. τὴν γὰρ αιτιατικὴν τὸ «Γυπόδας» ἀντὶ γενικῆς νῦν κατὰ ἀντίπτωσιν. Γυπόδες δὲ ὄνομα ἔθνος.

ἔτεροι δὲ τοῦ «Γυπόδας» τὸ «γυν» ποιοῦντες «γε», καὶ τὸν τόνον καταβιβάζοντες, λέγουσιν οὕτως· «ἀλίστονης γε πύδας χρίμπουσα ῥαχί-
αισιν», ἥτοι προσεγγίζουσα τοὺς πύδας τὰς ῥαχιαῖς πέτραις, ἵγγουν διὰ
τῶν οὐκείων ποδῶν περῶσα.

ἄλλοι δὲ «γυμνόποδας», ἀντὶ τοῦ «γυμνός σου πύδας», κατὰ συγκοπὴν.
A (contuli et D).

3 θαλασσίας BNXY; παραθαλασσίας cet. 4 ὑπὸ τῆς ἄλλης] ἐν τῇ ἀλ. PPd. 4 post ἡχούσας add. C: τὰς ὡσαύτε δοκούσας στεναχέων συγκρουόμεναι ὑπὸ τῆς θαλάσσης. ἡ ὑπὸ ἄλλης τινασσομένης (cf. Medicum 712b), ἡ περὶ ἧς στένει ὁ πόντος. Cf. 712c. Haec e glossario quodam videtur sumptisse C; nota accusativus pro dativis positos, et cf. accusativum τινασσομένης in Mediceo 712b. 7 τοῦ NX; τοῦς Y; τὸ cet. 11 haec miris modis confusa in nostris codicibus. Sensus fuisse suspicor: «alii autem γυπόδας accipiunt pro forma brevitate vocabuli γυμνόποδας, quod significare volunt hoc loco nudos suos pedes» 11 ἀντὶ τοῦ κατὰ CNPqV, qua lectione freti sic locum restituebant Heath, Dind.: ἄλλοι δὲ γυμνόποδας, γυμνός κατὰ πύδας, κ.τ.λ. 11 σου] om. CPqV. 11 post πύδας add. CPPd: ἐξεβέζαντο.

b Mediceus: ἀλίστονοις] Ὑπὸ ἄλλης τινασσομένης. ἀμὴ δὲ ὁρεῶν, φησί, «τόπου πορεύου, ἀλλὰ δι' ἐναλίον».

i τινασσομένης Mediceus; expectaveris -as, sed hoc fortasse e glossario sumptum; cf. 712a4, adn. (lectionem codicis C). 2 = 741b 4, adn. (BXY).

c Ya: Τὴν γῆν τῶν Γυπόδων· τὴν γὰρ αιτιατικὴν τὸ «Γυπόδας» ἀντὶ γενικῆς, κατὰ ἀντίπτωσιν. Γυπόδες δὲ ἔθνος εἰσιν.

ἔτεροι δὲ... κατὰ συγκοπὴν (= 712a 7-11, q.v.).

5 ἌΛΛΩΣ· συγκρουόμεναι... ὁ πόντος (= cod. C; vide adn. ad 712a 4).

τῶν Γυπόδων, ἥτοι τοῦτο, Γυπόδας.

d Manus recentior in Mediceo: Γυπόδας (corr. in -ων) ἔθνος. ἀντὶ γενικῆς. τινὲς γυμνόποδας.

Cf. 712c 1-3.

714 (714-716) λαῖᾶς δὲ χειρός: Ἐν τοῖς ἀριστεροῖς δέ, φησί, μέρεσι κατοι-
κοῦσιν οἱ τὸν σίδηρον ἐργαζόμενοι Χάλυβες· οὐς πρέπει σοι φυλάσσειν
(ἵγγουν ἀποφυγεῖν, καὶ μὴ προσεῖθαι αὐτοῖς), διότι ἀνήμεροί εἰσιν, οὐδὲ
τοῖς ξένοις πλησιαζόμενοι (ἥτοι ὑπὸ τῶν ξένων)· βλέπνται γὰρ παρ'
5 αὐτῶν οἱ ἐκείσε ἀφικόμενοι. A (om. C; contuli et D).

2 σοι BP⁹EXY; se cet. 4-5 cf. Mediceum 716.

716 Mediceus: πρόσπλαστοι] Προσπλαστοί· ἀδικοῦνται γὰρ οἱ ἐκείσε ἀφικόμενοι.

717a (717-719) ἤξει δ' ὕβριστήν: Ὑβριστὴν ποταμὸν τὸν Ἀραξὶν φησι.
Ἀραξὶς δὲ λέγεται παρὰ τὸ «ἀράσσειν» καὶ ἡχεῖν τὰ κύματα αὐτοῦ· τῷ
γὰρ ὀνόματι τούτου καὶ ἡ πρᾶξις ἐστὶ συνῆδουσα. τοῦτο γὰρ δηλοῖ τὸ
«οὐ ψευδόμενον»· ἥτοι «οὐ μάτην λέγεται Ἀραξίην». ὅν μὴ περάσσης
5 (δύσκολος γὰρ καὶ οὐκ εὐβάτος ἐστὶ περᾶσθαι) πρὶν ἂν μολῇ καὶ παρα-
γενήσῃ πρὸς αὐτὸν τὸν Καυκάσον, ἥτοι πρὸς τὸ ἕτερον μέρος τοῦ Καυκά-
σου· ὁ γὰρ Προμηθεύς ἐν τινὲς μέρει καὶ ἀκρωρεῖ τοῦ Καυκάσου ἐσταυ-
ρώθη· ὁ δὲ Καυκάσος ὅρος ἀπέραντον. A.

1, 2, 4 fluminis nomen Ἀραξίς (Ἀρρ- BV) hoc accentu in omnibus nostris scriptum est. 2 = Mediceum 717d. 3-4 τοῦτο γὰρ... Ἀραξίς] ὅπερ Αἰσχύλος ἐμφανῶς φησὶν «οὐ ψευδόμενον», ἵγγουν οὐ μάτην κληθῆναι Ἀραξίην PPd. 8 ἀπέραντον] ἐστὶν ἐπιπολὶ διῆκον PPd; cf. 1a 2.

- b P*Ya: ὑβριστήν] «Υβρισε τὰς ἀρούρας», ἥτοι κατέ-
 λυσε καὶ ἡρέμωσεν. «ἀφύβρισε δὲ πέλαιος» παρὰ
 Συνεσίω, ἀντί τοῦ ἔπαυσε. καὶ «ἀφυβρικόως βούς» παρὰ
 Θεσσαλονίκη, ἥτοι γρηναῖος καὶ τοῖς ἀφροδισίσις μὴ
 5 κάτοχος.

Excerptum est e lexico quodam; cf. 717c. 2-3 Synesius *Epis-
 tulae* 4, 164a, p. 643 Hercher, εὖς ἂν ἀφύβριση τοῦ πέλαιος. 4
 lectio incerta: Θεσσαλονίκη Ya: -ης P.

- c Bmarg: ὑβριστήν] Ὡς ὑβρίζει» ἡ θάλασσα, ἥγουν
 ἀγριοῦται· καὶ ἀφυβρίζει», ἥγουν ἡρεμεῖ.

Cf. 717b 2-3.

- d Mediceus: ὑβριστήν ποταμὸν] Τὸν Ἀράξην, παρὰ τὸ
 «ἀράσσειν» καὶ ἡγεῖν τὰ κώματα αὐτοῦ.

- 719 Mediceus: ὁρῶν] Τῶν ἄκρων.

Ad 721 κροτάφων referri debuisse monet Weckl. Cf. 721b, init.

- 721a PPDYa: κροτάφων] Τοὺς ποταμούς οἱ παλαιοὶ βου-
 κράνους ἱστοροῦσιν· ὅθεν Αἰσχύλος ἔφησεν ἐνταῦθα τὸ
 «κροτάφων».

- b Pmarg: κροτάφων] Τῶν ὑψηλοτάτων· μεταφορικῶς,
 ἀπὸ ἐμφύλου εἰς ἀψυχον.

- c DglPmarg: ἀστρογείτονας] Ὑπερβολικῶς· τὰς πλη-
 σαζούσας τοῖς ἀστροῖς.

- 722 Mediceus: κορυφὰς] Τὰς τοῦ Κανυάσου.

- 723a CDPpVYa: ἐνθ' Ἀμαζόνων· Τὸ σχῆμα ἀναχρο-
 νισμός· τὸ γὰρ πρὸ πολλῶν χρόνων γενόμενον ὡς
 γενησόμενον λέγει. καὶ γὰρ πρὸ τοῦ Αἰσχύλου αἱ
 Ἀμαζόνες, ἀφείσαι τὴν ἰδίαν πατρίδα, κατόκησαν εἰς
 5 Θεμισκυραν πλησίον τοῦ Θερμῶδοντος ποταμοῦ.

4 Ἰδίου οὐκείαν PPDYa. 5 post ποταμοῦ add. CV: νῦν δὲ λέγει.
 καὶ μέλλουσι (-αι C) κατοικῆσαι. Tum addit quaedam V; vide 723d.

- b (723-727) ἐνθ' Ἀμαζόνων· Ὅπου καταλάβης τὸν στυγνῶρα (καὶ τὸν
 τοὺς ἄνδρας στυγνῶντα) στρατὸν τῶν Ἀμαζόνων· αἰτίνες αἱ Ἀμαζονίδες

- κατοικήσουσι ποτὲ τὴν Θεμισκυραν πόλιν περὶ τὸν Θερμῶδοντα ποταμὸν,
 ὅπου ἐστὶν ἡ τραχεία τῆς θαλάσσης γνάθος (ἥγουν ὕψους, ἡ ἡ σιαγὼν) ἡ
 5 Σαλμυδησσία, ἡ ἐχθροῦς τοῖς ναύταις μητροὶς νεῶν. «γνῆθον» οὖν εἶπε
 διότι ἡ Σαλμυδησσία θάλασσα τοιούτων σχῆμα ἔχει οἷον καὶ ἡ τοῦ ὄνου
 γνάθος. τὸ δὲ «ἐχθροῦς» μητροὶς νεῶν τροπικῶς εἴρηκεν ἐκ μεταφορᾶς
 τῶν μητροῦν τῶν κακῶς καὶ ἀπεχθῶς διακειμένων πρὸς τοὺς προγόνους
 αὐτῶν· οἱ γὰρ ἐκείσε διαπλέοντες καταποντίζονται. A (contuli et D).

Lemma] λέγει δὲ PPD, qui haec continuant cum 723a. 2 Ἀμα-
 ζονίδες] Ἀμαζόνες PPD. 4 post σιαγὼν add. DV: διὰ τὸ τοὺς
 εἰς αὐτὴν πλέοντας καταναλίσκειν. Post haec etiam add. D: καὶ
 πολέμ. λεγόμε. στομ. (cf. Mediceum 726, init. ?). 8 προγόνους
 «privignos», ut saepe. Sic plerique; sed PPD pro τοὺς προγ. αὐτῶν
 ita scribunt: τοὺς μεθ' ἑτέρας γυναικὸς τῶν οὐκείων ἀνδρῶν γόνους.

- c Mediceus: Ἀμαζόνων στρατὸν] Ὡς τὸ πρῶτον τῶν
 Ἀμαζόνων ἐν Σκυθίᾳ οἰκουσῶν.

- d V (continuatur cum 723a): Ὡς τὸ πρότερον τῶν
 Ἀμαζόνων ἐν Σκυθίᾳ οἰκουσῶν.

Cf. Mediceum 723c. 2 οἰκουσῶν (sic) V; correxi. Tum addit
 723e.

- e DVXaYa: ἈΛΛΩΣ· ἐνθ' Ἀμαζόνων· «Λέγονται δὲ»
 Ἀμαζόνες ἢ «ὅτι» μάχαις καὶ ἄρτοις οὐκ ἐχρῶντο,
 ἢ ὅτι ἔκαιον τοὺς μαζούς, ἢ ὅτι οὐδὲλως εἶχον μαζούς·
 ἢ ὅτι μαζὸν οὐκ ἐθῆλκον, ἀλλὰ φοράδην γάλα ἤσθιον
 5 οὔσαι νεογναί.

1-2 ἄλλως· ἐνθ' Ἀμαζόνων solus habet D; Ἀμαζόνες solus V, qui
 haec continuat cum 723d. Restitui post Dind. (p. 257, 6-9): is
 vero unde verba unius inclusa suspensit, non liquet. 2 μάχαις
 Dind.; μάχαις hoc accentu odd. 4 μαζὸν Ya (idem iam scripsit
 Dind.); -ὦν DV, -ὦ (?) Xa.

- 726 Mediceus: Σαλμυδησσία γνάθος] Ὡς τὸ ἀπολέμου στό-
 μαν, διὰ τὸ πᾶν τὸ εἰς αὐτὴν ἐπιπίπτον καταναλίσκειν.

1-2 II. 19, 313.

- 728a Mediceus: αἰτία κ.τ.λ.] Αἱ Ἀμαζόνες ὡς γυναικὲς
 γυναικὰ σε ἐδηγῆσουσιν.

- b Ya: Αἱ Ἀμαζόνες ὡς γυναικὲς οὐσᾶς ὡς γυναικὰ
 οὐσᾶς σε ἐδηγῆσουσι χαριέντως.

Cf. Mediceum 728a.

729a (729-730) ἰσθμὸν δ' ἐπ' αὐταῖς: Ἦξεῖς δὲ εἰς τὸν ἰσθμὸν τὸν Κιμμερικὸν ἐπ' αὐταῖς ταῖς στενωποῦς πύλαις τῆς λίμνης, δηλαδὴ τῆς Μαυρίτιδος, λέγει δὲ τὸν Κιμμερικὸν Βόσπορον, ὅς ἐστι πλῆρωμα τῆς Μαυρίτιδος λίμνης. A.

3-4 = Medicum 730a.

b D: Ἰσθμὸς λέγεται ἡ μεταξὺ δύο ὕδατων θαλασσιῶν ἡ ποταμιῶν γῆ· πορθμὸς δὲ ἡ ἀναμεταξὺ δύο γαιῶν θαλάσσης ἡ καὶ ποταμοῦ.

Persimile est scholio Thomano ad hunc locum: Smyth (I), p. 57.

730a Medicus: Τὸν Κιμμερικὸν Βόσπορον φησιν, ὅς ἐστι πλῆρωμα τῆς Μαυρίτιδος λίμνης.

b DP*VY Ya:
Τοὺς Κιμμερίους οἱ πολλοὶ ἔθνος φασὶν ὑπάρχειν περὶ τὸν Ταύρον τῶν Σκυθῶν καὶ τὴν Μαυρίτιν λίμνην, ὅπερ ἀφωτίστοι εἰσιν, ἥλιον οὐχ ὁρῶντες, ἐν σκότῳ δὲ διάγουσιν ἐν τε νυκτὶ βαθεῖα 5 ἡμέρας τεσσαράκοντα· καὶ δ' αὐτοῖς τὸ σκότος, ὅταν ἐν Αἰγυπτῷ ὁ ἥλιος ὑπάρχῃ. ἄλλας δὲ τεσσαράκοντα ἡμέρας τοῦ τελοῦσιν. Ὅμοιος δὲ τὴν Κιμμερικὴν περὶ Ἰταλίαν λέγει, καὶ ἀφωτίστοις εἰσαὶ τούτους φησιν ὑπάρχειν. 10 εἰσὶ δὲ οἱ Κιμμέριοι μέρος βραχὺ καὶ δῆμος ἔθνος τινὸς Ἰταλικῷ· αἱ δὲ οὐκ αἰσέσεις τούτων ἐν φάραγγι καὶ κοιλίᾳ δὲ καὶ καταδένδρῳ τοῖσι· καὶ οὕτως ἥλιος αὐτοῖς οὐδὲν ἐπιλάμπει. ἐκεῖ καὶ λίμνη τίς ἐστι, Σιάχα καλουμένη, 15 ἥ καὶ τὰ φύλλα πλεονα βυθίζεται τῶν δένδρων.

= Johannes Tzetzes, *Historiae* (hic: «Hist.») ed. Leone, XII, 835-852, omissis versibus 841, 843, 846. Titulum habet solus Y: Σίαχα. 2 τῶν Σκυθῶν Σκυθικὸν P. 7 ἄλλας δὲ ἡμέρας Hist. (e v. 5 repetitum). 8 τὴν Κιμμερικὴν P, quod verum esse potest tantum DY: Κιμμεριοὶ inveniuntur apud Lycophronem; Κιμμερικὸν μερίδιον δὲ Hist. 8 περὶ: sic liquido DPY Ya (V hic legere nequeo!) sed elisio talis etiam apud Byzantinos inusitata; παρ' Hist., credo recte. 13 οὕτως οὕτε P. 14 Σιάχα DPYa; Σιάχα V, hoc accentu; Ἀσιόχα Ya; loci nomen hodie est *Sciacea*. 15 ἥ D.

c (730-731) BDNXY: ἐν θαρσυσπλάγχχνος: Ὅντα Κιμμερικὸν Βόσπορον λιποῦσιν σε καρτερικῶς γῆ ἐπεκρίσει εἰς τὴν αἰλίαν τὸν Μαυρικόν.

Hoc scholium, quamvis a CPPd omittatur, vix dubito quin tribuendum sit scholiastae A.

731 Medicus: αἰλίαν] Φάραγγα.

732 (732-735) ἐσται δὲ θνητοῖς: Γενήσεται δὲ τοῖς ἀνθρώποις μεγάλη φήμη τῆς σῆς πορείας· «Βόσπορος» γὰρ ὀνομασθήσεται ἀπὸ τοῦ ἐπὶ τῆς θαλάσσης ὅν σὺ περάσεις βούς οὐσα. καταλείψασα δὲ τὴν Εὐρώπην εἰσὶν εἰς τὴν γῆν τῆς Ἀσίας. A.

733 Medicus: Σημειῶσαι περὶ τοῦ Βοσπόρου.

735a (735-741) ἀρ' ὑμῖν δοκεῖ: «Ἀληθῶς ὑμῖν ὑποπτεύεται» (πρὸς τὸν χορὸν τοῦτο φησιν ὁ Προμηθεύς) «ὁ τῶν θεῶν τύραννος καὶ ἐξουσιαστής Ζεὺς ὁμοίως εἰς πάντας εἶναι βαρὺς καὶ βίαιος; καὶ ταύτη γὰρ, ἥτοι τῇ Ἰοί, ὁ Ζεὺς θέλων συμμυγῆναι τὰς τοιαύτας πλάνας ἐπέθηκεν». εἰτα στρέφει τὸν 5 λόγον πρὸς τὴν Ἰοί, καὶ φησι· ἀπὸ δέ, ὡς παρθένε, πικρὸν μνηστῆρος ἐπέτυχες· ὅσα γὰρ ἀνέγκας νῦν, δώσει ὥστε προομιῶν τούτων ἀκούειν· ἡ μὲν δὲ προομιῶν πεπληρωμένη». A (contuli et D).

1 ἀληθῶς: interpretatur scholiasta verbum ἀρα; recte igitur punctum interrogativum in fine sententiae posuit P. 4-7 εἰτα... πεπληρωμένη] om. C. 6-7 νῦν... πεπληρωμένη] om. Pd; cf. Medicum 741a. 6 προομιῶν] -αν N; -ον Y. 6 τούτων] om. DY.

b BXY (in his continuatur cum 735a), DNW (ad 743), Pgl (ad 740): ἈΛΛΩΣ· ἀποκλείεται ὁ Προμηθεὺς βλέπων Ἰοί κακῶς πάσχουσαν ὑπὸ τοῦ Διός.

1 ἄλλως soli BX; lemma σὺ δ' αὖ κέρραγας (Prom. 743) DNW, perperam, ut videtur. Spectare videtur scholium ad Prom. 735. fin. — 741.

741a Medicus: μὴδ' ἐπὶν προομιῶν] Ὅσα ἤκουσας, ὡς προομιῶν ἀκούειν σε χρὴ· ἡ, μὴδ' ἔλον τὸ προομιῶν δὲ αὐτῶν πεπληρωμένη.

b μὴδ' ἐπὶν προομιῶν: Διττόν ἐστι τοῦτο. «ταῦτα δ' εἶπον ἀληθῆ λίαν νόμιζε καὶ μὴδὲ ψευδῆ». καὶ γὰρ οἱ σοφοὶ ἐν τοῖς προομιῶν τῶν λόγων

αὐτῶν εἶλεγον ψευδῆ· ἦνίκα δὲ περὶ τῶν πραγμάτων αὐτῶν γυναικῶν
εἶλεγον, γυνῆ τῇ ἀληθείᾳ ἐχρῶντο. καὶ ἔστιν ὡς ἀπὸ τούτου.
5 ἥ ὅτι «οὐδὲ χῶραν ταῦτα ἔχουσι προομιῶν· ἀ γὰρ εἶπον, μικρὰ εἰσι πρὸς
τὰ ἄλλα». A (contuli et D).

Continuant hoc scholium cum 735a PpD. 1-4 cf. sch. 610.
1 γυνῆ om. PpD. 2 καὶ μὴδὲ ψευδῆ om. NVX. 4 γυνῆ...
ἐχρῶντο ἀληθῆ ταῦτα εἶλεγον NXY. 4 καὶ... τούτου om. PpD.
4 post τούτου add. BXY: μὴ δι' ὀρείνων, φησί, πορεύου, ἀλλὰ δι'
ἐναυλίων τῶπων (sequor X; BY varie corrupti sunt) = Mediceum
712b, ubi recte legitur ἐναυλίων pro ἐναυλίων.

c PpD (continuator cum 741b): 'Ο τὴν προλεγεθεῖσαν
ὄνδε δέχόμενος ἐννοίαν συντασσέτω καὶ «προομιῶν»,
ἥ γουσι ψευδεῖς, κατὰ πῶσιν αἰτιατικῇ.

2 προομιῶν P, quod verbis sequentibus confirmatur; -ois Pd.
Ignorat scilicet scholiasta hic προομιῶν neutri esse generis.

742 Mediceus: ἰὼ μοί μοι! 'Ἐπὶ τοῖς βῆθησομένοις δυσχε-
ραίνει ἡ ἰὼ.

743a DNV: σὺ δ' αὖ κέκραγας κ.τ.λ.

Vide 735b, cum adn.

b (743-744) PpD: σὺ δ' αὖ κέκραγας: Σὺ δὲ κλαίεις καὶ στενάξεις·
τί ποιήσεις ἔάν καὶ ἄλλα μῆθης κακά;

Cf. sch. 745, ad init.

c Mediceus et gll. in PW: κάναμυχιζ[η] Ποιᾶς φωνῆς
καὶ στεναγμοῦ εἶδος.

Mediceum sequor; in PW hae varr. lectt.: 1 ποιᾶς ποιήτης
P et (?) W. 2 εἶδος ἥχος ἡ εἶδος PW.

d Pgl (alterum), Pdgl: κάναμυχιζ[η] Γρ. «ἀναμυχιζ[η]»,
ἀντί τοι «ἐκ δευτέρου ὀρηγεῖς». μυυριζεις, κλαίεις,
λυπῇ· ἐκ τῶν μυκτῶρων ἐκπεμπη φωνῇ· σπαράττη (?)

2-3 μυυριζεις... σπαράττη solus habet P. 3 σπαράττη ob-
scure in P; fortasse τάραττη.

745 (743-746) ἡ γὰρ τι λοιπὸν· 'Ο χορὸς ἀκούσας τοῦ Προμηθέως εἰπόντος
πρὸς τὴν ἰὼ, «σὺ δὲ κλαίεις ἐπὶ τούτοις οἷς ἔχουσας· τί ποιήσεις λοιπὸν
ἐάν μῆθης καὶ ἀ μέλλεις ἐπὶ παθεῖν;» φησί πρὸς αὐτὸν κατ' ἐρώτησιν.

«ἄρα λέξεις τι ἐπιλοιπον τῶν βλαβῶν ταύτῃ;» ἀντί τοῦ, ἄλλο τι λυπηρὸν
εἴπης ταύτῃ; ὁ δὲ Προμηθεὺς ἀποκρίθεις λέγει· «τὸ δυσχεμερόν γε
5 πέλαιος τῆς ἀτηρᾶς (καὶ βλαβερᾶς) δῆλός (καὶ κακοπαθείας) εἴποιμαι·
ἦτοι τὸ πλῆθος τῶν ἐσομένων αὐτῇ κακῶν. τὸ δὲ «δυσχεμερόν» πρὸς τὴν
τῶν κακῶν αὐτῆς ποιότητά ἐφησαν. A (om. C; contuli et D).

5 εἴπης -ois PpD.Y. 5 post λέγει add. P: ναι. 7 πλῆθος
DpD.V; πέλαιος cet. 7-8 cf. Mediceum 746.

746 Mediceus: «Πέλαιός» ἐστὶ πλῆθος τῶν ἐσομένων
αὐτῇ κακῶν· τὸ δὲ «δυσχεμερόν» πρὸς τὴν ποιότητά.

1 ἐστὶ suspectum; εἰς τὸ conl. Pappageorgii.

747 (747-751) τί δῆτ' ἐμοὶ κέρδος: 'Ακούσας ἡ ἰὼ τοῦ Προμηθέως
εἰπόντος ὅτι καὶ ἄλλα πολλὰ κακὰ μέλλει παθεῖν αὐτῇ, φησί· «ποῖα μοι
ὠφέλεια τοῦ ζῆν, ἄλλ' οὐ ταχέως ἐρρύψα ἑμαυτὴν ἀπὸ ταύτης τῆς τρα-
χέας πέτρας καὶ ὑψηλῆς;» ὅπου ἦν ἐσταυρωμένος ὁ Προμηθεὺς, «ὡς ἄν
5 εἰς τὴν γῆν καταπεσοῦσα (ἦτοι φονευθεῖσα) ἀπὸ τῆς γῆς τῶν πολλῶν
πόνων;» κρείσσον γὰρ καὶ βέλτιον ἅπασι ἀποθανεῖν παρὰ ζῆν καὶ τὰς ὅλας
ἡμέρας κακοπαθεῖν. A (contuli et D).

Lemma: sic omnes nostri praeter N (hic ζῆν ante κέρδος habet,
sicut in textu Aeschyleo). 2 αὐτῇ om. PpD. 5 ἦτοι καὶ
ἐκ τούτου PpD.

752 (752-756) ἡ δυσπετώς ἄν: 'Ο Προμηθεὺς ἰδὼν τὴν ἰὼ λυπομένην δι'
ἀ πάσης κακᾶς, φησί πρὸς αὐτὴν· «ὄντως ἂν δυσχερὲς τὰς ἐμὰς κακο-
παθείας ὑπέμενας καὶ ἐκατέρησας· τὸ γὰρ «φέροις» ἀντί τοῦ «φέρεις».
τούτου δὲ Ἀττικῶν, τὸ τοῖς εὐκταῖς ἐνεστώτας ἀντὶ τοῦ παρωχημένου
5 λαμβάνειν. «φῶντι, ἐμοὶ, οὐκ ἐστὶ πεπρωμένον ἀποθανεῖν, οἷα θεῶ· τοῦτο
γὰρ ἂν (ἦτοι τὸ θανεῖν) ἦν μοι ἐλευθερία τῶν δεινῶν· νῦν δὲ οὐκ ἄλλο τι
πρόκειται τέλος τῶν ἐμῶν κακοπαθειῶν, πρὶν ἂν ὁ Ζεὺς ἐκβληθῇ τῆς
βασιλείας». A (om. C; contuli et D).

5 πεπρωμένον πεπραγμένον Pd. 6 δεινῶν βλαβῶν BNXY.
6-7 οὐκ... τέλος οὐδὲν μοι τέλος πρόκειται PpD.

754 P*: αὐτῇ Πρὸς τὸ ἐπιφερόμενον «ἀπαλλαγῇ». καὶ
γὰρ οὐδέντερον ἐμελλε πρὸς τὸ «πεπρωμένον»· ἀλλ'
εἶπε πρὸς τὸ «ἀπαλλαγῇ» θετικὸν τὸ «αὐτῇ».

757a Mediceus: 'Ὡς ἀπιστοῦσα ἐρωτᾷ.

b Dgl et V: 'Ὡς ἀπιστοῦσα ἐρωτᾷ τῷ μέλλειν πεσεῖν τὸν Δία τῆς βασιλείας.

Similia fortasse fuerunt in Wgl. I = Mediceum 757a. I τῷ μέλλειν scripserunt edd. (sch. 757 med. Stanley, sch. 758 med. Dind.); τοῦ μέλλει V ut vid.; τοῦτο μέλλει D.

c Xgl: 'Ἐνι ποτὲ ἐκπεσεῖν τὸν Δία τῆς ἀρχῆς;

758a Cgl: ἡδοῖμ' ἄν Εὐφραινόμην.

Similia exhibent PX in textu et gll. Idem in textu, εὐφραίνει in gl. praebet N. ἡδοῖο (sic; corr. ex ἡδοῖς) ἄν in textu, καὶ εὐφρανθεῖς (sic) in gl. habet B.

b V: τήνδ' ἰδοῦσα συμφορὰν Ταύτην τὴν συμφορὰν ἰδοῦσα, ἔχουν τὸ ἐκπεσεῖν τὸν Δία τῆς βασιλείας τῶν θεῶν. «συμφορὰν» λέγει τὴν σύμβασιν.

759 Dmarg et V: Πῶς δ' οὐκ ἂν εὐφράνθην ἐγώ, ἥτις ἐξ αὐτοῦ πολλὰ κακὰ καὶ ἐπαχθὴ πάσχω;

2 πολλὰ... ἐπαχθῇ V; τοιαῦτα D. 2 πάσχω D; -ουσα V.

760 ὥς τοίνυν ὄνταν τῶνδε: 'Ἦτοι, ὥς βεβαίαν καὶ ἀληθινὴν καὶ ἡδρασμένον καὶ ἐνεστώτων τούτων ὄνταν, πάρεστί σοι μαθεῖν. A.

761 gl. in PPd: τυράννα] Γρ. τυράννου. καὶ τυραννικά· τὸ ἀπλοῦν ἀντὶ τοῦ κτητικοῦ.

I γρ. τυράννου P; γρ. τυράννα Pd, sed τυράννα iam habet in textu Aeschyleo. 2 τὸ... κτητικὸν habet et Bgl.

762a Cgl: αὐτὸς πρὸς αὐτοῦ] 'Υπέρβατον.

In textu poetico ordinem αὐτ. πρὸς αὐτ. praebent omnes nostri codices «A»; qui tamen hoc gl. composuit, verum ordinem πρὸς αὐτ. αὐτ. (sic Mediceus, F, T, etc.) ante oculos habebat.

b Mediceus: Οὐκ εἰδὼς γὰρ λήψεται Θέτιν, ἥτις τέζεται τὸν ἐχθρόν αὐτὸν τῆς ἀρχῆς.

2 ἐχθρόν αὐτὸν Mediceus; fortasse ἐχθρόν αὐτὸν, cf. 764a2.

763 Mediceus: εἰ μὴ τις βλάβῃ] Σοὶ τῷ λέγοντι καὶ ἐμοί.

764a γαμεῖ γάμον τοιοῦτον: 'Ἦτοι· οὐκ εἰδὼς γὰρ, φησί, λήψεται τὴν Θέτιν, ἥτις τέζεται τὸν μέλλοντα ἐκβαλεῖν αὐτὸν ἀπὸ τῆς ἀρχῆς. A.

Cf. Mediceum 762b. I φησί om. BNX.

Cgl: γαμεῖ γάμον] Τῶν Ἀττικῶν· ἐνθα λήγει τὸ ῥήμα, ἄρχεται τὸ ὄνομα.

765a (765-768) θέορτον ἢ βρότεον: Ζηλοτυπούσα ἐρωτᾷ ἡ Ἰὼ τὸν Προμηθεῖα ὅτι «ὁ γάμος δὲν μέλλει γαμῆσαι ὁ Ζεὺς θέορτος ἔσται (ἦτοι θεῶς τινας) ἢ ἀνθρώπου; εἰπέ μοι, ἐὰν ἔσται σοι δυνατὸν ἐξηθῆναι τοῦτο». ὁ δὲ φησι πρὸς αὐτήν, «τὶ δ' ὄντινα (ἀντὶ τοῦ, διὰ τί ἐρωτᾷς ὄντινα καὶ ποῖον γάμον γαμήσει ὁ Ζεὺς); οὐ γὰρ πρέπει λέγεσθαι τοῦτο.» εἰτα πάλιν ἐρωτᾷ ἡ Ἰὼ, «ἀρα παρὰ τῆς γυναικὸς αὐτοῦ, Ἦρα, ἐκβληθήσεται τῆς βασιλείας;» ὁ δὲ Προμηθεὺς ἀσυμφανῶς φησιν, «ἥτις τέζεται παῖδα κρείττονα τοῦ πατρὸς αὐτοῦ, ἐκεῖνη καταβιβάζει τῆς βασιλείας αὐτόν». A (om. C; contuli et D).

I cf. Mediceum 765b. 7 ἀσυμφανῶς «obscure», omnes nostri. 8 ἐκεῖνη omnes nostri praeter B; ἐκεῖνος B et edd.

b Mediceus: θέορτον κ.τ.λ.] «Ἄμα ζηλοῦσα ἐρωτᾷ.

c V: θέορτον: Ἀπὸ τοῦ θεοῦ κινήθηεν· ἐκ τοῦ «ὄρω» τὸ διεγείρω, καὶ τοῦ «θεός».

2 ὄρω Dind.; ὄρω V.

768a Mediceus: ἡ τέζεται κ.τ.λ.] Οὐχ ἡ Ἦρα.

b gl. in DPW: Οὐχ ἡ Ἦρα, ἀλλ' ἥτις τέζεται παῖδα ἰσχυρότερον.

I = Mediceum 768a.

769 VXA (in hoc ad 764): οὐδ' ἔστιν αὐτῷ: Τῷ Δίῃ τις ἀποδιδῶς τῆς τοιαύτης τύχης, γίγνουν τοῦ μὴ συναλθεῖν τοιοῦτο γάμῳ.

771 V: Τίς οὖν ἐνὶ ὅστις μέλλει λῦσάι σε ἀπὸ τῶν δεσμῶν, μὴ βουλομένου τοῦ Διὸς καὶ θέλοντος;

I ἐνὶ ὅστις scripsi; ἐνὸςτις (sic) V; ἔστιν ὅστις Dind. (eius sch. 769).

772a

V: Πρέπει εἶναι αὐτόν, τὸν μέλλοντά με λῦσαι τοῦ τοιοῦτου δεσμοῦ, ἔνα, φημί, τῶν σῶν ἐγγόνων. (αἰνιγματωδῶς λέγει τὸν Ἡρακλέα). εἰ μὴ κάκεῖνος ἤξει, οὐκ ἂν ἐλευθερωθῆσμαι καὶ γὰρ πόποτε τοῦ δεσμοῦ
5 καὶ τῆς πληπαθείας ἥ αἰεὶ κατέχομαι.

2-3 αἰνιγματωδῶς... Ἡρακλέα: haec verba exhibent et NW in gll.;
cf. etiam 772b, c. 5 ἥ scripsi; ἥ ut vid. V.

b

Cgl: Τὸν Ἡρακλέα αἰνίσσεται.

c

Ya: Ἀποκειμένον ἐστὶν εἶναι αὐτόν, τὸν λύσοντά με ἀπὸ τῶν δεσμῶν, ἔνα τῶν σῶν ἐγγόνων. αἰνίσσεται δὲ τὸν Ἡρακλέα.

1 λύσοντα scripsi; -αντα Ya.

774a

CDPPdV: τρίτος γε γένναν πρὸς δέκ' ἄλλαισι: «Τρισκαίδεκατος», φησὶν, «ἔσται ἀπὸ σοῦ κατὰ γενεάν ὁ μέλλων λῦσαι με τῶν δεσμῶν». λέγει δὲ τὸν Ἡρακλέα· οὗτος γὰρ τρισκαίδεκατος ἀπὸ τῆς Ἰοῦς, οὕτως· (tum 774b, nullo intervallo).

Fortasse scholiastae A debetur, quamvis non habeant BNXY.

b Πρώτη ἡ Ἰώ. ἀφ' ἧς Ἐπαφος· οὗ Αἰγυπτos καὶ Δαναός· οὗ ἡ θυγάτηρ Ὑπερμήστρα, ἡ φυλάσασα τὸν ἄνδρα ἐκ τῆς Λυγκίας, τὸν υἱὸν Αἰγύπτου, καὶ μὴ ἀνελοῦσα ὡς αἱ λοιπαὶ ἀδελφαί· ἧς Ἀβας· οὗ Προῖτος· οὗ Ἀκρίσιος· οὗ Δανάη· ἧς Περσεύς· οὗ Ἀλκαῖος· οὗ Ἡλεκτρώων· οὗ
5 Ἀλκμήνη· ἀφ' ἧς καὶ Ἀμφιτρώωνος (ἡ Διός) τρισκαίδεκατος ὁ Ἡρακλῆς· A (contuli et D).

Continuant cum 774a CDPPdV. Lemma τρίτος γε γένναν habent BNXY. 3 ὡς... ἀδελφαὶ CDPPdV; om. cet. 5 ἡ Διός CDPPdV; om. cet. 5 Ἡρακλ.: tum sequitur 775a in CDPPdV, nullo intervallo.

c

P*: Τρισκαίδεκατος γόνος εὐρεθείη ὁ Ἡρακλῆς, εἰ οὕτως ἀριθμολογία καὶ γενεαλογία ὁ ἐρευνῶν, ἀπὸ τοῦ Ἐπάφου τοῦ πρώτου γόνου τοῦ γεννηθέντος ἐκ τῆς Ἰοῦς ποιούμενος τὴν ἀρχὴν καὶ λέγων·
5 ἐκ τῆς Ἰοῦς Ἐπαφος· οὗ Λεῖβη· ἧς Βῆλος· οὗ Δαναός· οὗ Ὑπερμήστρα, ἡ μὴ κτεῖνασα τὸν ὀμόζυγον· ἧς

Ἀβας· οὗ Προῖτος· οὗ Ἀκρίσιος· οὗ Δανάη· ἧς Περσεύς· οὗ Ἡλεκτρώων· οὗ Ἀλκμήνη· ἧς Ἡρακλῆς.

5-8 = scholium Thomanum ad hunc locum.

775a

CDPPdV (in his continuatur cum 774b): Ὡς μὴ νοήσασα τὸ ἐγθῆναι τοῦτο, λέγει ἡ Ἰώ· «αὕτη ἡ χρησιμωδία, οὗτος ὁ λόγος ὃν λέγεις, οὐδαμῶς ἐστὶν εὐκόλως καὶ καλῶς νοούμενος».

4 νοούμενος PpD; λεγόμενος cet.

b

Mediceus: οὐκέτ' εὐζύμβλητος] Ἐμοὶ οὐ νοητή.

Simile in Xgl: νοητή ἐμοί.

777

CDPPdYa: μὴ μοι προτείνων· Λέγων τὰ πρὸς ἡδονὴν καὶ ὠφέλειαν, καὶ εἰς μέσον ταῦτα προθείς, εἴτα μὴ ἀραιρεῖ τὴν ἐκ τούτων ἡδονήν, καταλέγων μοι ἅπαντα.

778a (778-781) δυοῖν λόγων σε: Ἦτοι, «ἐκ δύο τινῶν λόγων καὶ ὑποθέσων σοι τὸ ἕτερον δωρήσομαι τούτων». εἰτά φησιν ἡ Ἰώ, ἀποῖον λόγων εἰπας· αὐτὸς πρόδειξον, καὶ οὕτως ἐμοὶ ἀρῆσιν διδοῦ ποῖον ἐκ τούτων λάβοιμι». εἴτα πρὸς αὐτὴν λέγει ὁ Προμηθεύς, «αἰδοῦ, δίδωμι σοι ἀρῆσιν·
5 πρόκειναι γάρ, ἡ τὰ ἐπιλοιπα τῶν σῶν πόνων λέξω σαφῶς, ἡ τὸν μέλλοντα λῦσαι ἐμὲ ἀπὸ τῶν δεσμῶν». A (contuli et D).

2 σοι... τούτων] τῶ ἐτέρῳ καὶ τῶ ἐνὶ τούτων δωρήσομαι, ἥξουν δεξιῶσομαι PpD.

b

Mediceus: Τῶ ἐτέρῳ τῶν δύο σοι χάριν δώσω.

782 (780-791) τούτων σὺ τὴν μὲν τῆδε· Ἀκούσας ὁ χορὸς τοῦ Προμηθεύς εἰπόντος πρὸς τὴν Ἰώ ἐτι «ἐλοῦ δυοῖν ἥτερον, ἡ τὰ ἐπιλοιπα τῶν σῶν πόνων εἰπω, ἡ τὸν λύσοντά με τῶν δεσμῶν μαθεῖν», φησὶ πρὸς αὐτὸν ὁ χορὸς· «τὴν μὲν μίαν χάριν θέλησον πληρῶσαι τῇ Ἰοί, ἥτοι τὸ εἰπεῖν
5 αὐτῇ τὴν λοιπὴν πᾶσαν πλάνην ἣν ἐτι μέλλει πλανηθῆναι· ἐμοὶ δὲ τὴν ἑτέραν δὸς χάριν, ἥτοι εἰπεῖν μοι καὶ ἀναδιᾶξαι με τίς ὁ μέλλων λῦσαι σε· τοῦτο γὰρ θέλω μαθεῖν». εἴτα κοινῶς πρὸς τε τὸν χορὸν καὶ τὴν Ἰώ φησιν ὁ Προμηθεύς· «ἐπεὶ θέλετε καὶ προθυμίσθε μαθεῖν, οὐκ ἀνιστῶ ὑμῖν εἰς τὸ μὴ εἰπεῖν καὶ σαφηνίσαι πᾶν ὅσον θέλετε μαθεῖν. καὶ πρῶτον σοι,
10 τῇ Ἰοί, εἰπω τὴν πολυστρόφων πλάνην, ἥτινα ἐγγράφου σὺ ἐν ταῖς

- δέλτοις καὶ ταῖς βίβλοις τῆς διανοίας σου, ταῖς μνήμοσι καὶ ταῖς μνημο-
νευτικαῖς». τοῦτο δὲ καὶ Πίνδαρος φησι, λέγων «ποτὶ φρένας ἐμάς
γέγραπται», τὴν ἀκριβή κατάληψιν αἰνιττόμενος.
«τῶτε δὲ», φησὶν, «ἐγγράφου ταῖς σαῖς διανοαῖς τὴν σὴν πολύστροφον
15 πλάνην, ὅταν περάσῃς τὸν ποταμὸν τὸν Τάναιον.» τοῦτον γὰρ λέγει ὅσον
(καὶ ὁρισμὸν καὶ διαχώρισμα) τῶν ἡπειρώων, ἥτοι τῶν δύο γαιῶν τῆς
Εὐρώπης καὶ τῆς Ἀσίας, ὡς ὁ περιγηγῆς φησιν. «Εὐρώπην δ' Ἀσίης
Τάναις διὰ μέσον ὀρίζει». ὁ δὲ Νεῖλος τὴν Ἀσίαν καὶ τὴν Λιβύην.
20 ἀπὸς ἀντολὰς φλογώπας ἡλιοστυβεῖς, ἤγουν πρὸς τὴν ἀνατολήν, ἐνθα
βαδίζει ὁ ἥλιος. A (contuli et D).

1-7 μνησι: om. C. 12 ποτὶ (ποτέ C) φρένας ἐμάς omnes nostri
praeter P; πόθι φρενὸς ἐμάς P et editiones Pindari (Ol. 10.3), recte.
Cf. Mediceum 789. 14 τότε δὲ DNY; τότε γὰρ PPD; τότε CX;
τοῦτο δὲ B. Prom. 789 sq. ita fere interpretari videtur scholiasta A,
aut nulla aut levi interpunctione inter utrumque facta: «tum
demum errationem tuam menti inscribe, cum flumen transieris
quod continentes dividit!» 17 post φησιν add. PPD: Διονύσιος.
Versus est Dionysii Pieriegetae 14. Cf. Mediceum 790. 18 μέσον
omnes nostri; μέσον recte Dionysii editiones. 18 ὁ δὲ . . .
Λιβύην om. BNXV. 19 πρὸς . . . ἡλιοστυβεῖς] τὸ δὲ ἡλιοστυβεῖς
BXY. 19 ἀντολὰς PPD; ἀνατολὰς CDN.

- 789 Mediceus: μνήμοσιν δέλτοις φρενῶν] Καὶ Πίνδαρος·
«ποτιφρένας ἐμάς γέγραπται».

Sic Mediceus; vide ad sch. 782.12.

- 790 Mediceus: βεῖτρον] Τὸν Τάναιον ποταμὸν· «Εὐρώπην
δ' Ἀσίης Τάναις διὰ μέσον ὀρίζει».

2 μέσον Mediceus; debbat μέσον; vide ad sch. 792.17, 18.

- 791 Cgl: ἡλιοστυβεῖς] Ἦγουν περιπατουμένης ὑπὸ τοῦ
ἡλίου.

Similia praebent gll. in DY.

- 792 *Hic textus Aeschyleus valde incertus; glossemata
igitur trado paene omnia quae in nostris inveni, si
forte inter ea veritas lateat.*

- a gll. in BCN: πόντου (BC) vel πόντον (N?)] Ἐσὼ
δηλονότι.

- b Pgl: πόντον (-ου suprascr.)] Εὐξείνου εἰσω.

- c gll. in DPdW: πόντον (DW) vel πόντον (Pd)] Λείπει
τὸ «εσθ».

In Pd haec supra φλοῖσθον scripta. Similis glossematis reliquias
praebet et X: πόντον] εἰς (sic).

- d gll. in CNPpD: περὶ ὡσα] Διερχομένη.

- e gll. ad φλοῖσθον] Ἀφρώδῃ Mediceus et B, Nc, Xc.
Τὸν Εὐφρώτην C.
Ἡ ταραχή ἡ γυναικὴ ἀπὸ
τῶν κυμάτων P.

- 793a πρὸς Γοργόνεια πεδία: Ἡ Κισθὴν πάλις ἐστὶ Λιβύης ἢ Αἰθιοπίας· περὶ
τὰ μέρη δὲ αὐτῆς κατοικοῦσιν αἱ Φορκίδες καὶ αἱ Γοργόνες, γυναικὲς
οὕτω καλούμεναι, αἱ θυγατέρες Φόρκυος τοῦ υἱοῦ τοῦ Πόντου καὶ τῆς
Γῆς, καὶ Κητούς τῆς αὐτοῦ ἀδελφῆς· αὐτῇ γὰρ συμβαίνει ταύτας
5 ἀπέτεκε. καὶ αἱ μὲν Φορκίδες ἦσαν τρεῖς· ἡ Ἐννώ, ἡ Πεφριδῶ, καὶ ἡ
Δεινῶ. καὶ εἶχον εἶδος κύνων· ἦσαν δὲ καὶ μονόδοντες· εἶχον δὲ καὶ αἱ
τρεῖς ὀφθαλμοὺς ἕνα, καὶ ἑτέρα παρ' ἑτέρας λαμβάνουσα τὸν ὀφθαλμὸν ὅτε
ἤβηεν, ἐβλεπε, καὶ πάλιν ἀπεδίδου τῇ ἑτέρᾳ. αἱ δὲ Γοργόνες ἦσαν ἡ
Σθενὼ καὶ ἡ Εὐρυάλεια καὶ ἡ Μέδουσα· εἶχον δὲ καὶ αὐταὶ ἕνα ὀφθαλμὸν,
10 ὥστερ καὶ αἱ Φορκίδες· ἦσαν δὲ περρωταὶ καὶ τρήχας δράκοντος ἐχουσιν·
ἀς εἴ τις εἶδεν ἀνθρώπος, εὐθὺς ἐτελεύτα. A (contuli et D).

1 = Mediceum 793d. 1 formam Κισθὴν soli ex nostris
praebent Pto Pd; Ἐλκισθὴν P; Κισθὴν (Σκυθὴν, Σκυθὴν) cet. Quid scholiasta A scripsit, incertum. 5 Πεφριδῶ
omnes nostri; Πειφριδῶ rectam esse scripturam docet West ad Hes.
Theog. 273. 6 post Δεινῶ add. quaedam PPD; vide 795a. 11
post ἐτελεύτα add. quaedam DPdV; vide 793b.

- b DPPdV (continuat cum 793a): Εἶχον δὲ καὶ σὺν
μεγάλῳ ὀδόντας, χεῖρας χαλκᾶς, καὶ πτέρυγας αἷς
ἐπέτοντο.

- c Mediceus: πρὸς Γοργόνεια κ.τ.λ.] Τεραπεύεσται.

- d Mediceus (in altero margine): Κισθὴν πάλις Λιβύης
ἢ Αἰθιοπίας.

- e Pgl: Κισθὴνης (sic in textu poetico)] Γρ. Κισθὴνης·
ἐστὶ δὲ πάλις ἡ Λιβύης ἢ Αἰθιοπίας.

794

Mediceus gl et Bgl: δηναιαλ] Αἱ γραῖαι.

795a

Dgl et PPd: κυκνόμορφοι] "Ας καὶ «κυκνομόρφους»
φησὶν, ἢ διὰ τὸ εἶναι αὐτὰς λευκάς, ἢ διὰ τὸ ἔχειν
τραχήλους μακροῦς.

Sequor PPd, qui haec inserunt post Δεινός 793a6. Dgl fere eadem praebet.

b

Mediceus: κοινὸν ὅμμ' ἐκτημέναι] Τοῦτο κατὰ διαδοχὴν εἰς χεῖρα λαμβάνουσαι ἐφύλασσον.

797a

gll. in PPd: Κάτω γὰρ κατώχουν τῆς γῆς.

b

P_{margin}: Διὰ τὸ κατοικεῖν αὐ<τὰς> εἰς κατώρυχ<ας>.

Mutilum in P; supplevi.

801a (801-806) τοῦτον μὲν σοι· τοιοῦτον μὲν σοι λέγω τοῦτο ἄξιον φυλάσθαι. ἄλλην γὰρ ἐθέλει δυσχερὴ καὶ κακοῖσιν ὄψιν· φυλάξει δὲ καὶ πρὸς τὰς μέγας ἀπέλθῃ· ὅσα εἰναι οἱ ἀρχαῖοις κύνες, ἄγῃον οἱ γρύπες, οἱ ἀει κράζοντες λῆαν, ἢ κράζοντες· περὶ δὲν Ἡσίοδος πρῶτος ἑπαιτεῦ-
 5 σατο· φυλάξει δὲ καὶ τὸν μονοπάδι στρατῶν (ἦτοι τὸν μονοφθαλμον) τὸν Ἀρμυσιανόν, καὶ ἐν τοῖς ἵπποις βαίνοντα (ἦτοι τὸν πολεμικόν), οἷντες οὐκοῦσι περὶ τὸ νῆμα τοῦ πάρου (καὶ τοῦ ὀρισμοῦ) τοῦ Πλούτωνος. Πλούτων δὲ ἐστὶ ποταμὸς Αἰθιοπίας· οὗτω δὲ λέγεται ἀπὸ τοῦ πολλὴν ἐκείσε καταρρεῖν τὸν χρυσόν. A. (contuli et D).

Lemma et v. 1. τοῦτον omnes nostri (idem etiam in textu
 Aeschylo) contra metrum, praeter PPD; hi τοῦτο, recte 1-2
 cf. Medicum Roic. 3 ἀρχαῖα ἀρχαῖα DPV. 4 ὁ ἀλ.
 ἀρχαῖον: lectio incerta. Plerique ἄλλοι scribunt: ὁ δὲ ἀρ-
 χόντες (ἀρχόντες NX) λαν, ἢ (καί N) ἀρχόντες. In BC ὁ
 ἀρχόντες λαν tantum; in PPD ὁ δὲ ἀρχόντες λαν ἢ, tum spatium
 relictum sex fere litterarum. Editores ita: ὁ ἀλ ἀρχόντες λαν, ἢ
 ἀρχόντες, quod per se veri simile est (sensus: ἀλ· in ἀρχαῖα αὐ-
 tentium est aut privativum). Sed ὁ in nullo nostrorum
 invenitur. 4 Ἡρόδο: cf. Medicum 803a. Fragmentum est
 Hesiodi 152 Merkelbach-West, non nisi ex hoc loco et Medico
 compertum. 8-9 = Medicum 806b.

b

Pmarg et (partim) Pdgl: τοιούτο κ.τ.λ.] 'Απόθεσις
τὸ σγῆμα.

[194]

Mediceus: τοιοῦτο] "Ο σε δεῖ φυλάττειν.

C

Hoc signis appictis ad verbum τοιοῦτο rettulit librarius. Exspectasses φυλάξασθαι (Pappageorgiu; cf. 801e).

d

Cgl: Τοιαύτην φυλακὴν σοι λέγω. ἀσφάλειαν.

3

Mediceus (in altero margine) et gl. in PPdY:
 προούριον] Καταγωγὴν, ἣν ὀφείλεις φυλάττειν.

In principio add. P solus: καὶ τὸ φύλαγμα.

802a

Pgl: ἄκουσον] Μάθε.

b

Pgl (alterum) ἄλλουσον] Αἰσθησιν ἀντ' αἰσθήσεως.

Cf. sch. 695.

803a

Mediceus: ὀξυστόμους κ.τ.λ.] Πρῶτος Ἡσίοδος ἐπε-
ρατείσατο τοὺς γοῦπας.

Vide 801a,4 cum adn.

1

CWAxα: ἀναγκαίεις κύνες· Εἰ μὲν ἀναγκαίεις γράφεις,
λέγει τοὺς πολλὰ χρέα ἄνθρωποις, ἔπει τοὺς ἀρκευμένους
καὶ οἰνοὶ ὀψιστής· τὸ γὰρ ἄν ἐπὶ πολλοὺ λαμβάνεται.
εἰ δὲ γράφεις ἀναγκαίεις (?) , λέγει τοὺς εἰς ἄκρον
καὶ ὕψος ἀνάγκητας ἐαυτούς, καὶ οἰνοὶ ἀναγκαίεις (?)
πινὸς ὄντας· ἡ τοὺς ἐν ἄκροις τῶν ὤρων τὰ νεοσιτάς
πληγνύοντες, καὶ εἰς ὕψος πετομένους· ἡ τοὺς ἀναγκα-
ίους, παρὰ τὸ ἀεὶ χρᾶσθαι (ἔπει βαῖν·) πολυμυθίγους
δὲ διατὰ τὸ ἀναδύει τοὺς Ζηρὸς λέγει τοὺς τούς, διὰ τὸ εἶναι
τοὺς ἀνθρώπους καὶ μεγάλους.

Scholium haud admodum doctum exscripsit solo e C Dind. (eius Praef., p. xvii). ι ε ... γράφει om. Xa. ι γράφει Xa; Praf., p. xvii). ι ε ... γράφει om. Xa. ι γράφει Xa; Praf., p. xvii).

804a

Cgl: μουνῶπα] Τὸν μονόφθαλμον, ἤγουν τὸν Σκυθικόν.

b

N: μουνῶπα: 'Ο μονόφθαλμος· οὐχ ὅτι εἰσὶ μονόφθαλμοι (οὐ γὰρ ἡ φύσις ἐποίησε τὸ τετρατωδέστερον), ἀλλ'

[195]

ὅτι εἰσὶ τοξόται καὶ οὕτως, τοξεύοντες, ἔμουν τὸν ἑνα
ὀφθαλμόν. ἢ ἐκ πατρός· εἶχον γὰρ οὗτοι πατέρα
5 κεκτημένον τὸν ἑνα ὀφθαλμόν μικρότερον. ἢ ὅτι περὶ
Σκύθας «ἀριμασπός» λέγεται ὁ μονόφθαλμος· ἐκείνους
γὰρ λέγουσι τὸ «ἀρι» ἐν, καὶ τὸ «μασπὸν» ὀφθαλμόν.

Paene eadem narrat Eustathius, Comm. in Dionysium Periegetam
v. 31 ἀριμασπὸν 'Αριμασπὸν, sed fusius. Cf. etiam scholia nostra
ad Prom. 805. 3 ἔμουν scripsi: ἐμύον N. 6-7 Eandem
etymologiam profert Eustathius loc. cit., Herodoto auctore; re
vera tamen longe aliter Herodotus (4. 27): ἄριμα γὰρ ἐν καλέουσι
Σκύθαι, σπού δὲ ὀφθαλμόν.

Pgl: μουνῶπα στρατόν] Ἔθνος οἱ Κυνοεφάλοι.

An conferendum illud Strabonis I. 43 (cf. 7. 299) Αἰσχύλου Στερ-
νοφθάλμος καὶ Κυνοεφάλος καὶ Μονομάτους?

805a marg. in BX: 'Αριμασπὸν] «'Αρι» γὰρ λέγουσι κατὰ
οἰκίαν διάλεκτον οἱ ἐκεῖσε οἰκούντες τὸ ἐν, «μασπὸν» δὲ
τὸν ὀφθαλμόν· ἐν τῷ τοξεύειν γὰρ οὗτοι μύουσι τὸν ἑνα
ὀφθαλμόν.

b C, Wamarg, Xa: 'Αριμασπός ἐτυμολογεῖται ἀπὸ
τοῦ «ἐν τῷ 'Αρει μαινέσθαι»; τινὲς δὲ ἀπὸ τοῦ «ἐν τῷ
'Αρει» καὶ τοῦ «μασπὸν» τὸ μετὰ αὐθαδεῖας κινεῖσθαι.

c D: Διὰ τὸ μῦθεν τὸν ὀφθαλμόν τοξεύοντας, διὰ τὸ
εὐστόγως βόλλειν.

Lemma in D: γρύπας (Prom. 804).

d Q et gl. in PPd: 'Αριμασπός λέγεται ὁ μονόφθαλμος
Αἰγυπτιᾶκος, ἐν τοῦ «ἀρι» ὁ δηλοῦ τὸ ἐν καὶ τοῦ
«μασπὸν» ὁ ὀφθαλμός.

806a Dgl: ἀμφὶ νᾶμα κ.τ.λ.] Περὶ τὸν Νεῖλον.

b Mediceus: Πλουτώνως] Τοῦ πλουσίου ποταμοῦ Αἰθιο-
πίας, οὕτως λεγόμενου ἀπὸ τοῦ πολλὸν εἶναι ἐκεῖ
χρυσόν.

c Cgl: Τοῦ Πακτωλοῦ, ἔχουν τοῦ πλουτοποιοῦ.

d Wgl: Ἔχουν τοῦ Νεῖλου· τοῦ Πακτωλοῦ.

e Xgl: Ἔχουν τοῦ Πακτωλοῦ.

807a (807-812) τοῦτοις σὺ μὴ πέλαζε: «Τούτοις», φησὶν, «οἷς εἶπον 'Αρι-
μασποῖς μὴ πλησιάζης· εἰς μακρὸν δὲ γῆν ἔλθης, εἰς τὴν κελαινὴν φύλον,
ἥτοι εἰς τὸ μέλαν γένος», (λέγει δὲ τοῦς Αἰθίοπας) αὐτῖνες κατουοῦσι
πρὸς ταῖς πηγαῖς τοῦ ἡλίου, ἐνθα ἐστὶ καὶ ὁ ποταμὸς ὁ λεγόμενος Αἰθιοψ.
5 καὶ παρὰ τὰς ὁδοὺς τούτου ἔρπει καὶ βάδιζε, ἕως ἂν ἐξέλθῃς τὴν κατα-
βασμὸν· ὁ δὲ καταβασμὸς ὅρος ἐστὶ διαχωρίζον Αἰθῶν καὶ Αἰγυπτου·
αὐτοῦ, εἰς τὸ ὅρος, ἐκπέμπει ὁ Νεῖλος γλυκὺ βῆμα τιμὸν τοῖς ἐκεῖ,
ἀπὸ τῶν ὁρῶν τῶν Βυβλίνων. ἢ δὲ Βύβλος πόλις ἐστὶν Αἰγυπτου. ἀπὸ
τῆς γινόμενης ἐν ταῖς ὁρεσὶ τούτοις βύβλου βοτάνης τὰ Βύβλινα ὄρη ὅ
10 ποιητῆς ἐπλάσατο. A.

6 = Mediceus 811a. 6 διαχωρίζον] διορίζον PPd; διορίζον
καὶ διαχωρίζον NV. 8-10 cf. Mediceus 811b. 8-10 ἀπὸ
τῆς... ἐπλάσατο plerique, et Pmarg ad 811; περὶ τὰ ταῦτα καμμένη
ὄρη· φησὶ δὲ ταῦτα Βύβλινα ἀπὸ τῆς ἐν αὐτοῖς φουμένης βοτάνης
βύβλου καλουμένης P hoc loco, et P. D.

b CWa (continuatur cum 807a): Βύβλινα ὄρη ἐκλή-
θησαν ἀπὸ τῶν δένδρων τῶν βυβλίνων τῶν ὄντων ἐν
αὐτοῖς· ἀπ' ὧν τῶν δένδρων ἐλάμβανον οἱ ἄνθρωποι
τὰ δέρματα αὐτῶν καὶ ἔγραπον, πρὸ τοῦ εὐρεθῆναι τὰς
5 νῦν χάρτας. ἀπ' ὧν καὶ «βιβλία» τὰ νῦν γραφόμενα
καλοῦμεν, ἔως ἀπὸ τοῦ ὀνόματος τούτων τῶν δένδρων.

Recentiorem aetatem prodit chartae mentio in vv. 5-6; cf. et
Cgl ad 808. 4 δέρματα: sic CWa (δεῖματα in C legebat Dind.).

808 Cgl: κελαινὸν φύλον] Ἔχουν τοὺς Σαρακηνούς.

809a gl. in PPd: πηγαις] Καὶ ἐν ταῖς ἀρχαῖς, ἔχουν εἰς τὸν
'Ωκεανόν.

b Mediceus gl: Αἰθιοψ] Ὁ Νεῖλος.

Simile in Bgl: ἔχουν ὁ Νεῖλος ὑπέρχ(ων)?

c gl. in CPPdWX: Ὁ Γάγγης.

Ante Γάγγ. add. P: Αἰθιοπικός.

811a

Mediceus: Καταβασιμὸς ὅρος διορίζων Λιβύην καὶ Αἰγύπτον.

Cf. 807a6; eadem fere praebet et Bgl ad hunc locum. ὅρος διορίζων coni. Paley.

b

Mediceus (in altero margine): Βιβλίων ὁρῶν] Ἀπὸ τῆς γινόμενης παρ' αὐτοῖς βύβλου ἐπλασεν τὰ Βιβλίνα ὅρη.

c

Bgl: Βυβλίων] Σεληναίων.

De Lunae Montibus confer Ptolemaei *Geographiam* 3. 8. 3.

813a (813-814) οὗτος σ' ἰδῶσει: «Οὗτος», φησιν, αὐ καταβασιμὸς ὁδηγήσει σε καὶ ἔξει εἰς τὴν γῆν τὴν Νεῦδων, ἵππων τὴν Αἰγύπτου, τὴν τρίγωνον. διὰ τοῦτο δὲ λέγεται «τρίγωνος» αὕτη, ὅτι ἐν Αἰγύπτῳ ὁ Νεῦδος ἐξερχόμενος κατὰ καιρὸν τὰ τῆς Αἰγύπτου πάντα πεδία κατήρδευεν. ἔνθα καὶ ἦν ἰδεῖν ἔριν πρὸς ἀλλήλους τῶν Αἰγυπτίων φιλονεικούντων, ὡς τοῦ μὲν τὴν γῆν πλεῖον, τοῦ δὲ ὀλίγον ἢ οὐδὲν τι κατήρδευσε. ταῦτ' ἄρα καὶ οἱ Αἰγύπτιοι, ὅρους ταῖς αὐτῶν γαῖς ἐπιθεῖναι σπουδάζοντες, σχηματογραφούντες αὐτὰς ἐνεγράψασαν, τὴν μὲν τρίγωνον, ἑτέραν δὲ τετράγωνον σχηματίζοντες· ἀπ' ὧν καὶ τοῖς φιλοσόφοις τὰ γραμμικὰ σχήματα 10 ἐφευρέθησαν. Α (contuli et DnCSjWaXcYa).

2 τρίγωνον: omnia post hoc verbum om. Pd. 3-9 ἐν Αἰγύπτῳ... ἐφευρέθησαν: citationem hanc esse monet scribendi genus multo exquisitius quam quod scholiastae Α tribuere possimus (e.g. ἐνθα καὶ ἦν ἰδεῖν, ταῦτ' ἄρα καὶ); nota autem verbum καταρδεῖν non nisi ex hoc loco cognitum, et formam γαῖς. Eidem auctori, mihi ignoto, debemus fortasse ea quae in 844b citantur. 4 κατήρδευον] καταρδεύει P. 6 τοῦ δὲ ὀλίγον ἢ οὐδὲν τι BNNcPto SjXXcY; τοῦ δὲ ἦτον, ἢ (τοῦ δὲ CWA) οὐκ ἔλγουν cet.; unde τοῦ δὲ ἦτον, τοῦ δὲ οὐδ' ἔλγουν Dind. Hoc recepissem equidem, modo si in ullo codice οὐδ' pro οὐ invenissem. 8 ἑτέραν δὲ plerique; τὴν δὲ CDV; ἑτεροὶ δὲ P, fortasse recte. 9 γραμμικὰ NNCsJWaYa; γεωμετρικὰ B; γραμμικὰ cet.

b

Cgl: τὴν τρίγωνον ἐς χθόνα] Τὴν Αἰγύπτον, ἣ τὴν Ἀλεξάνδρειαν.

c

Ya et marg. in DW: τὴν τρίγωνον ἐς χθόνα] *Figura triangularis*, cum inscriptionibus: Σχήμα τῆς Αἰγύπτου, D: Τοιοῦτόν ἐστι τὸ σχῆμα τῆς Αἰγύπτου, δελτωτὴν WYa.

814

PPdQYa: «Ἀπουλία» ἐλέγετο παρὰ τοῖς παλαιοῖς ὅταν ἐπλήθυναν οἱ ἄνθρωποι ἐν οἷα δὴ τινι χώρῃ, καὶ ἐξέβαλον ἀπ' αὐτῶν τινας, καὶ οἱ ἐκβληθέντες ἐν ἄλλῃ χώρᾳ κατώκησαν· μετὰ ταῦτα δὲ ἐκαλεῖτο ἡ χώρα 5 ἑκείνη, ἥς ἐξῆλθον, τοῦτων μητροπόλις.

815

Mediceus: κτίσαι] Ἀντὶ τοῦ οὐκ ἔστι.

Sic Mediceus; οὐκίαι Dind. e «schol. rec.» nescio; sed οὐκίαι praebet et gl. in BPPdWY. οὐκοδοῦσαι Cgl.

816a

Mediceus: ψελλόν] Ἀστυμόν, ἄναρχον.

b (816-817) DNPPdV: ψελλόν τε καὶ δυσέρστον: Ἀπὸ τούτων ὧν σοι εἶπον, εἰ τι δυσέρστον καὶ ἀσφαλές ἐστιν (ἐπεὶ μετὰφορὰς τῶν πελλίζοντων παιδίων, ἢ ἄνωστον ποιοῦντων τὴν κατ' ἑλπίαν), πάντων ἐρώτησον, καὶ διασα- 5 φηρίσω σοι τοῦτο.

Fortasse scholiastae Α tribuendum, quamvis omittant BCXY.

817

Mediceus et gl. in BPPd: ἐπαναδύναμις] Ἐπανερῶτα.

P add. insuper: δευτέρον ἐρώτα.

818

Mediceus gl: ἡ θέλω] Ἡπερ θέλω.

819a (819-822) CDNPPdV: εἰ μὲν τι τῆδε λοιπόν: Ὁ χορὸς πρὸς τὸν Προμηθέα φησίν· αὖ μὲν τι καὶ ἕτερον μέλλεις εἰπὼν τῇ Ἰοί, καὶ οὐκ ἐφθρα εἰπὼν ἐπὶ τῷ παραδραμεῖν τὸν σὺν λογισμῶν καὶ οἷον ἐκφυγεῖν (ἢ παρειμένον ἀντὶ 5 τοῦ, ὁ μέλλων εἰπὼν παρήκας διὰ τὴν παρεμπεσόν), πάντων εἰπέ αὐτῇ καὶ τοῦτο. εἰ δὲ πάντα εἴπας, πλήρωσον καὶ ἡμῖν τὴν χάριν ἣν σε ζητοῦμεν· μέμνησαι δὲ πού τις ἐστὶν αὕτη. λέγει δὲ τὸ εἰπὼν τις ἐστὶν ὁ μέλλων 10 λῦσαι αὐτὸν τοῦ δεσμοῦ.

Ea est indoles huius scholii ut vix dubitari possit quin scholiastae Α debeat, quamvis omittant BCXY. 3-4 ἐπὶ τῷ... ἐκφυγεῖν elegantius haec reddunt PPd: παραδραμεῖν ἴσως τὸν σὺν λογισμῶν, καὶ οἷον ἀποφυγεῖν. 5 ὁ μέλλων εἰπὼν παρήκας] μέλλων λελθῶν κατὰλεφθὼν δὲ PPd. 5 παρήκας = Mediceum 819b. 7 σε] σοι P'Pd.

- b Mediceus: παρεμείνων] *Ο παρήκας.
- 821a Mediceus: Φιλανθρώπως αἱ Ὠκεανίδες ἡγοῦνται χάριν ἰδίαν τοῦ ἀκούσαι τῆς λύσεως αὐτοῦ.

2 τοῦ Mediceus; legendum τὸ cum PPdYa (821b).

- b Ya et gll. in PPd: Φιλανθρώπως αἱ Ὠκεανίδες χάριν ἰδίαν ἡγοῦνται τὸ ἀκούσαι τὸν λύσοντα τὸν Προμηθεῖ.

Cf. Mediceum 821a.

- 823 (823-828) τὸ πᾶν πορείας: Ὁ Προμηθεύς φησι πρὸς τὸν χορὸν ὅτι αἱ Ἰὼ ἅπαν τὸ πλήρωμα τῆς αὐτῆς πλάνης μεμάθηκεν. ἵνα δὲ γινῶ καὶ μάθῃ ὅτι οὐ ψευδὺς ταῦτα εἶπον αὐτῇ, φράσω καὶ διηγῆσθαι καὶ ἄ ἑκακοπάθησε πρὸ τοῦ ἔλθειν ἐνταῦθα, δοὺς τεκμήριον καὶ σημείον τῶν ἐμῶν λόγων ὅτι ἀληθεῖς εἰσι ταῦτα, τὸ εἰπεῖν τὰ προγεγονότα εἰς αὐτήν. τοὺς μὲν οὖν πολλοὺς λόγους ἔκωσ' πρὸς αὐτὸ δὲ τὸ κεφάλαιον τῶν σὺν πλῆνιματων πορεύσομαι. A (contuli et D).

3 οὐ ψευδῶς] ἀψευδῶς B, P s.l., Y.

- 824 Bgl P*: εἰδῇ] Εἰδῆμι. καὶ ὁ παρατακτικὸς «εἶδω» ... ἐν εἰδῇ.

Futtilis adnotationis initium et finem tantum refero.

- 828 P*: «Τέρμα» λέγεται ἡ κεφαλὴ καὶ τὸ ἄκρον· ἐνταῦθα δὲ τὴν κεφαλὴν φησιν.

- 829a (829-841) ἐπεὶ γὰρ ἦλθε πρὸς Μολοσσὰ δάπεδα: «Ἐπεὶ γὰρ ἦλθε πρὸς τὴν γῆν τῶν Μολοσσῶν καὶ περὶ τὴν Δωδώνην, τὸ ἕρος τὸ αἰπύνωντον καὶ ὕψηλόν, ὅπου μαντεῖα εἰσι καὶ θάκος καὶ θρόνος τοῦ Θεσπρωτοῦ Διὸς, καὶ ὅπου εἰσι τὸ σημείον τὸ ἅπιστον, αἱ προσαγορεύουσαι καὶ μαντεύμεναι δρῶν· ἅπιστον γὰρ τέρας τὸ δρῶς ἐκπέμπειν φωνάς· αὐτῶν δὲ μαντείων (καὶ τῶν μαντικῶν δρυῶν) ἐλέγχθῃ σοι φανερώς καὶ οὐκ ἀνιγματοδῶς ὅτι μέλλεις γενέσθαι γυνὴ τοῦ Διὸς· ἐντεῖθεν (καὶ ἀπὸ τούτου) βούς γενομένη τὴν παραθαλασσίαν ὄδον ἐξαδίσας πρὸς τὸν μέγαν κίλιον τῆς Ῥέας». λέγει δὲ τὸν νῦν καλούμενον Ἴονιον· πρῶν γὰρ οὗτος Ῥέας κίλιος ἐλέγετο. αὐτῶν οὐ κλυδωνίζῃ ἐν πλανωμένους δρόμοις· εἰς τὸν μετὰ τοῦτο δὲ καιρὸν (ἀντὶ τοῦ, ὑστερον) ὁ θαλάσσιος τύπος δι' οὗ

ἐπεραιώθης Ἴονιον πέλαιος ἵνομασθήσεται ἀπὸ σοῦ, μνημόνευμα τῆς σῆς πλάνης». A (om. C; contuli et D).

Lemma: δάπεδα omnes nostri excepto D (qui hoc verbum om.). 6 μαντείων hoc accentu nostri. 7 post Διὸς add. PPd: κλεινὴ 8 βούς γενομένη omnes nostri. Neglegenter agere videtur scholiasta cum verbo *οἰστρήσας*. *Prom.* 830. Sin vero lectionem aliam, nobis ignotam, interpretatur, corrupta illa fuit; nam multo ante bos facta erat Io Argis, *Prom.* 673 sqq. (cf. Francken, p. 47). παραγενομένη pro βούς γενομένη scripserunt edd., sed nullo, quoad sciam, codice auctore. 11 τόπος] πάντος PPd. 12 Ἴον. πελ. ἵνομασθ.] ἵνομασθήσεται Ἰόνιος BNX. 12-13 ἀπὸ σοῦ... πλάνης] ἀπὸ τοῦ μνημονεύματος τῆς σῆς πορείας καὶ πλάνης PPd.

- b P*Ya: Μολοσσὰ δάπεδα: Τὰ μαντικά· ἡ εἰς τὰ Θεσσαλικά, ἀπὸ ἔθνους τινὸς Μολοσσῶν λεγόμενου.

2 similia exhibent et gll. in CPd.

- c Pmarg: Μολοσσὰ] Ἀπὸ τοῦ «μολεῖν» ἐκείσε τὴν «ἔσσαν» καὶ τὴν μαντεῖαν.

Eandem explicationem diversis verbis praebet Bgl.

- 830a Mediceus: τὴν αἰπύνωντον τ'] Τὴν ὕψηλόνωντον, ἡ τὴν τραχεῖαν, παρὰ τὸ αἰπύου.

- b P*: Δωδώνη ἕρος, ἐξ οὗ καὶ ἡ Δωδώνη πόλις.

- c gll. in BPPd: Δωδώνην] Τὴν νῦν Βόντιζαν.

τὴν νῦν PPd; ἦγον ἔν B. Βόντιζαν BPD, Βόνδ· P. Si oppidum hodiernum Vónitisa dicere volunt, mire errant; hoc enim ad sinum Ambracium situm est.

- d CWa: Λέγουσι δὲ τὴν Ἰὼ πλανωμένην ἐλθεῖν καὶ πρὸς τὴν Δωδώνην, ἐνθα εἰσι αἱ μαντεύμεναι δρῶες, κακῶτερον ἀκούσαι παρὰ τῶν δρυῶν φανερώς εἰπουσῶν, αὐτῇ τῇ Διὸς κλεινὴ δάμαρ μέλλουσα ἐσεσθαι.

Hoc loco collocant CWa; cum fine scholii sui 823 coniungit Dind. Citari videtur mythographus aliquis qui ipsius Aeschylī narrationem sequitur. 4 *Prom.* 834 sq.

- 832 Mediceus: αἱ προσήγοροι] Αἱ ἐμφωνοί.

υ supra μ scriptum (eadem manu, secundum Weckl.), ut fiat εὑφωνοί.

833

Mediceus: ὅφ' ὄν] Τῶν δρυῶν.

835a

Pmarg: Τῶνδε] Ἀπὸ τῶν μαντευμάτων ὧν ἐμαντεύθη
ἀπὸ τοῦ Φοίβου καὶ ἀπὸ τῆς δρυός.

b

Mediceus: προσαίνει] Ὑπομνήσκει σε.

c

CV: Εἰς μνήμη σου ἔρχεται καὶ εὐφραίνει σε διὰ τὸ
εἶναι ἀληθές.

d

C (continuatur cum 835c): Καὶ ὑπομνήσκει τὰ
παρὰ σοῦ πραχθέντα πρῶν.

e

V (continuatur cum 835c): Τῶνδε προσαίνει: ἄφ'
ὧν εἰρηκα ὑπομνήσκει· διὰ τὴν χεῖρας γὰρ ὀνομασθεῖσα
γυνὴ τοῦ Διός.2 εἰρηκα scripsi; -ας V ut vid. 2 διὰ τὴν: sic V, corrupte. 2
χεῖρας scripsi collato 835f 2; -ει V.

f

P*: Εἰς μνήμη ἔρχεται καὶ εὐφραίνει σε διὰ τὸ εἶναι
ἀληθὲς δάμαρτα Διός· χεῖρας γὰρ ὀνομασθεῖσα γυνὴ
τοῦ Διός.

837a

Mediceus et (partim) Ya: κόλπος] Ρέας] Καὶ Ἀπολ-
λώνιος «Κρονίην ἄλα» τὸν Ἰονίον φησι· οὕτω γὰρ
ἐκαλεῖτο.In Ya ita; καὶ Ἀπ. Κρονίαν (sic) ἄλα εἶπεν; sequitur tum 837c.
1 Ap. Rhod. *Argonautica* 4. 327.

b

Mediceus (in altero margine): Ὅτι Ρέας κόλπος ὁ
Ἰόνιος πρῶν ἐκαλεῖτο.

c

VYa et Cgl: Ὅτι Ρέας κόλπος ἐκαλεῖτο ὁ Ἰόνιος
κόλπος.

= Medicum 837b.

d

P*: Ὅτι ὁ Ἰόνιος κόλπος πρῶν κόλπος Ρέας ἐκαλεῖτο,
ὕστερον δὲ Ἰόνιος ἀπὸ τῆς Ἰούς.

Cf. Medicum 837b.

839a

Mediceus: Ὅθεν ὁ Ἰόνιος κόλπος οὕτω προσηγορεύθη.

Iuxta *Prom.* 839-845 haec scripta.

b

gll. in DPW, ad finem huius versus scripta: Ἀνα-
χρονισμός.

842

(842-843) σημεία σοι τὰδ' ἐστί: Ταῦτά σοι ἐστί σημεία καὶ ὑπο-
δείγματα τῆς ἐμῆς διανοίας, ὅτι μαντική ἐστί καὶ προσηγο-
ρημένη καὶ φαινόμενη· ἀντὶ τοῦ, ἀπὸ τούτων πιστώθητι ὅτι ὅσα σοι
εἶπον ἐντὶ μέλλουσιν παθεῖν ἀληθῆ εἰσὶ. A.3-4 ἐντὶ... εἰσὶ] ὅσα σοι εἶπον εἰς τὸ μετέπειτα σε παθεῖν ἐντὶ ἀληθῆ
εἰσὶ. PPD.

843a

Mediceus: τοῦ πεφασμένου] Τοῦ φανεροῦ· ἀντὶ τοῦ
καὶ τὰ κρυπτὰ εἶδεν ἢ ἐμὴ φρήν.

b

Ya (continuatur cum sch. 842): ἸΑΛΩΣ· ἦτοι τοῦ
προδῆλου, τοῦ φανεροῦ· ἀντὶ τοῦ καὶ τὰ κρυπτὰ εἶδεν
ἢ ἐμὴ φρήν.

2-3 = Medicum 843a.

c

GaP* Ya: Φαίνο, φανῶ, πέφαγκα, πέφαμαι· καὶ
τροπή Δωρικὴ τοῦ μὲν εἰς τὸ φ, πέφαμαι.

844a

(844-852) τὰ λοιπὰ δ' ὡς: Κοινὸν ποιεῖται τὸν λόγον ἐνταῦθα ὁ Προμη-
θεὺς πρὸς τε τὸν χορὸν καὶ τὴν Ἰώ, καὶ φησιν ὅτι «τὰ ἐπιλοιπα κοινῶς
εἴπω ὡς καὶ ταῦτα (τῇ Ἰῳ), τῆς πρῶν ἀψάμενος διηγήσεως». εἰτα
ἀναλαμβάνει τὰ προειρημένα καὶ οἰνεῖ ἀναγνωρισμὸν ποιεῖται τῆς
5 Αἰγύπτου, καὶ λέγει πρὸς τὴν Ἰώ ὅτι «πόλις ἐστὶ λεγομένη Κάνωβος
ἐν αὐτῷ τῷ χεῖλει τοῦ Νεῖλου καὶ τῷ προσχώματι (οἰνεῖ τῷ ἀναχω-
ματισμῷ)· ἐνταῦθα σε ὁ Ζεὺς πάλιν ποιήσει ἄνθρωπον, ἀρβύω χειρὶ ἐπα-
ψάμενος σου· τέξεις δὲ καὶ παῖδα Ἐπαφρον ὀνομαζόμενον, ἐπώνυμον τῆς
ἐπαφῆσεως τοῦ Διός, ὅς κυριεύσει πάσης τῆς γῆς ὅσην ἀρδεύει Νεῖλος
10 ὁ ποταμός (ἔχουν πάσης τῆς Αἰγύπτου).» A.2 post ἐπιλοιπα add. PPD: εἰς κοινόν. ἔχουν. 4-5 = 846d.
5 post Κάνωβος add. PPD: εἰς τὰ εἰρηκα τῆς γῆς. ἔχουν τῆς
Αἰγύπτου, κεμένη. 6 post προσχώματι quaedam add. PPD:
vide 847c. 7 ἐνταῦθα... ἄνθρωπον ἐνταῦθα, ἔχουν ἐν τῷ Κάνωβος,
ἐπὶ ὁ Ζεὺς εἰς ἄνθρωπον μεταμύθη (lege -ει) σε ἐμφορὰ καὶ νόον
ἔχουσιν PPD. 7 ἄνθρωπον: cf. Medicum 848. 8-9 cf. Medi-
cum 850, fin. 9 ἀρδεύει] ἀρδεύει PPD.

- b PPd (post 844a) et Ya (iuxta *Prom.* 852): 'Ιστέον δὲ ὅτι ὅπερ ὁ Νεῖλος ἐν τῇ Αἰγύπτῳ ποιεῖ, τοῦτο καὶ ὁ ἐν τῇ 'Ινδία ῥέων ποταμός. ἄρδει γὰρ καὶ οὗτος τὰ ἐκείσε πεδία, διαφέρει δὲ τι τοῦ Νεῖλου· μετὰ δὲ τὸ ἀρδεύσαι τοῦτον τὰ ἐκείσε χωράδια, συνελθόντες οἱ ἐν τῇ 'Ινδία οἰκοῦντες φωνὰς εὐχαριστηρίους μετὰ κυμβά-
λων καὶ ἤχων ὀργάνων τούτῳ τῷ ποταμῷ ἀναπέμ-
πουν. τέλος δὲ ποιήσαντες μέδιμνον χρυσόν, ἐμβάλ-
λουν εἰς αὐτὸν ὥστερ ἀνάθημά τι εὐχαριστήριον.

Citavi haec ex alieno auctore monent et scribendi genus et dictio (nota vocabulum *χωράδια*, et *εὐχαριστήριος* adiective usurpatum). Cf. ad 813a. γ ἤχων ὀργάνων PYa: ἤχων tantum, Pd. Locus suspectus; ἤγειον ὀργάνων (cf. LS) s.v. ἤγειον bene coni. Douglas Young.

846a

Mediceus: Τῆς νυκτός.

Adscriptum hoc ad finem versus; sine dubio per errorem collo-
catum. Fortasse pars erat scholii iam deperditi ad *Prom.* 861; cf. 861a, b.

- b Mediceus: ἔστιν πόλις Κάνωβος] 'Αναχρονισμός.
c V: ἔστι πόλις Κάνωβος: Τὸ σχῆμα διηγηματικόν.
τῆς τῶν Αἰγυπτίων θρονός, οὐχί πάσης.
d gll. in BC: ἔστι πόλις Κάνωβος] Οἰνοὶ ἀναγνωρισμὸν
ποιεῖται τῆς Αἰγύπτου.
= 844a-5.

847a

Mediceus: προσχώματι: Τῷ ὑπὸ τοῦ ποταμοῦ ἐτησίῳ
προσθίματι τοῦ χώματος. φθόνων δὲ σωμαίων.

² φθόνων (lege -ων) δὲ σωμαίων lemma debebat esse scholii ad
Prom. 859. Simile aliquid accidit in Mediceo 438a.

- b Mediceus: προσχώματι] 'Εν ὕψιλῳ γὰρ ἔστιν.

c DNQV et (insertum in medio 844a) PPd: Προσχώ-
ματι· σημειώσαι ὅτι προσχώματα λέγονται οἱ ἀναχω-
ματισμοὶ καὶ οἰνοὶ ὑπερανισχυτικῆς τέπτοι. λέγεται δὲ
πρόσχωμα κάκεινο ἐνθα καταρρέον ὕδωρ ὅλιν περιττῇ
⁵ καὶ φαιμὸν σωρηδὸν ἐπιτίθοντα.

¹⁻² προσχώματι... λέγονται] λέγονται δὲ καὶ προσχώματα PPd.
⁵ σωρηδ. ἐπιτίθ. τίθῃσι σωρηδὸν PPd.

- 848 Mediceus et gll. in PPdY: ἐμφορνα] 'Ανθρωπόμορφον.
Ad hoc add. PPd: καὶ νοῦ μετέμορσαν.

- 849 Mediceus gl et Bgl: ἀταρβεῖ] 'Αφοβοποιῶ.

- 850 Mediceus: γεννημάτων] "Η τῶν ἐκ Διὸς γεννηθέντων·
ἢ τῆς Διὸς ἐπαφήσεως.

- 851a Mediceus: μελανίν] Μελάντεροι γὰρ εἰσιν οἱ Αἰ-
γύπτιοι.

- b Cgl: Μελάντεροι γὰρ οἱ ἐν τῷ Νεῖλῳ Αἰθίοπες.

μελανοι C: correxi.

- 853a (853-856) πέμπτη δ' ἀπ' αὐτοῦ: «Πέμπτη δὲν, φησί, γέννα ἀπὸ τοῦ
'Επάφου, πενήτηντα παῖδας ἔχουσα, πάλιν μὴ θέλουσα παραγενέσθαι
εἰς τὸ "Αργος, φέγουσα τὸν συγγενικὸν γάμον τῶν ἀνεψιῶν».

πέμπτην δὲ γενεὰν λέγει ἀπὸ τοῦ 'Επάφου τὰς πενήτηντα τοῦ Δαναοῦ
5 θυγατέρας.

πῶς δὲ πέμπτη γενεὰ ἦσαν αὐταὶ ἀπὸ τοῦ 'Επάφου, μάνθανε. πρώτη
γενεὰ 'Επαφος: οὗ Λιβύη· ἢς Βῆλος· οὗ Δαναός· οὗ αἱ πενήτηντα
θυγατέρες, αἱ οἱ ποιητὴς πέμπτην γενεὰν ἀπὸ τοῦ 'Επάφου ὀνόμασαν.
ἱστορεῖται δὲ ἀδελφοὺς εἶναι Αἰγυπτίων καὶ Δαναῶν, παῖδας δὲ 'Αρχνός
καὶ Βήλου υἱοῦ Ποσειδῶνος καὶ Λιβύης, ἀπ' ἧς καὶ ἡ χώρα Λιβύη
10 ὀνόμασται. δὲ Βῆλος τὸν μὲν ἕνα παῖδα αὐτοῦ Δαναὸν ἐν Λιβύῃ κατέκτισε,
τὸν δὲ ἕτερον, ἦγον τὸν Αἰγυπτίον, ἐν 'Αραβίᾳ· ὅστις τοὺς Μελάμποδας
χειρωσάμενος ἀπ' ἐαυτοῦ τὴν χώραν αὐτῶν ὀνόμασεν Αἰγυπτίον. γίνονται
δὲ ἐκ πολλῶν γυναικῶν Αἰγύπτῳ μὲν πενήτηντα παῖδες, Δαναῷ δὲ
15 θυγατέρες πενήτηντα.

ἐπεὶ δὲ μέσον αὐτῶν φιλονεικία ἐγένετο, ἐκάστου τὸν τῆς ἀρχῆς ὄγκον
ἐφέλκοντος πρὸς ἑαυτὸν, φοβηθεὶς ὁ Δαναός μήπως ἀναιρεθῇσεται ὑπὸ
τῶν υἱῶν Αἰγύπτου (ἦν γὰρ χρησμός αὐτῷ δοθεὶς πάλαι περὶ τούτου)
ναῦν κατεσκεύασε τὴν κληθεῖσαν πενήτηντορον ὡς ἀπὸ τοῦ ἀριθμοῦ ὧν
20 ἐγέννησε θυγατέρας. ἢ τὰς οἰκίας κύρας ἐνθήμενος εἰς τὸ 'Αργος ἀπῆει,
φυγὼν τὸν ἀδελφὸν αὐτοῦ Αἰγυπτὸν ὧς, ὡς εἰπομεν ἄνωθεν, πενήτηντα
εἶχεν υἱούς· οἱ τὰς τοῦ Δαναοῦ θυγατέρας ἐξήτουν ἐπὶ τῷ συνοικίᾳ
αὐταῖς.

καὶ τὸ μὲν ἀληθὲς τῆς ἱστορίας οὕτως ἔχει· ὁ δὲ παρὼν ποιητὴς φησιν ὅτι
25 διὰ τοῦτο ἐλεύσεται εἰς τὸ "Αργος ἡ ὑγίαιος γέννα, ἢ πέμπτη ἀπὸ τοῦ

Ἐπάρου, ἔχουν αἱ πενήκοντα θυγατέρες τοῦ Δαναοῦ, διὰ τὸ μὴ θέλει
 συναλθεῖν εἰς γάμον τοῖς ἐξαδέλφοις αὐτῶν. τῶς οὖν ὕστερον, σπείσαν-
 μένων τοῦ τε Δαναοῦ καὶ τοῦ Αἰγύπτου, ἔδωκεν ὁ Δαναὸς τὰς οἰκείας
 θυγατέρας εἰς γάμον τοῖς υἱοῖς Αἰγύπτου· ἐπεὶ δ' ἔπτοετο κατὰ τὸν
 30 χρησμὸν ὅτι ἀναρεθίσει ὑπὸ ἐνὸς ἐκείνων, παρήγγειλε ταῖς θυγατέρας
 αὐτοῦ ἀνελθεῖν νυκτὸς τοὺς νυμφίους, καὶ αἱ μὲν ἄλλαι πᾶσαι οὕτως
 ἐποίησαν, μία δὲ θεληθεῖσα ὑπὸ τοῦ ἔρωτος οὐκ ἀνέλεε τὸν ἐαυτῆς
 νυμφίον, ἀλλ' εἴλας ζῆν· περὶ ἧς καὶ ὁ ποιητὴς οὕτως φησι. Α.

4-8 cf. Medicum 853b. 6 πέμπτη... Ἐπάρου πέμπτη ἦσαν
 PPD. 8 ἀ... ὠνόμασεν ἀς Αἰσχύλος πέμπτην γενεάν εἶπεν PPD.
 12-14 ὅστις... παιδὲς γίνονται δὲ τῶ μὲν Αἰγύπτου, δὲ τοὺς Μελά-
 ποδας χειροσπόμενος ἀφ' ἐαυτοῦ τὴν γῶραν αὐτῶν ὠνόμασεν Αἰγύπτου,
 υἱοὶ πενήκοντα ἐκ πολλῶν γυναικῶν PPD. 18 et 30 χρησμός:
 de oraculo isto nusquam nisi in hoc scholio commemorato vide
 Garvie, p. 165. 23 αὐταῖς CPPDV; οἷς cet. 27 τῶς οὖν
 ὕστερον CV; τῶς δ' οὖν ὕστερον BXY; ὕστερον οὖν PPD. 29 post
 γάμον add. συναλθεῖν XY, συναλθεῖν B; cf. v. 27, ubi συναλθεῖν omnes
 praeter B. 29 υἱοῖς Αἰγύπτου Αἰγύπτου υἱοῖς ἐν τῷ Ἄργει ἐλθοῦσαν
 PPD. 30 ἐπ... ἐνὸς ἐκείνων μὴ ὑπὸ ἐνὸς ἐκείνων ἀναρεθίσει PPD.
 33 post νυμφίον add. PPD: ὅς τιν' ὁ Λυγαῖος (sic). 33 καὶ...
 φησὶ ὁ Αἰσχύλος (γρ. ὁ ποιητὴς P subter lineam) ἐνταῦθα φησι PPD.

b Medicus: Αἱ Δαναοῦ θυγατέρες. πέμπτη δὲ οὕτως·
 Ἐπάρου Λιβύη· ἦς Βῆλος· οὐ Δαναός· οὐ αἱ ν'
 θυγατέρες.

c Medicus gl: πενήκοντοπαῖς] Ὁ Δαναός.

856a ἀνεψιῶν] Τῶν ἐξαδέλφων. Glossema in A (om. V; contuli et D).

b Pmarg: Σημείωσαι ὅτι τὸν ἐξαδέλφον «ἀνεψιῶν»
 λέγει, τὸν δὲ ἀνεψιὸν «ἀδελφιδῶν».

2 ἀδελφιδῶν P ut vid.; forma tantum e titulo Romanae aetatis
 cognita (cf. LSJ, s.v.); ἀδελφιδῶν Dind.

c Pgl: ἐπτοημένοι] Ἡσθενηότες· ἐκχερεῖς ὑπάρχοντες
 ἐν τῷ καιρῷ τῆς συνοσίας.

d marg. in PPD: Ἡσυχνημένοι περὶ τὸν ἔρωτα· ἡ
 ἡσυχνηότες τὰς φρένας ὅσον πρὸς τὸν ἔρωτα.

857a gl. in PPD: κίρκου] Ἰέρακες οἱ νυμφίοι, δηλονότι διὰ
 τὸ ἀρπακτικόν.

b DPPdV: κίρκου πελειῶν: Πελεῖας τὰς νύμφας φησὶν,
 ἦτοι τὰς τοῦ Δαναοῦ θυγατέρας (ἀφροδισιακὴν γὰρ
 τὸ ἔρως τοῦτο, ἡ περιστρά). κίρκους δὲ, ἦτοι ἀετοὺς,
 τοὺς νυμφίους, ἔχουν τοὺς υἱοὺς τοῦ Αἰγύπτου, διὰ τὸ
 5 ἀρπακτικόν.

Cf. Medicum 857c. 1 φησὶν] om. DV. 2 ἀφροδισιακὴν PPD;
 ἀφροδισιατικὴ DV.

c Medicus: Πελεῖας τὰς νύμφας φησὶ (ἀφροδισιακὴν
 γὰρ τὸ ἔρως)· τοὺς δὲ νυμφίους κίρκους, διὰ τὸ
 ἀρπακτικόν.

d marg. in DW: λελειμμένοι] Γρ. «ἐλεημμένοι», ἀπὸ
 τοῦ «ἀλίπτω» τὸ ἐπιθυμῶ.

Prima duo verba in W valde obscura. 1 ἐλεημ: debebant
 λελημμένοι. Cf. textum poeticum in P, ubi i supra ei scriptum in
 verbo λελειμμένοι.

858 gl. in PPD: οὐ θηρασίμους] Ἦγουν τοὺς διὰ τὸν φόνον
 αὐτῶν οὐκ ἀξίους θηρεύσεως.

859a Medicus: φθόνον δὲ σωματῶν] Αὐτοὺς τοὺς σώμασι
 τιμωρηθήσονται, θεῶν νεμεσησάντων αὐτούς.

Cf. 859b, unde αὐτοὺς in fine corrigendum in αὐτοῖς.

b DPPdVYa: φθόνον δὲ σωματῶν] Ἀλλὰ τὸν σωματῶν
 αὐτῶν· τουντέστι, αὐτοὺς τοὺς σώμασι τιμωρηθήσονται,
 θεῶν νεμεσησάντων αὐτούς.

1 ἄλλ. τῶν σωμα. DV; τῶν δὲ σωμα. PPD; τῶν σωμα. δὲ Ya. 2-3
 = Medicum 859a.

c Pgl: φθόνον] Ἡ φρόνον. καὶ τὴν ἰσχύν.
 φρόνον P; scribendum φόνον; cf. 859d.

d Pgl: φθόνον] Τὴν ἰσχύν. γρ. φόνον.

e PPD: ἐξείδε θεός] Ὑπερ τῶν σωματῶν τῶν θυγατέρων,
 φειδὼ καὶ ἔλεον. ἡ μέψιν κατὰ τὸν ἀρσένον.

Lemma: δὲ: sic PPD.

f

Pgl: ἔξει θεός Φέρει, ἐπάξει ἡ εἰμαρμένη.

g

PglYa: θεός Ἡ ὁ Ἄρης, ἡ ἡ Ἡρα· ἡ Ἀφροδίτη
 ἡ ὁ Ἐρως. ἡ καὶ ἈΛΛΩΣ· φθόνον δὲ ἔξει σωματίων
 ὁ θεός, ἦτοι ὁ Ἄρης, ἀντὶ τοῦ φθονήσει τοῖς τῶν
 νομφίων σώμασι.

Deos varios nominant etiam brevia glossemata in B (Cupidinem),
 C (Venerem vel Iunonem), Pd (Cupidinem vel Venerem vel Iuno-
 nem), Y (Iunonem).

860a

gll. in PPd: Πελασγία Ἡ Λάρισσα.

«Pelagiam» pro *Argo* dictam esse accipiunt gll. varia in BPd
 (alterum) XY; pro *Hellade* Cgl.

b

gll. in BCDPWY: δέξεται Τὰ σώματα αὐτῶν.

861a

Mediceus et P (bis: et in scholiis et in margine)
 PdVXc: νυκτιφρουρήτω: Τῷ νυκτός ἐπιτηρήσαντι·
 νυκτός γὰρ αὐτοῦς εἶλον.

Lemma om. Mediceus. 3 αὐτ. εἶλ. Mediceus; ἀνεῖλον αὐτοῦς
 cet.

b

Cgl: Νυκτός γὰρ ἐπιτηρήσαντες αὐτοῦς ἀνεῖλον.

Cf. Mediceum 861a.

863

gll. in DPPdW: σφαγαῖσι Τοῖς τόποις τοῦ σώματος
 ἐν αἷς καίριαι καὶ ἀνάσταισι πληγαὶ γίνονται.

864

DPPdVXc: τοιάδ' ἐπ' ἐχθροῦς: Ἡ Ἀφροδίτη
 ἐπιστάτης τῶν ἀφροδισίων ἐστίν· αὕτη γὰρ γάμων
 ἔφορος, ἡδεῖας τὰς συνουσίας ποιοῦσα. νῦν δὲ λέγει
 ὁ Προμηθεὺς ὅτι αἰτία θανάτου γένειοι Ἀφροδίτη
 5 τοῖς ἐμοῖς ἐχθροῖς (ἦγουν τοῖς τοῦ Αἰγύπτου υἱοῖς)·
 ἐχθροῦς δὲ καλεῖ αὐτοῦ τούτους, ὡς καταγομένους
 ἀπὸ τοῦ Διός. εἰποι δ' ἂν τις τοῦτο λεχθῆναι καὶ διὰ τὸν
 Δία· οὗτος γὰρ ἐλύπει τότε τὸν Προμηθέα.

3 νῦν δὲ νῦν οὖν PPd. 7-8 εἰποι... Προμ. soli habent PPd.

866a

gll. in BDPPdY: σύννευον Τὸν Λυγγέα.

Λυγγέας: sic omnes.

[208]

b

Pgl: ἀπαμβλυθῆσεται Χανωθῇ, ἀπὸ μεταφορᾶς τοῦ
 σιδήρου.

ἀπαμβλυθ.: sic P in textu poetico (cf. var. lect. apud Dawe, p. 236).

c

Pgl (alterum): Γρ. ἀπαμβληθήσεται, ἦγουν ἐκκοπή-
 σεται τοῦ φόνου.

d

gll. in PPd: Καὶ ἀσθονῆς μένῃ ὑπὸ τοῦ ἔρωτος.

869

Mediceus et gll. in BDPPdY (in hoc ad 866):
 βασιλικὸν γένος] Ἀβαντα.

Sic Mediceus; τὸν Ἀβ. vel ἦγουν τὸν Ἀβ. cet.

871

PglYa: σπορᾶς κ.τ.λ.] Ἀπὸ τῶν ἐγγόνων τοῦ Ἀβαντος
 μέλλει γενήσεσθαι ὁ Ἡρακλῆς.

872

κλεινός] Ὁ Ἡρακλῆς. Glossema in A (om. V; habent
 DW).

874a

gll. in BC: Τιτανίς] Ἡ μία τῶν Τιτάνων.

b

Pgl: Τιτᾶνες ἐκαλοῦντο οἱ ἀπὸ τοῦ Οὐρανοῦ καὶ τῆς
 Γῆς γεννηθέντες.

875a

Mediceus et Sj: Ὅπως δὲ ἔχω τύχης καὶ δι' ἣν
 αἰτίαν λυθήσομαι, πολλοῦ λόγου ἂν εἴη τοῦτο.

Qui hoc scholium composuit fortasse ante oculos habebat ὅπως δ'
 ἔχω, πῇ ταῦτα δὴ κ.τ.λ.; quam lectionem Triclinius (Smyth I,
 p. 68) invenisse se autumat «ἐν τοῖς ἀρίστοις τῶν ἀντιγράφων».

b

(875-876) DPPdVXc: ὅπως δὲ χάπῃ: Ὅπως δὲ λυθήσομαι
 καὶ πῶς καὶ δι' ἣν αἰτίαν μακροῦ καὶ πολλοῦ λόγου
 ἐστὶν εἰπεῖν.

Cf. Mediceum 875a.

877a

Mediceus et gll. in BCDPPdW: ἐλελελελεῖ]
 Ὁρηνῶδες ἐπίφθεγμα.

Inverso ordine habet C; ὁρηνητικὸν pro ὁρηνῶδες PPd.

[209]

b gll. in PPdW: Τοῦτο λόγος θρηνητικός· λέγει δὲ αὐτόν τις στενοχωρούμενος καὶ ἐπικαλῶν τινὰ ἐλθεῖν εἰς ἔλεον.

878a Mediceus et gll. in BCW: σφάκελος Σπασμὸς τοῦ ἐγκεφάλου.

b PPd et Wmarg: σφάκελος· Ἰστέον ὅτι ὁ ἐγκεφάλος ἀεικίνητός ἐστιν· ὅταν δὲ εἰς αὐτόν γένηται πλείων θόρυβος ἢ κτύπος, τότε πάσχει σπασμὸν· καὶ ἐξ αὐτοῦ λέγεται καὶ ὁ σφάκελος, οἰοῦναι «σπάκελος» τις ὢν, ἀπὸ τοῦ «σπῶ».

c P*: «Τῷ σφακέλῳ τῶν γραμμάτων ἠνώχλησαι», ἤγουν ἐπιστημένως εἶδον, ἤρηνυσαν.

Citatio satis manca e lexico quodam videtur esse sumpta.

d P*SjXY: Σφάκελος νόσος· καὶ σφακελίζω· καὶ σφακελισμός ἡ παραπληξία καὶ ἡ σῆψις τῶν μυελῶν. γίνεται δὲ ἐκ τοῦ σφακελισμοῦ καὶ σπασμῶς. λέγεται δὲ σφάκελος καὶ ὁ μέσος τῆς χειρὸς δάκτυλος· ἐνίσταται δὲ καὶ ὁ σφυγμός, καὶ ὁ παλμός. σφάκελον δ' ἐννοῖ τὴν σῆψιν λέγουσι τῶν ὀστέων, καὶ σφακελίσαι τὸ κατασπῆναι καὶ ἀπονεκρωθῆναι. φάκελος δὲ ἡ συλλογὴ τῶν ζώων.

Eadem fere leguntur in 1045b1-8, 1-6 σφάκελος... ὀστέων: fere = Σοῦδα s.v. σφακελισμός, ad init. 2 παραπληξία] παραπληξία P. 2 μυελῶν] μυελῶν Y. 3 γίνεται... σπασμῶς] om. P. 5 σφυγμός Dind.; σφυγμός nostri. 7 φάκελος Dind.; σφάκελος nostri. Post v. 8 Sj add. 1045b 8-11; vide ad eum locum.

e [D: φρενοβλαβεῖς (sic). Fortasse huc spectat scholium codicis D 881d, ubi vide adn.]

879a Mediceus: ἀρδὶς Ἡ ἀκμή τοῦ πάθους.

b P*: Ἀρδὶς τὸ ζῆφος, τὸ ἄραξ καὶ βλάβας «διδού».

Eandem etymologiam profert Dgl.

c gll. in PPd: ἀρδὶς] Ἐἶφος, βέλος. ἡ ἀκμή τοῦ πάθους· ὁρμή.

1 ἡ... πάθος: = Medicum 879a. βέλος et ὁρμή om Pd.

880a Mediceus: ἄπυρος] Ἡ πολῦπυρος, διὰ τὸ σφοδρὸν πάθος. ἡ, πῦρ μὴ ἔχουσα.

1 ἡ πολῦπ. Mediceus; ἡ πολῦπ. con. Vitelli.

b CDPPdV et Wgl: ἄπυρος: Πολῦπυρος, διὰ τὸ σφοδρὸν τοῦ πάθους καὶ πολὺ· ἡ ἄπυρος, ἡ διακρὶ πυρὸς ἐμπιμπρώσα καὶ κατακαίονσα, πῦρ δὲ μὴ ἔχουσα.

Cf. Medicum 880a.

c gll. in DPPdW: ἄπυρος] Οὐ χαλκευθεῖσα πυρὶ.

Similia sed corrupta (ὁ διὰ πυρὸς χαλκευθεῖς) et Bgl.

881a Mediceus: καρδία (sic) δὲ φόβῳ] Ἀντὶ τοῦ, παράφρων γίνεται ὑπὸ τοῦ φόβου.

2 γίνεται] -ομαι bene con. Weckl.; cf. lectionem codicum PPdYa in 881b2.

b CDPPdVYa: καρδία δὲ φόβῳ] Ἀντὶ τοῦ, παράφρων γίνεται ἀπὸ τοῦ φόβου. ἡ καρδία μου διαπαντός ἐκ τοῦ φόβου λακτίζει, σφύζει, καὶ πάλαι καὶ λακτίζει τὴν φρένα μου· περὶ γὰρ τὴν καρδίαν αἱ φρένες εἰσὶ τινὲς 5 δὲ τὸ «λακτίζειν φρένας» φασὶν ἀντὶ τοῦ παραφρονεῖν ὑπὸ τοῦ πάθους.

Lemma: καρδία omnes. δὲ om. CPd. 1-2 = Medicum 881a. 2 γίνεται] -ομαι PPdYa.

c PPdYa (in his continuatur cum 881b): Φρήν δὲ ἐστὶν ὑμῶν τις διήκων ἀπὸ τοῦ φάρυγγος μέχρι τῶν ὑπογαστρῶν μερῶν· διερχόμενος οὖν ἐνθεν καθεύθει, ὥστερ τι ζῶσκα γίνεται, ὁ καὶ διάφραγμα καλεῖται. 5 ἐστὶ δὲ μέσον τῶν ἀναπνευστικῶν καὶ τῶν θεραπευτικῶν. ἀναπνευστικά δὲ εἰσι πνεύμων, καρδία· θεραπευτικά δὲ σπλῆν, ἥπαρ. μέχρις ἂν οὖν σφύζηται ὁ ὕμην οὗτος, ὑγιαίνει τὸ ζῶον· ὅταν δὲ πάθῃ κοπήν, τότε παραφρονεῖ, καὶ συμβαίνει ἡ φρενίτις νόσος. ἐξ αὐτοῦ καὶ μετὰ 10 φρεναὶ τὰ τῆς βότρυος ὕψισθεν λέγονται.

d D: Φρήν ἐστὶ τις ὕμην διήκων ἀπὸ τοῦ ἀνθεραϊνῶς μέχρι καὶ τοῦ ζωστήρος· ἐνταῦθα δὲ περικυκλεῖ μέχρι

τῶν μεταφρέων, διαιρούμενος ὁ ὕμν ἐς δύο, διαχω-
ρίζων τὰ τε ἀναπνευστικά καὶ τὰ θρεπτικά. ἐπὶ δὲ
5 παρασπασθῇ τι καὶ μεταπέτης, οὗτος τότε λέγεται ὁ
ἄνθρωπος «φρενοβλαβής».

In D collocatur hoc scholium post *Prom.* 833-886, ante scholium
853a. Fortasse referri volebat librarius ad *Prom.* 878, ubi φρενοβλα-
βεῖς in textu poetico perperam scriptis pro φρενοπληγεῖς.

882

gll. in PPdW: τροχοδιεῖται] Δίκην τροχοῦ συστρέ-
φεται.

συστρέφ. P; στρέφ. Pd; δινεῖται W.

883a

Mediceus: Οὐκ εἰμι ἐν τῷ καθεστῶτι.

Adscriptum est ad *Prom.* 882; huc transposui, secutus et Paleii
coniecturam et Wgl (883c; adn.).

b

Mediceus et gll. in PPdWY: δρόμου: Τῆς ὁρθῆς ὁδοῦ.

Lemma solus habet Mediceus.

c

gll. in DPPdW: δρόμου] Τοῦ καθήκοντος.

Post hoc add. Wgl: οὐκ εἰμι ἐν τῷ καθεστηκότι (cf. Mediceum 883a).
Similia hic habent Bgl (τῆς καταστάσεως) et Cgl (τοῦ καθεστηκότος,
τοῦ προσήκοντος).

884a

Mediceus: γλώσσης ἀκρατής] Ὑπὸ τῆς μανίας μὴ
κατέχουσα τῆς γλώττης, ἀλλὰ παῖουσα.

1 μανίας ex μανής correctum in Medico. 2 κατὰ τῆς γλωτ-
Mediceus. Verbum κατέχω cum genetivo haud raro ponitur inde
ab Aristotele (LSJ s.v. I, 2); cuius rei ignarus, ut videtur, accu-
sativum substituit auctor scholii 884b. 2 παῖουσα suspectum;
παρπαῖουσα scripsit auctor scholii 884b; παῖουσα coni. Bothe
et Paley.

b

DPPdV: γλώσσης ἀκρατής: Ἦτοι ὑπὸ τῆς μανίας μὴ
κατέχουσα τὴν γλῶτταν καὶ κυριεύουσα ταύτης, ἀλλὰ
παρπαῖουσα, ἄλλος εἰμί.

Cf. Mediceum 884a, cum adn. 2 καὶ κυρ. τοῦτ.: sic P; om. D;
ταύτης tantum om. Pd; V hoc loco legi nequit.

885a (885-886) Mediceus: Τεταραχμένοι δὲ λόγοι ὡς ἔτυχε προσπα-
ταί-

οῖσι τῶ τῶν κακῶν κλύδωνι· τουτέστιν, ὑπὸ ὁδύνης
πολλὰ λαλῶ.

1-2 προσπατοῖσι Mediceus; idem πατοῖσι in textu poetico (ubi
πατοῖσι codd. plerique).

b (885-886) DPPdV: θολεροὶ δέ: Λόγοι δὲ θολεροί, καὶ ὕβριστικοί
καὶ λυπηροί καὶ μάρανσιν ἐμποιοῦντες τῷ ἀκούοντι καὶ
τῇξιν σαρκός, παῖουσι, καὶ ὁρμῶσι καὶ μετὰ βύμης
ἐκπέμπονται, πρὸς κύμασι τῆς ἐμῆς ἄτης (ἦτοι τῷ
5 κλύδωνι καὶ τῇ τρικυμῇ τῶν ἐμῶν κακῶν).

4-5 τῶ . . . κακῶν: cf. Mediceum 885a, med.

c

PPd: παῖουσι] Παῖουσι τὸν ἀέρα, ἡ ἐκρίπτονται.

887a (887-893) ἡ σοφὸς ἡ σοφὸς ἦν: Ὁ χορὸς φησι τοῦτο· «ὄντως σοφὸς
ἦν ὅστις πρῶτος ἐν διανοίᾳ ἐβάστασε καὶ ἐν γλώσσῃ διεμυθολόγησε, καὶ
εἶπεν, ὅτι καταπολὺ κάλλιστόν ἐστι τὸ τινὰ γυναῖκα συνελθεῖν νομίφῳ,
ὁμοίῳ αὐτῇ (ἦγγον, ἐὰν ἡ πένησσα καὶ εὐτελής, ἵνα συνέλθῃ ἀνδρὶ ὁμοίῳ),
5 ἡ καὶ τὸ ἐκαστον ἄνδρα συνελθεῖν γυναίκα ὁμοίῳ ἐκείνῳ κατὰ τὸν βίον καὶ
τὴν διαγωγὴν». τοῦτο δὲ λέγει ὁ χορὸς διὰ τὴν Ἰώ, ἰδὼν αὐτὴν πάστροσαν
μυρία κακὰ διὰ τὸ σχετὶ ἐραστὴν τὸν πρῶτιστον τῶν θεῶν Δία, ἄνθρωπον
οὐσαν φθαρτὴν. «καλὸν οὖν», φησὶν, «ἐκαστον τῶν ἀνθρώπων κηδεύσαι
καθ' ἑαυτὸν (ἦτοι ὁμοίως ἑαυτῷ), καὶ κατὰ τὴν αὐτοῦ εὐτέλειαν εἰς
10 γάμον συνελθεῖν· καὶ μῆτε τὸν ὄντα κερνήτῳ (ἦτοι ταπεινὸν καὶ ἄσημον
καὶ τῶν κάτω) ἐπιθυμῆσαι γάμον τῶν θρυπομένων καὶ τρυφόντων τῷ
πλούτῳ, μῆτε μεγαλυχουόντων τῷ γένει». A (contuli et D).

1-2 ὄντως σοφὸς ἦν σοὶ habent CD et (?) V. 4 καὶ εὐτελής . . .
ὁμοίῳ] πέντη, εἰ δὲ πλουσία, πλουσίῳ PPd. 5-6 κατὰ . . . δια-
γωγῇ] κατὰ τὸ γένος καὶ κατὰ τὸν πλοῦτον PPd. 8 φθαρτή:
finis scholii in D. 10-12 καὶ μῆτε . . . τῷ γένει] longe diversa
praebet PPd; vide 887c. 11 τρυφόντων: cf. Mediceum 891.
12 post τῷ γένει add. CV: ἦτοι εὐγενῶν. Sequitur in BXY sch. 893a,
nullo intervallo. In CDV sequitur 887b.

b (887-890) CDPSjVXc: "ΑΛΛΩΣ· τὸν Πιττακὸν λέγει· ὅν ποτε
τις διαζέμενος ὑπὸ δύο γυναίκων, τῆς μὲν μιᾶς οὐσίας
πλουσίας καὶ ὑπὲρ αὐτοῦ γένους ἀξίας, τῆς δ' ἑτέρας
πενεστέρας καὶ αὐτὸ γένους αὐτοῦ ἀξίας, καὶ ἀπορῶν
5 ποίας ἀν κληθεῖ ἀνὴρ, ἠρώτησε ποῖα χρῆσται γυναίκα.
τοῦ δὲ εἰπόντος «μετῆθι πρὸς τοὺς παῖδας τοὺς πλησίον
ἡμῶν τοὺς βέμβικας παῖδοντας (ὅ ἐστι τὰς στρόμβας),

καὶ ἀπ' αὐτῶν μαθήσῃ ποῖα ἀν χρησίοι γυναικῖν, [καὶ]
ἀπελθὼν ἐκεῖνος ἡμεροῦστος τῶν παίδων λεγόντων πρὸς
10 τὴν οἰκίαν στρόμβαν, «τὴν καθ' ἑαυτὸν ἔλαυνεν· καὶ
αἰσθόμενος τοῦ λόγου τῶν παίδων τὴν μὲν πλουσιωτέραν
ἀφῆκε, τῇ δὲ πενεστέρεῃ ἐχρήσαντο γυναικί, τῇ καὶ τοῦ
γένους αὐτοῦ ἀξίᾳ.
τοῦτο οὖν ὁ χορὸς ἐνθυμούμενος λέγει ὅτι σοφὸς ἦν
15 ἐκεῖνος ὁ εἰπὼν τὸ ἐπὶ μακρῷ χρόνῳ καὶ ἀριστοῦναι
καὶ εὐημερεῖν αὐτούς, τοὺς τοῖς ἀξίοις τοῦ γένους αὐτῶν
ἐπιγαμβρεύοντας. ἐὰν γὰρ καὶ ἡ Ἰὼ συνεμίγῃ τινὶ ἀνδρὶ
ἀξίῳ ὄντι τοῦ γένους αὐτῆς, καὶ πόρρω τῆς μίξεως τοῦ
Διός, οὐκ ἂν νῦν ἐπλανέτο.

1-13 inveniuntur haec etiam in cod. T (Smyth [1], p. 69). Eadem fabula diversis verbis narratur apud Diogenem Laertium (I, 79-80), citato Callimachi Epigr. I; et rursus in scholio inedito codicis Ea ad hunc locum, quod paraphrasis versum Callimacheorum esse videtur. 1 ἔλλας CDV; lemma ἡ σοφὸς ἡ σοφὸς ἦν habet P, qui hoc scholium anteposit scholio 887a. 3 καὶ... ἀξίας plerique; fortasse secludenda (cf. v. 4); ὑπὲρ αὐτῶν, tantum. Sj. 7 τὰς στρόμβας CVXc; τὰς στρόμβους (sic) DP; οἱ στρόμβοι Sj. 8 αὐτῶν CSjXc; τοῦ DP; V legi nequit. 8 καὶ om. Sj. recte. 9-10 πρὸς... στρόμβαν(sic) πρὸς ἀλλήλους Sj. 11 τῶν παίδων Xc; τοῦ παιδὸς CDPV; om. Sj. fortasse recte. 15-17 qui haec scripsit fortasse ὁ κηδεύσας pro τὸ κηδεῖν legit in Prom. 890. 16 αὐτοῖς omnes (om. Dind.). 17 ἐάν omnes. 18 ἀξίῳ PSj; καὶ ἀξίῳ cet.

PPd haec substituunt pro 887a 10-12 καὶ μήτε... τῷ
γένει: — καὶ μήτε γὰμιν τῶν θρυπομένων καὶ θρυ-
φόντων τῶν πλουτῶν ἐπιθυμῆσαι τὸν ὄντα χερνήτην
(ἔργον τὸν ταπεινὸν καὶ εὐτελεῖ καὶ ἄσσημον καὶ τῶν
5 κάτω), μήτε τῶν μεγαλοχρόνων τῶ γένει (ἔτι τῶν
εὐγενῶν). ἦν γὰρ καὶ ἡ Ἰὼ πόρρω τῆς μίξεως ἦν τοῦ
Διός, οὐκ ἂν νῦν τοσαῦτα δεινὰ ἐπασχεν.

6 εὐγενῶν: cf. var. lect. codicum CV in 887a12. 6-7 cf. 887b
17-19. 6 Ἰὼ: sic PPd.

888a

gll. in BPPd: ὅς πρῶτος) "Ἦγουν ὁ Πιττακός.

Bgl: ὅς πρῶτος) 'Αναχρονισμός.

Mediceus: ἐβάστασε) 'Ἐδοκίμασεν· ἀπεὶ μέγα τόζον
ἐβάστασε καὶ ἔδε πάντην».

Od. 21. 405.

d gll. in P et (partim) Pd: 'Ἐνεκουμόνησεν· ἀντὶ τοῦ
(εἰπεν)· ἐνόησεν· ἀντὶ τοῦ «διέγνω».

890a

Mediceus: ὡς τὸ κηδεῖν) Καὶ Πίνδαρος· «χρὴ δὲ
καθ' ἑαυτὸν παντὸς ὄραν μέτρον· εὐναὶ δὲ παρὰ τροπῶν·
ἐς κακότητα τε ἄθροον ἐβαλόν.»

Sic script et interpunxit Mediceus. In libris Pindaricis plerisque
(Pyth. 2. 34 sq.) αὐτὸν legitur pro ἑαυτὸν, alii inseritur ante
παντὸς, τε post κακότητα (sic) omittitur.

b

Mediceus (in altero margine) καθ' ἑαυτὸν) Κατὰ τὰ
ἴδια μέτρα.

891

Mediceus gl et Bgl: διαθρυπομένῳ) 'Ἐνθρυφόντων.

Similia exhibent gll. in DPPdW (θρυφόντων) et C (διαθρυφόντων).

893a

χερνήταν: Εὐτελεῖ· ἐστὶ δὲ τροπικὸν ἀπὸ τῶν ἀπόρων γυναικῶν, αἵπερ
οἰκείας μογοῦσαι χερσὶ καὶ νήθουσαι ἐρία ἢ λίνον, ἐκταῖς ἐκ τούτων
κομίζονται τροφήν. A.

Hoc loco in re consentiunt omnes nostri, in verbis valde inter
se dissentiunt. Recensionem PPd secutus sum paulo planiorem
ceteris. 1 continuant cum 887a BXY, his verbis: τὸ δὲ χερνήταν
τροπικὸν ἐστὶ κ.τ.λ. 2 ἐρία ἢ soli habent PPd. 3 post τροφήν
quaedam add. V; vide 893b.

b

V (continuatur cum 893a): "ΑΛΛΩΣ· κυρίως δὲ ἐπὶ
γυναικί ἢ νήθουσαι ταῖς χερσὶ τὰ πρὸς τροφήν κομίζονται.

c

P*: Τὸν εὐτελεῖ καὶ διὰ τῶν χειρῶν νήθοντα, ὃ ἐστὶν
ἐργαζόμενον.

d

Pgl: Ταπεινὸν καὶ εὐτελεῖ καὶ ἄσσημον, πτωχόν, χειρο-
τέχνην.

894a

(894-900, 902-903) μήποτ' ὦ Μοῖραι: 'Ο χορὸς φησι, βλέπων τὴν
Ἰὼ κακῶς πάσχουσαν διὰ τὸ ἐραστῆσθαι αὐτῆς τὸν Δία· αἰθε, ὦ Μοῖραι,
μὴ ἴδοιτέ με ποτὲ ὑπάρχουσαν εὐνάτεραν, καὶ σύγκειτον, τοῦ Διός
(ἥτοι μὴ ἐραστῆθαι μου ὁ Ζεὺς ποτε)· μηδὲ πλασθεῖν, καὶ προσπελάσω
5 καὶ προσεγγίσω, ἐν τινι γαμέτῃ τῶν ἐξ οὐρανοῦ (ἥτοι τινὶ οὐρανίῳ θεῷ
ἔχοντι γυναικᾶ· τοῦτο γὰρ ἐστὶ τὸ ἀγαμέτα). ἦ, μηδὲ δ' ἐχθρας γενοίμην
τινὶ ὁμεινέτιδι πινὸς τῶν οὐρανίων. φοβοῦμαι γὰρ βλέπουσα τὴν τῆς

Ἰοῦς παρθενίαν τὴν ἀστεργάνορα (ἣν οὐ στέργει ὁ ἀνὴρ αὐτῆς γενόμενος·
 ἢ, τὴν ὑπὸ ἀρσένων λίαν στεργομένην) τῷ γάμῳ τῷ τοῦ Διὸς διαπομένην
 10 καὶ δακνομένην, ἐν ἀλλήλαιαις καὶ πλάναις πόνων δυσπλάγχρυνος Ἥρας
 (ἣτοι ἀφορτοίς, ἃς οὕτως ὑπενεγκρῖνεν θεῶν ἐπίδοι με). εἴτα παρακτινῶν,
 ἐπερμηνεύων τὸ «ἐρω», φησὶν ὅτι «τὸ δῆμα φημί θεῶν ἄφυκτον, οὐ καὶ
 πολλὰ μηχανησαμένη οὐκ ἐκφεύζομαι». A (contuli et D).

Lemma: μήποτ' semel omnes nostri (μηδέποτ' Y). Verba τὸ δὲ
 praefigunt BX. 4 πλασθεῖν omnes nostri hic et in textu
 poetico (Prom. 897), exceptis fortasse V et certe W, qui πλαθεῖν
 in textu poetico. 6 μηδὲ μὴ BXY. 7 ὁμεινέτιδι BCP (-δὲ
 supra lineam) XY; ὁμεινέτι (sic) DPdV. 7 οὐρανίῳ οὐρανίων
 CV. Totus locus 6-7 μηδὲ... οὐρανίῳ hoc significare videtur:
 «utinam ne cui uxori cuiusquam caelestium odio sim», πλασθεῖν
 fortasse pro «in bello appropriem» accepto, γαμέτω autem pro
 γαμέτω. Quae licet absurde dicta sint, iniuria mutaverunt edd.
 (ὁμεινέτι τινὶ τῶν οὐρανίων). 8-9 = Medicum 898a. 10
 δυσπλάγχρυνος Ἥρας CDV; τῆς Ἥρ. δυσπλ. PPd; δυσπλάγχρυνος Ἥρας
 BXY. 11-12 ὑπολαίε πλῆρες et Pto; δυνάσεται PPd. 12
 μηδὲ... ἐπίδοι με: cf. Medicum 902b. 13-14 οὐ... ἐκφεύζομαι
 BXY; ἐπερ οὐκ ἐκφεύζομαι καίπερ μηχανησαμένη πολλὰ P; καὶ πολλὰ
 μηχανησαμένη οὐκ ἐκ σκορπίσεως (?) φεύζομαι DV; locum om. CPd.

b Pgl: Ἡ «Μοῖραν λεγέων» ἀντὶ τοῦ ἔφοροι συνουσιῶν·
 ἢ «ἐννάντερον τῶν λεγέων τοῦ Διὸς».

898a Medicus: ἀστεργάνορα] Ἡν οὐ στέργει ὁ γενόμενος
 αὐτῆς ἀνὴρ· ἢ τὴν ὑπὸ ἀρσένων στεργομένην.

2 post ἡ litterae erasae circiter duo; fortasse τὴν (Weckl.). 2
 post ἀρσένων videtur supplendum esse λίαν ex 894a9 (ita iam
 Heimsoeth). μὴ supplebat Paley. Cf. 898b.

b DXc(continuat cum 894a): Ἄλλῳσ· ἣν οὐ στέργει
 ὁ γενόμενος αὐτῆς ἀνὴρ· ἢ τὴν ὑπὸ ἀρσένων στεργο-
 μένην· ἢ τὴν μὴ στέργουσαν καὶ ἀγαπῶσαν τοὺς ἀνδράς.

1-3 = Medicum 898a, ubi vide adn., et 894a8-9. 1 ἄλλως
 solus habet D. 3 μὴ solus habet Xc.

899a Medicus: γάμῳ διαπομένην] Ἄμα τῷ γάμῳ. λείπει
 γὰρ τὸ «ἄμα».

b gl. ad γάμῳ διαπομένην] Κινδυνεύουσαν B; Μερί-

ζομένην C; Γρ. δαπανομένην (sic), δαμαζομένην P;
 Δαμαζομένην V.

In textu poetico διαπομένην scribunt omnes nostri praeter Pd
 (δαπανομένην).

901 Medicus: ὁμολός] Ἰσος.

902a Pgl: οὐ δέδια] Καὶ φοβοῦμαι τοῦτο ὅτε οὐδὲ μέλλω
 ποτὲ ποιῆσαι τοῦτο <τὸ> ἔθος παλαιῶν σοφῶν.

Contuli et Pa. 2 τὸ supplēvi.

b Medicus: μηδὲ κρείσσονων] Μηδὲ ἐπίδοι με ὁ ἐρως
 κρείσσονων θεῶν, ὅς ἐστιν ἄφυκτον δῆμα.

c Xmag: Εἴθε μὴ δὲ προσβλέψαι με δῆμα ἄφυκτον
 καὶ ἐρως κρείττωνων θεῶν.

904a Medicus: ἀπόλεμος] Ὁ πρὸς κρείσσονας πόλεμος
 ἀκαταμάχητος.

= 904f, fin. Verbum ἀκαταμάχητος praebent et gl. in CPPdWX.

b ἄπορα πόριμος: Οἶον, οὗτος ὁ πόριμος ὁ ἐρωτικός πόριμος ἐστὶ (καὶ
 πόρον διδούς) καὶ εἰς τὰ ἄπορα, καὶ οἷον εἰπεῖν καὶ τοῖς ἀδυνάτοις
 ἐπιχειρῶν. «ψάουσαι γὰρ καὶ τῶν ἀψάουτων οἷς λίχνον οἱ ὀφθαλμοί».
 A (contuli et Dnc).

3 citatio videtur esse, fortasse proverbii. Pro ἀψάουτων...
 ὀφθαλμοὶ scribit Nc: σωφρονικωτάτων οἱ λίχνον ὀφθαλμοί. In fine
 add. quaedam CDPPd; vide 904d.

c Medicus: ἄπορα πόριμος] Πόριμος αὐτοῖς.

An debuit αὐταῖς, sc. ταῖς Ὀκεανίδαις?

d CDPPd (in his continuatur cum 904b): Ἄλλῳσ·
 ἰσχυρὸς εἰς τὸ ποιεῖν τοὺς ἀνθρώπους ἀπόρους καὶ μὴ
 δυναμένους μηχανῇν τινα εὐρήσασθαι τοῦ ἀπαλλαγῆναι
 τοῦ κακοῦ, ἵγγον τῆς ἐρωτοληψίας.

3 μηχαν. τιν. εὐρήσασθαι εὐρεῖν τινα μηχανῇν PPd. 3-4 τοῦ (καὶ D)...
 ἐρωτολ. εἰς ἀπαλλαγὴν τοῦ τῆς ἐρωτοληψίας κακοῦ PPd.

D (post 904f) et PPd (in his continuatur cum 904d):
 "ΑΛΛΩΣ· πολυπόλεμος οὗτος ἔστιν ὁ ἔρως καὶ πόριμος
 ἀπόρων, τουτέστι χαλεπὸν καὶ μεγάλων κακῶν, ἐν οἷς
 οὐκ ἔστι πόρον εὑρεῖν.

3-4 ἐν οἷς... εὑρεῖν om. D.

D (post 904d) et P (in hoc continuatur cum 904c):
 "ΑΛΛΩΣ· ἄπορος πρὸς ἀπορίαν, ὅ ἐστι πολλῶν ἔχων
 ἀπορίαν. ὅτι ὁ πρὸς κρείσσονας πόλεμος ἀκαταμά-
 χητος.

1 ἄλλως solus habet D. 1 ἄπορος: sic nostri. 3 ὁ πρὸς...
 ἀκαταμά.: = Mediceum 904a.

Bgl: ἄπορα... (905) γενοίμαν' Ὡς ἐπὶ τοῦ θεοῦ
 ἔφη τις σοφὸς ὡς οὐ νοοῦμεν ἄλλο τι εἰ μὴ μόνον ἀκατα-
 λήψαν καὶ ἀπειρίαν.

Protagorae fortasse doctrinae reminiscit (cf. Diels-Kranz 80
 Protagoras B4), quamvis philosophi illius verbis non utatur;
 ἀκαταλήψια enim vel Scepticum vel Stoicum sapit.

907 (907-925) ἡ μὴν ἔτι Ζεὺς: "Ὅπερ προεῖρηκεν ὁ Προμηθεὺς ἐν οἷς ἔλεγεν
 ὅτι ὁ Ζεὺς ἐκβληθήσεται τῆς βασιλείας εἰς γάμον συνελθὼν τῇ Θέτιδι,
 τοῦτο καὶ ἐνταῦθα πάλιν φησί. λέγει οὖν ὅτι ὄντως δὴ ὁ Ζεὺς, καίπερ
 αἰθιδὴς καὶ ἐπὶ κρήνης ὄν καὶ ὑπὸ γοργῶν, ἔσται ταπεινός· ἐτοιμάζεται
 5 γὰρ γάμον γαμεῖν δὲ αὐτὸν τῆς βασιλείας ῥίψει· καὶ τότε πληρωθήσεται
 ἡ τοῦ Κρόνου κατάρτα, ἣν εἶπεν ἐπ' αὐτῷ τῷ Διὶ ἐκπίπτων τῶν μακρο-
 χρόνιων καὶ παλαιῶν θρόνων τῆς βασιλείας ἀποτροπὴν δέ, καὶ ἐκφυγὴν καὶ
 φάλαξιν, τῶν ἀπὸ τοῦ εἰρημένου γάμου κακοπαθειῶν μελλουσῶν ἐπελθεῖν
 αὐτῷ οὐδεὶς τῶν θεῶν ἰσχύσει ἀποδεῖξαι χωρὶς ἐμοῦ· ἐγὼ ταῦτα γινώσκω,
 10 καὶ ποῶν τρόπον γενήσεται. πρὸς ταῦτα νῦν καθήσθω ἐν τοῖς ὑψηλοῖς καὶ
 τῆς γῆς ὑπεραιρομένοις τόποις (ἵγουν ἐν τῷ ὑψηλῷ Ὀλύμπῳ) πιστός καὶ
 θαρρῶν (ἡ "πυστός", ἵγουν περίπυστος καὶ διάδηλος καὶ ἔντιμος ἐν
 βρονταῖς, ἵγουν διὰ τὸ ποιεῖν βροντὰς μεγαλύνόμενος) καὶ ἐκπέμπων
 βέλος πύρρον, καὶ πυρὸς πνέον (λέγει δὲ τὸν κεραυνόν). οὐδὲν γὰρ ταῦτα
 15 αὐτῷ βοηθήσει εἰς τὸ μὴ καταπεσεῖν πτώματα ἀντομομήνητα καὶ ἀφόρητα·
 τοιοῦτον ἀντίπαλον νῦν εὐτρεπίζει αὐτὸς ἑαυτῷ, ὅστις καὶ ὑπὲρ κεραυνῶν
 καταρτίζει αὐτὸν, καὶ τὸν γενναῖον κτύπον τῆς βροντῆς, καὶ τὴν τρίαναν,
 αἰγμήν τοῦ Ποσειδῶνος, δι' ἣν σάλευει τὴν γῆν, διασκεδάσει καὶ ἀφανίσει

καὶ διαλύσει. λέγει δὲ ἐν ἑμῇ γενήσῃ ὁ Ζεὺς συμμυγίς τῇ Θέτιδι.
 A (contuli et D).

1-3 ἡ μὴ... φησί om. BXY. 1-2 ἐν οἷς ἔλεγεν κ.τ.λ.: *Prom.*
 764-768. 7 ἐκφυγῆν' ἀπο- PPd. 8 μελλουσῶν μελλόντων DV;
 τῶν μελλόντων PPd. 10-13 ex his liquet in *Prom.* 916, fin., non
 modo κτύποις legisse scholiastam, sed etiam vocabulum quoddam
 quod verbo τόποις interpretatur; fortasse πάροις (cf. *Prom.* 20, ubi
 τόποις perperam pro πάγῳ scriptis ipse Mediceus, et sch. 268.4-5
 τοῦ πάγου καὶ τοῦ τόπου). Huius lectionis nullum vestigium exstat
 in textu poetico nostrorum codicum. Item in *Prom.* 917, init., non

modo πιστός legit scholiasta, sed etiam πιστός; unde πιστός in
 textu scriptis solus ex nostris P. 14 πύρρον DPPdV: πυρίπρον
 BXY; om. C. 14 καὶ πυρὸς πνέον BVXY; om. cet. 19
 συμμυγίς μυγίς CDV.

909

gll. in DPWX: γάμον γαμεῖν' Ἀττιμισμός.

915

Mediceus: γῶ (sic) τρόπον' Καὶ ὦ τρόπον.

916a

B*P*: Καθ' ἑσθω· κανόνισον· ἔξω... τὸ τρίτον ἡσθω
 καὶ καθ' ἑσθω.

Prima et ultima verba tantum refero, ut exstant in B.

b

Mediceus: πεδαρσίους κτύποις Τῇ βροντῇ καὶ τῷ
 κεραυνῷ.

c

marg. in PPd: Τῇ βροντῇ καὶ τῷ κεραυνῷ· ἡ τοῖς
 ἐμοῖς δεσμοῖς.I = Mediceus 916b. 1-2 ἡ... δεσμοῖς: an spectant haec
 ad *Prom.* 133, ubi in vinculo Prometheo κτύπου ἔχῳ χεύουσιν
 facta esse dicitur?

d

gl. manu recentiore insertum in Mediceo: πεδαρ-
 σίους' Ὑψηλοῖς τόποις.

Vide 907.10-13, adn.

919

Mediceus et gll. in BCDPPdWY: οὐκ ἀναστῆτά Μῆ
 δυνάμενα ἐπανορθοῦνται.Vix dubium quin in commentario A exstiterit hoc glossema, quam-
 vis a VX omittatur. In textu poetico οὐκ ἴσμεν legisse scholiastam
 suspicatur Weckl.

921a

gll. in DPPdW: ἐπ' αὐτὸς αὐτῷ] Ἀττικόν.

b

Cgl: Ὑπέρβατον κατὰ λέξιν.

c

P*Ya: Σημείωσαι ὅτι διαφέρει τὸ καθ' ὑπέρθεσιν ὑπέρβατον τοῦ κατὰ παρένθεσιν, ὅτι τὸ μὲν καθ' ὑπέρθεσιν κατ' αὐτὸ τὸ ἄρθρον ἐστὶν ἢ τὴν πρόθεσιν, ὅς ἐνταῦθα τὸ δὲ γε κατὰ παρένθεσιν (ὅπερ καὶ 5 μεσομβόλημα λέγεται), τὸ διὰ μέσου λεγόμενον.

In ima pagina adiecit P, nullo lemmate vel signo appicto; iuxta Prom. 918 adscriptis Ya; huc tamen referendum, cf. 921b.

d

Mediceus: δυσμαχώτατον τέρας] Τὸν τεχνήσιμον ἐξ αὐτοῦ.

922 (922-925) CDDPVXaYa: ὁς δὴ κεραυνοῦ: Ταῦτα αἰνιγματωδῶς φησί, καὶ διὰ τοὺς Κύκλωπας τὸν Βρόντην καὶ τὸν Στερόπην, οἱ ἀδελφοὶ ἦσαν τοῦ Κρόνου, τοῦ πατρὸς τοῦ Διὸς. εἶχον δὲ πρὸς ἓνα μόνον ὀφθαλμὸν τοῖς μετώ- 5 ποι: οὗς ὁ Κρόνος μὲν τῷ Ταρτάρῳ προσέδωκεν, ὡς ἐπιβόλους πτοούμενος, ὁ δὲ Ζεὺς τῆς βασιλείας κρα- τήσας τὸν μὲν πατέρα Κρόνον εἰς Τάρταρον κατὰγει, τοὺς δὲ εἰρημένους ἀνάγει καὶ συνεργούς τοῦ κράτους ἐσχέκει, τὸν μὲν βροντὴν μηχανώμενον αὐτῷ, τὸν δὲ 10 ἀστράτην, εἰς ἐκφόρῃσιν τῶν ἐτέρων πάντων θεῶν. φησὶν οὖν ὁ Προμηθεὺς ὅτι ὁ μέλλων γεννηθῆναι ἀπὸ τοῦ Διὸς συνευνασθέντος τῇ Θέτιδι καὶ ὑπὲρ τὸν Στερόπην καὶ τὸν Βρόντην ἔσται. ἐπεὶ δὲ ὤφειτο καὶ τὸν Ποσειδῶνα βοηθῆσαι αὐτῷ τῷ Διί, ὡς ἀδελφόν 15 αὐτοῦ ὄντα, φησὶν ὅτι οὐδὲ ἢ τὴν γῆν σαλευούσα τρίαινα τοῦ Ποσειδῶνος ἔσται τῷ Διί εἰς βοήθειαν». τρίαιναν δὲ λέγουσι κρατεῖν τὸν Ποσειδῶνα, ἢ διὰ τὸ τρίτον στοιχεῖον εἶναι αὐτόν, ἢ διὰ τὸ εἰς τρία διαι- ρεῖσθαι τὸ ὕδωρ· εἰς ποτάμιον, εἰς θαλάσσιον, καὶ εἰς 20 λεμναῖον.

Fortasse scholiastae A debetur. 1-10 de Cyclopius Bronte et Sterope vide et 351as sqq. 4-5 πρὸς ἓνα... μετώποις CDVXa; ἀνὰ ὀφθαλμὸν ἓνα ἐν (om. Pd) τοῖς μετώποις PPDYa. 9 βροντῇ] Βρόντην hoc accentu CDXa.

925a

Pgl: τρίαιναν] Ἀλληγορικῶς· τὴν τρικυμῖαν.

b

Wmarg.: Τῷ γὰρ Ποσειδῶνι ἀνατίθηναι ἐν ταῖς χειρσὶ τρίαιναν, δι' ἧς σείει τὴν γῆν.

926a

gll. in BCPPdWY: πταίσας] Προσκορούσας.

Ad hoc τῷ γάμῳ add. C; καὶ ἀμαρτήσας add. P.

b

P marg: «Προσέπτωτο τῷ λίθῳ», ἦγουν «πρὸς τῷ λίθῳ ἔπτασεν».

Sic P. Pro προσέπτωτο lege προσέπτισσε, ut congruat cum textu poetico adnotatio et sensus demum fiat.

928a (928-931) σύ θην ἃ χρῆσεις: Ὁ χορὸς ἀκούων τοῦ Προμηθεὺς κακὰ προλέγοντος περὶ τοῦ Διὸς, φησὶ πρὸς αὐτόν. «σύ δ' ἦ, ὦ Προμηθεῖ, ταῦτα ἐπιγλωσσῇ (ἦτοι λέγεις καὶ στρέφεις ἐν γλώττῃ) ἃ θέλεις καὶ ἀποδέχῃ». ὁ δὲ Προμηθεὺς φησὶ πρὸς τὸν χορόν. «ταῦτα λέγω ἅπερ μέλλει γενέσθαι· 5 σὺν τούτοις καὶ ἃ βούλομαι παθεῖν αὐτὸν τὸν Δίαν. ὁ δὲ χορὸς φησὶ. «καὶ ἐνδέχεται ποτε προσδοκῆσαι τινὰ δεσπότην τοῦ Διὸς;» ὁ δὲ πρὸς αὐτόν. «οὐ μόνον ἄλλοι κυριεύουσιν αὐτοῦ, ἀλλὰ καὶ ἄλλους πόνους ἐξεῖ δυσχε- ρεστέρους καὶ χυλεπωτέρους». A (contuli et D).

3 post ἃ add. Pd: χρῆσεις, ἦγουν ἃ.

b

Mediceus: σύ θην κ.τ.λ.] Κατὰ ἐρώτησιν.

c

Mediceus: ἐπιγλωσσῇ] Τῇ γλώττῃ κατηγορεῖς· ἐποι- ωνίσθη κατὰ τοῦ Διὸς ἃ βούλει γενέσθαι αὐτῷ.

931

DPPdVW*: «Λόφος» ὁ ἄνω τένων, ἦτοι ὁ περὶ τὸν τράχηλον ἄνωθεν· ὅθεν καὶ τὸ «καταλοφάδιον» ἐν Ὀδυσσεΐᾳ, καὶ παρὰ Σοφοκλεῖ τὸ «ὐπὸ ζυγῶ νῶτον εὐλόφος φέρειν», ὡς λόφος ἐν τοῖς ζώοις ὄντος τοῦ κατὰ 5 τὸν τράχηλον μέρους, ᾧ ἐπικείται ὁ ζυγός.

2 καταλοφάδιον omnes nostri, et aliquot codices Homeri (Od. 10. 169, ubi legitur pleure καταλοφάδιον). 3-4 cf. Soph. Antig. 291-2, ubi codd. οὐδ' ὑπὸ ζυγῶ λόφος δικαίως εἶχον; vide Jebb ad loc., et Eustathium ad Od. 10. 169. 3 ζυγῶ DW; ὄν cet. 4 εὐλόφος W ut vid.; εὐλόφος D; εὐλόφος cet.

932 (932-933) DPPdV: πῶς οὐχὶ ταρβείζ: «Πῶς οὐχὶ φοβῇ τοιαῦτα ὕβριστικά λόγια κατὰ τοῦ Διὸς πέμψαντος τῆς ἰδίας

γλώττης; ὁ δὲ Προμηθεύς φησι· «διὰ τί φοβοίμην ἐγώ, ὃ οὐ πεπωμένον ἐστὶν ἀποθανεῖν»;

Fortasse scholiastae A debetur.

- 934 CDPpV: ἀλλ' ἄλλον αὖ σοι: 'Ἀλλὰ καὶ εἰ μὴ ἐστὶ σοὶ πεπωμένον ἀποθανεῖν, πόροι καὶ παράσχοι καὶ δώσει σοι πόνον ἀλγίω καὶ ἀλγεινότερον καὶ λυπρότερον τούτου οὐ νῦν πάσχεις.
- 5 ὥσπερ δὲ ὁ βελτίων τοῦ βελτιόνορος κλίνεται, καὶ ὁ καλλίων τοῦ καλλίονος, ἔχουσι δὲ τὰς αἰτιατικὰς βελτίω καὶ καλλίω, οὕτω καὶ τὸ «ἀλγίω» αἰτιατικὴ ἐστὶν ἀπὸ τῆς ἀλγίω εἰδείας.

Fortasse scholiastae A debetur. Lemma: αὖ omnes nostri; idem verbum praebent in textu poetico DW et P². Cf. varietatem lectionum apud Dawe, p. 239. 8 post εὐθείας add. PpD: ἧς ἡ γενικὴ ἀλγίως.

- 935 Mediceus: ὁ δ' οὖν ποιεῖτω] Οὕτως ὑπερφάνως καὶ ἀφύβως εἴπεν.

- 936a CDP*VYa: τὴν 'Αδράστειαν: 'Η τὴν Δίχην τὴν 'Αδραστον τιμωρήσασαν· θεὰ γὰρ ἦν τοὺς ὑπερφάνους τιμωροῦσα.

Haec post 936c exhibent PYa, omisso lemmate.

- b CDPpV: 'Αδράστεια ἡ Νέμεσις. παραίνει δὲ ποιεῖσθαι μὴ ποτέ τις νημεσίῃ αὐτῷ δικαίως, ὥς τὸν Δία ὑβρίζοντι.

Ad initium ἔλλως add. C, τὴν 'Αδράστειαν PpD.

- c P* et (partim) Ya: Τὴν τύχην, ἣν οὐκ ἐκφεύγει τις· ἡ τὴν τύχην τὴν μὴ ἔωσαν ἡμᾶς δρᾶν τὸ θελήτων. ὁ Λουκιανὸς δηλαδὴ καὶ ἕτεροι σοφοί.

In PYa sequitur tunc 936a. 3 ὁ Λουκιανὸς... σοφοί: om. Ya; in P adiectum est non «a manu multo recentiore» (Dind.), sed ab ipso librario quem P nominamus. Vide ad 936d.

- d V (post 977b): οἱ προσκυνοῦντες τὴν 'Αδράστειαν: Οἱ σέβοντες, οἱ τιμῶντες, τὴν 'Αδράστειαν, ἥτοι

τὴν τύχην τὴν μὴ ἔωσαν ἡμᾶς δρᾶν τὸ θελήτων. ὁ Λουκιανὸς δηλαδὴ καὶ ἕτεροι σοφοί. 'Αδράστειαν· 5 θεὰ παρὰ τοῖς 'Ελλήσι τοῖς καυχιμένους νημεσίωσα.

3-4 ὁ Λουκιανὸς... σοφοί: cf. 936c, et vide Dind., p. 283 adn., qui de locis Lucianicis tractat. 4 'Αδράστειαν (sic V) κ.τ.λ.: paene eadem verba inveniuntur in Wmarg, et in scholiis ad Lucianum a Dind., loc. cit., citatis.

- e B: 'Αδραστος ὁ βασιλεὺς τοῦ 'Αργεὺς ἐστράτευσε δις κατὰ τὸν 'Αθηναίων. καὶ τὴν μὲν πρώτην ἐνίκησε, τὴν δὲ δευτέραν νενίκηται καταπολεῖ· διὰ τοῦτο τὴν Νέμεσιν, ἣν ἐμελλέ τις ἐκείνῳ ἐπάξει, ἐκάλεσαν 'Αδράστειαν.

2 'Αθηναίων B; Θηβαίων, si vis, scribe; sed ne tunc quidem huius scholii inscitiae remedium attuleris. Similes historias de rege Adrasto proferunt manus paulo recentior in B, et librarius codicis X. Harum initia et fines tantum trado: τὸ λέγεσθαι 'Αδράστειαν τὴν Νέμεσιν... οὐκ ἂν οὕτως παῦθι man. rec. in B; ἀπὸ ἱστορίας... καὶ οὕτως ἐρρήθ' ἀπ' αὐτοῦ X.

- 937a (937-943) σέβω προσεύχου: «Σὺ σέβω καὶ κολάεω καὶ θέλω τὸν Δία τὸν αἰὲ κρατοῦντα. τοῦτο δὲ κατ' εἰρωνείαν φησὶν· ἐλπίζει γὰρ ὅσον οὕτω τῆς βασιλείας ἐκπεσεῖν αὐτόν. «ἐμοὶ δὲ μικρὸν ἢ οὐδὲν φροντίς ἐστὶ τοῦ Διός. τοῦτον τὸν καὶρὸν δρᾶτω (καὶ παρτέτω) ἃ βούλεται, 5 καὶ βασιλευέτω· ἐπιπολὴ γὰρ οὐκ ἄρξει καὶ βασιλεύσει τοῖς θεοῖς. ἀλλὰ βλεπὼν τοῦτον τὸν ἄγγελον τοῦ Διός, τὸν ὑπερέττην τοῦ νέου τυράννου (ἥτοι τοῦ Διός· λέγει δὲ τὸν 'Ερμῆν), πάντως τὸ νέον ἤθελε μὴνύειν ἡμῖν». A (contuli et D).

5 post βασιλευέτω add. PpD: εἰς τὸνδε τὸν βροχὴν χρόνον. 6 ἄγγελον = Mediceum 941a.

- b Mediceus gl et g^{II}. in PpD: θῶπτε] Θάπτε.

C verbum θάπτε in textu poetico scripsit, nullo addito glossemate.

- 941a Mediceus: τρέχον] 'Αγγελον, ἀπὸ τοῦ «τρέχειν».

- b DglP*VWmargYa: τρέχον] 'Αγγελον, ἀπὸ τοῦ «τρέχειν». δηλοῖ δὲ τὸν σπουδαῖον οὐκ ἐττην, τὸν σπουδαῖον πρόκτοντα τὰ προσηγμένα τοῦ κυρίου αὐτοῦ.

1 = Mediceum 941a. 1-3 eadem inveniuntur in cod. T ad hunc loc. (Smyth [I], p. 73). 1-2 τρέχειν DV; -ω cet. 3 post αὐτοῦ add. V: καὶ μὴ βραδύνειν καὶ χροῖναι.

944a

Υα: Τοῦτον υἱὸν Διὸς λέγουσι καὶ Μαίαια... ὡς τοῖς
ἔπλοις ὑποταττομένον τὸν ἀνθρώπων.

Initium et finem refero scholii de Souda s.v. 'Ερμῆς sumpti.

b

gll. in PPD: τὸν σοφιστήν] Τὸν ἀπατεῶνα, τὸν κλέπτην,
τὸν σοφίαν ὑποκρινόμενον.

945a

Mediceus: τὸν ἡμέριος (sic)] Τοῖς ἀνθρώποις.

b

V: τὸν ἐφημέριος: Γράφεται «ἡμέριος», ἤγουν τοῖς
ἀνθρώποις· ἢ «τοῖς ἡμέριος» πρὸς ἀντιδιαστολήν
τῶν ἀγρίων ζώων· ἢ «τοῖς ἐφημέριος».

Lemma: τὸν incertum; supplevi e textu poetico codicis V, ubi
τὸν ἐφημέριος liquido legitur. 1-2 = Medicum 945a.

c

Pgl: τὸν ἡμέριος] Γρ. «τὸν ἐφημέριος». ἀνθρώποις.

Cf. Medicum 945a.

d

P marg: τὸν ἡμέριος] Ἡ «τοῖς ἡμέριος», πρὸς ἀντι-
διαστολήν τῶν ἀγρίων.

= 945b2-3.

947 (947-952) Ὁ Ζεὺς ὁ πατὴρ τῶν θεῶν καλεῖται σοὶ εἰπεῖν οὐστinas λέγειν
γέμων, καὶ τοῖς ἀνθρώποις, παρ' ὧν ἐκεῖνος τῆς βασιλείας ἐκβλήθη·
καὶ ταῦτα μόντοι λέγε μηδὲν αἰνιγματωδῶς, ἀλλ' αὐτὰ ἐκεῖνα ἔκαστα
φανερὰ. μηδ' ἐμοί, ὦ Προμηθεῦ, προζένησθαι καὶ δώσεις διπλᾶς ὁδοῦς
5 (ἦτοι, μὴ ποιήσης ἀπειθεῖν με κενόν, καὶ πάλιν πεμρῶθῃς πρὸς σέ).
βλέπει γὰρ ὅτι τοῖς τοιοῦτοις ὁ Ζεὺς οὐ καταπραίνεται. A (contuli
et W).

PPdV continuant cum 937a. Lemma exhibent BCWXY καὶ ταῦτα
μέντοι (Prom. 949, init.), tum pergunt καὶ ταῦτα μὲν ὁ Ζεὺς κ.τ.λ.
1 post οὐστinas add. PPD: μετ' ἀλαζυνείας. 2 καὶ τοὺς ἀνθρ.]
om. PPD. 4 post Prom. add. PPD: προσβλήεις καὶ. 5 πεμρῶθῃ-
ναι] εἰθεῖν PPD.

950a

Mediceus: μηδὲ μοι διπλᾶς] Ὁ ἐστὶ, μὴ κάματόν
μοι διπλοῦν προζένησθαι, δεύτερον με ποιῶν ὑπο-
στρέφειν.

b

V: μηδ' ἐμοί διπλᾶς: Μὴ κάματόν μοι διπλοῦν προ-
ζένησθαι. τί γὰρ ἀνίσταται διὰ τοῦ λόγου· μὴ βούλοιο
αὐτοῖς ἀπειθεῖν με κενόν πρὸς τὴν Δία. ἤγουν, ἄπερ
εἶπας κατὰ τοῦ Διὸς «μὴ κρύβεις, εἴνα μὴ» καλεῖται
5 πάλιν με πρὸς σέ ἀντιστρέφειν.

Hoc scholium in V valde corruptum; emendatius exhibent edd.
(ad calcem sch. 947 nostri). 1-2 = Medicum 950a-2. 2 τί
γὰρ ἀνίσταται, tantum, V corrupte; δεύτερον με ποιῶν ὑποστρέφειν
(haec e Mediceo)· τοῦτο δὲ ἀνίσταται edd. 4 μὴ et εἴνα μὴ post
edd. supplevi. 5 ἀντιστρέφειν scripti; «εἰ V; πέμψῃ edd.

952a

Mediceus: τοῖς τοιοῦτοις] Τοῖς μὴ πεπρωμένοις αὐτῶν.

b

V: Τοῖς μὴ πεπρωμένοις αὐτῶν, ἢ τοῖς φερόμενοις λόγους
χρωμένοις, οὐ κάματται οὔτε μελίσσεται, ἀλλ' ἐπὶ
πολὺ θυμοῦται καὶ ἀμειλίχτος γίνεται τοῖς μὴ πεπρω-
μένοις τῷ Δίῳ.

1 = Medicum 952a.

953a (953-954) σεμνόντομος γε: Κατ' εἰρωνεῖται ὁ Προμηθεὺς φησὶν· «ὁ
μῦθος καὶ ὁ λόγος οὗτος προσηκὼν ἐστὶ καὶ καλῶς εἰρημένος, καὶ φρονή-
σεως γέμων, ὡς ἤβηθες ὑπὸ ὑπέρτου τῶν θεῶν τοῦ Ἑρμοῦ». ταῦτα δὲ
λέγει καταγαλὼν αὐτοῦ.

5 ἢ τὸ «σεμνόντομος» ἀντὶ τοῦ κενωδῆος καὶ ἐπηρεάμενος εἰρημένος μῦθος,
καὶ γέμων οἰήσεως. A (contuli et DW).

Mire corruptum hoc scholium apud edd. Bifariam interpretatur
scholiasta Prom. 953: (a) «pulchre editus sermo et sapientiae plenius»
plenus pro ironiam, (b) «amplius editus et superbiae plenius»
Lemma: Prom. 953 totum dant BXY. 1 post Prom. add. DV:
μή (ortum e media syllaba nominis Προμηθεὺς per compendium
scripti); quod editoribus fraudi fuit. 2-3 φρονήσεως] φρονήσεως
BXY. 5 κενωδῆος... μῦθος] κενωδῆος καὶ ἐπηρεάμενος ὁ εἰρη-
μένος μῦθος PPD.

b

gll. in DPW: σεμνόντομος] Τὸ «σεμνόν» ἐνταῦθα
ἐπὶ τοῦ σοβαροῦ.

955 (955-963) νέον νέοι κρατεῖτε: Νῦν νέοι θεοὶ βασιλεύετε, καὶ νομίζετε
χωρὶς πένθους ἀεὶ κατοικεῖν τὰ τοῦ Ὀλύμπου ἀκρατήρια καὶ μέρη· ἐκ
τούτων δὲ τῶν τοῦ Ὀλύμπου μερῶν καὶ ἀκρατήρια κατενόησα καὶ
εἶδον δύο τυράντους ἐκπεσόντας καὶ ἐκβληθέντας τῆς βασιλείας (λέγει δὲ
5 τὸν Ὀφίωνα καὶ τὴν Εὐδυνόμη, καὶ τὸν Κρόνον, ὃν ἐρρῶν ὁ Ζεὺς).

τρίτον δὲ τὸν νῦν τυραννοῦντα Δία θεάσσομαι ἐκπεσόντα καὶ κακῶς καὶ ἐφυβρίστω καὶ συντόμως, μὴ δοκῶ σοι φοβεῖσθαι τούτους νέους θεούς; ἐγὼ δὲ πολλοῦ ἐλλείπω τοῦ φοβεῖσθαι αὐτούς. σὺ δὲ τὴν ὁδὸν ἣν ἐβάδισας ἐρχόμενος ἐνταῦθα πάλιν βιάδιζε· οὐδὲν γὰρ εἶπω σοι ὧν ἐμεῖ ἐρωτᾷς. A (contuli et DW).

1 νῦν νέον καὶ νεωστὶ Ppd. 2 τὰ... ἀκρωτήρια] τὰς... ἀκρω-
 ρείας DPPd (cf. Medicum 956.3). 2 ante ἐκ add. CW: οὐκ.
 3 ἀκρωτήριον] ἀκρωτήριον Ppd, cf. ad v. 2 (non D hoc loco).
 4-5 cf. Medicum 956. 5 τὴν Εὐρυνόμην CPPdWX: τὴν Εὐρ.
 BDVY. 8 ἐγὼ δὲ πολλοῦ οὐδαμῶς· πολλοῦ γὰρ Ppd.

956 Medicus: ναίειν κ.τ.λ.] Πρώτους τούς περὶ 'Οφίωνα καὶ Εὐρυνόμην, δεύτερον τούς περὶ Κρόνον. «ἀπέρχαμαι» δὲ, ἀπὸ τῆς τῆς οὐρανοῦ ἀκρωρείας· κατεχρήσατο δὲ.

Haec quasi unum scholium iuxta *Prom.* 956 scripta; re vera secunda sententia ad hunc versum pertinet, prima ad *Prom.* 957.

957 gl. in Ppd: διςσὺς] Πρώτων τὸν 'Οφίωνα καὶ τὴν Εὐρυνόμην· καὶ δεύτερον τὸν Κρόνον καὶ τὴν 'Ρέα.

Cf. Medicum 956.1-2. Verba τὸν 'Οφ. καὶ τὸν (sic) Εὐρ. habent et gl. in BCY.

958 DPPdVYa: τρίτον· 'Εβασίλευσε πρώτων μὲν ὁ 'Οφίων καὶ Εὐρυνόμην, ἔπειτα Κρόνος καὶ 'Ρέα, μετὰ ταῦτα δὲ Ζεὺς καὶ 'Ηρα.

Cf. Medicum 956. 1-2. 2 ante Εὐρυνόμην add. PYa: ἡ.

961 Medicus: πολλοῦ δὲ (sic)] Πολλοῦ με δεῖ πρὸς τὸ ταρβέειν, μᾶλλον δὲ τοῦ παντός. ση(μείωσαι) τὸ «πολλοῦ γε καὶ δεῖ· πολλῶ γε καὶ δέω.»

1 δεῖ Dind.; δεῖν Medicus. 3 πολλῶ (sic) Medicus; πολλοῦ «schol. rec.» apud Dind. (p. 286.2-3) et Weckl.; sed nihil tale in nostris codicibus exstat.

962 gl. in Ppd: ἐγχεῖν] Μετὰ σπουδῆς διέλθετε, σπουδαίως βιάδιζε κόνιν ἐγείρων.

964 (964-965) τοιοῦτο δὲ μέντοι: 'Εν ταύταις κενοδοξίαις καὶ ὑπερφρανίαις καὶ

πρὶν σαυτὸν εἰσάγαγας καὶ ἐνέδησας εἰς τὰς βλάβας ἅς πάσχεις νῦν. A (contuli et D).

1 ταῦταις] τοιαύταις BCX. 1 post ὑπερφρανίαις add. DPPd et (ut vid.) V: καὶ ἀναισχυντίας.

966 (966-967) τῆς σῆς λατρείας: Τοῦτο φησὶν ὁ Προμηθεὺς πρὸς τὴν 'Ερμῆν· «σαφῶς γίνωσκε ὅτι οὐκ ἂν ἀλλάξαμι τῆς σῆς λατρείας τὴν ἐμὴν δυσπραξίαν». ἡγοῦν· «οὐ προτιμήσομαι τὸ λατρεῖν τῷ Δί, καὶ ὑπηρετεῖν αὐτῷ, καὶ εἶναι ἄγγελος αὐτοῦ ὥστερ σὺ, τοῦ πάσχειν οὕτως 5 κακῶς». A.

970 Pgl: οὕτως ὑβρίζειν κ.τ.λ.] 'Ανακαταλίσσας τοῦ λόγου.

971a (968-9, 971-2) χλιδᾶν ἔσκαας: 'Ακούσας ὁ 'Ερμῆς τοῦ Προμηθεῖος εἰπόντος ὅτι «κρεῖσσον ἡγοῦμαι τὸ προσηλωθῆαι τῇδε τῇ πέτρῃ παρὸ ἄγγελιαφόρον εἶναι ἐμεῖ τὸ Διός», φησὶ πρὸς αὐτόν ὅτι «εὐκας τρυφᾶν καὶ χαίρειν τοῖς κακοῖς οἷς πάσχεις.» ἀποκριθεὶς δὲ ὁ Προμηθεὺς φησὶ 5 πρὸς αὐτόν· «τρυφᾷ καὶ χαίρω τοιαῦτα πάσχον κακῶς; οὕτως εἴθε τοὺς ἐμοὺς ἐχθροὺς ἴδοιμι τρυφῶντας, καὶ σὲ μετὰ τούτων». A (contuli et DW).

Qui hanc paraphrasin scripsit, *Prom.* 968-9 Prometheo tribuebat (sic codd. Aeschylei), *Prom.* 970 omnino neglegebat. 2-3 εἰπόντος... Διός] ταῦτα εἰπόντος, tantum, Ppd. 3 τρυφᾶν: cf. Medicum 971b.

b Medicus: χλιδᾶν] Τρυφᾶν, ἀνίστασθαι.

974 (974-976) Ya: ἡ καμῆ] «Κάμει ἐπὶ ταῖς σαῖς βλάβαις ἅς πάσχεις ἐνταῦθα καὶ μέμνη καὶ αἷτιον προβάλλεις;» ὁ δὲ φησὶ· «τούς πάντας θεοὺς ἀπλῶς μισῶ καὶ ἐχθίζομαι, ὅσοι ἐπαθον ἐξ ἐμοῦ καλῶς καὶ τὰ νῦν ἀδικῶς κακοῦσί με». 3 ἀπλῶς scripsi; terminatio verbi incerta in Ya.

976 Medicus: Συνῆλθεν γὰρ αὐτοῖς κατὰ τὸν Τίτανος.

Adscripta haec ad *Prom.* 975 (ἀπλῶ λόγῳ κ.τ.λ.) in Medicus; sed iure ad hunc versum (παθόντες εἶ) spectare censent Dind. et Weckl.

977a (977-978) κλύω σ' ἐγώ: «Νοῶ σε», φησὶν, «ἐγὼ μεμνηνός καὶ παραφρονῶντα καὶ πάσχοντα νόσον κακῆν». ὁ 'Ερμῆς ταῦτα λέγει πρὸς τὸν Προμηθέα· ὁ δὲ πρὸς αὐτόν· «ἔστω νοσεῖν με κατὰ σὲ κριτήν, ἐάν

νόσημά ἐστι καὶ παραφροσύνη καὶ μακρία τὸ μισεῖν τοὺς ἐμοὺς ἐχθρούς.
A (contuli et DW).

3 εὖν: sic omnes nostri.

b DV (in his continuatur cum 977a): *ΑΛΛΩΣ· οὐχ
«ὁρώ» φησίν, ἀλλὰ «κλύω»· οὐ γὰρ δι' ἔργων ὑβρίζει
ὁ Προμηθεὺς τοὺς θεοὺς, ἀλλὰ διὰ λόγων.

1 ἄλλωσ solus habet D.

c Mediceus: κλύω] 'Ἐξ ὧν λέγεις.

979a P*: εἰ πράσσεις καλῶς] Καὶ εἶχες καλῶς κατὰ τὰς
φρένας, οὐκ ἂν ὑπέρινας ταῦτα ἄτερ πάσχεις, ἀλλὰ
δηλονότι νὰ ἐβόας.

3 νὰ] ἂν Dind., sed vā voluit librarius; cf. et 979b.

b Pgl: φορητὸς] Καὶ ὑπομονητὸς· ἀλλὰ δηλονότι νὰ
ἐβόας.

1 φορητὸς verbo ὑπομονητὸς interpretantur et gll. in CPdX.

980a Mediceus: τόδε . . . τοῦτο] Τὸ «οἱμοί» λέγειν.

b (980-981) V: Τοῦτο τὸ ἔπος, τὸ λέγειν «οἱμοί», ὁ Ζεὺς οὐ
μεμῆθηκεν. καὶ μὴν με ὁ χρόνος ἐπαίδευσεν καὶ σωφρο-
νεῖν ἐποίησε.

c Dgl: οὐκ ἐπίσταται] 'Ὡς ἀεὶ ἐν χαρᾷ ὦν.

Similia exhibent gll. in PPD et, ut vid., C.

981a ἄλλ' ἐκδιδάσκει: 'Ὁ μακρὸς χρόνος διδάσκει ἡμᾶς ἃ οὐ γινώσκονμεν·
καὶ τὸν Δία γοῦν ὁ χρόνος διδάσκει τὸ στενάζειν. A (contuli et DW).

1 post μακρὸς add. DPPdV: καὶ πολὺς. 2 καὶ . . . στενάζειν.
cf. Mediceum 981b.

b Mediceus: Κἄκεῖνος οὖν τῷ χρόνῳ μαθήσεται τὸ
στενάζειν.

982a καὶ μὴν σὺ γ' ὅπως: Καὶ μὴν σὺ οὐδὲ ὁ χρόνος ἐδίδαξε σωφρονεῖν. A.

b Mediceus: Σὺ δὲ οὐδὲ ὑπὸ τοῦ χρόνου παιδεύη.

983a σε γὰρ προσφύδων: Καλῶς λέγεις με μὴ σωφρονεῖν· εἰ γὰρ ἐγὼ ἐσωφρο-
νον, οὐκ ἂν προσεφρόνουν σοὶ καὶ διελεγόμεν ὑπέρτερ ὄντι. A (contuli
et DW).

Cf. Mediceum 983b. 1 σωφρ., ἐσωφρ.] φρονεῖν, ἐφρόνουν C; cf.
Mediceum. 2 σοι DX; om. PPD; σὲ cet. 2 ὑπέρτερ ὄντι]
πρὸς σὲ ὑπέρτερ ὄντα καὶ οὐ θεόν PPD.

b Mediceus: σὲ γὰρ] 'Ὁ νοῦς· καλῶς λέγεις με μὴ
φρονεῖν· εἰ γὰρ ἐγὼ ἐφρόνουν, ὑπέρτερ σοι ὄντι οὐκ
ἂν διελέγοην.

3 διελέχθην edd., διηλ- scripsit Mediceus.

985a Mediceus: Τοῦτο ἐν εἰρωνείᾳ.

b gll. in BCPd: Κατ' εἰρωνείαν.

c P*: τίνοιμ'] Τίνοιμι καὶ ἀποδώσω αὐτῷ χάριν ὑπὲρ
ὧν ἐποίησεν εἰς ἐμέ, ὥσπερ χρεωστῶν αὐτῷ. τοῦτο δὲ
κατ' εἰρωνείαν λέγει.

Similia, sed non eodem ordine, praebere videntur V (post 980b)
et Wgl; hoc tamen loco uterque lectu difficilis. Finis scholii in
utroque hic est: . . . ἀποδώσω αὐτῷ· τοῦτο δὲ κατ' εἰρωνείαν λέγει.

986 ἐκερτόμησας δῆθεν ὡς παῖδα: 'Υβρίσας ὥσπερ αἰδοῦν. «παῖς» γὰρ
λέγεται καὶ ὁ νέος, «παῖς» δὲ καὶ ὁ δοῦλος· ὡς τὸ ἀφθαλμοὶ παιδίσκης
(ἦγγον δοῦλης) εἰς χεῖρας τῆς κυρίας αὐτῆς.] A (contuli et DncW).

Lemma: δῆθ. ὡς παῖδ.] om. D; post παῖδα add. CXY: με 2-3
Psalm. 122.2 (Francken, Praef., p. XII). Haec om. Nc, sed in-
vicem praebet: καὶ γὰρ (?) παρὰ τῷ 'Ἐκκλησιαστῇ' «ἐγένοντο μοι
παιδῆς καὶ παιδίσκαι», ἀντὶ τοῦ δοῦλοι καὶ δοῦλίδες. (Cf. LXX Eccle-
s. 2.7). 3 εἰς χεῖρας . . . αὐτῆς: haec om. PPD, his verbis
substitutis: καὶ τὸ «ἐγένοντο μοι παιδῆς καὶ παιδίσκαι», ἀντὶ τοῦ δοῦλοι
καὶ δοῦλίδες.

992a (992-996) πρὸς ταῦτα ῥιπτεύσθω μὲν: Πρὸς ταῦτα καταπερέσθω μὲν
ἄνωθεν ἀστραπὴ καὶ κεραυνός· ἐν νεφελῇ δὲ καὶ χιόνι λευκοτέρῳ (καὶ
λευκῇ, κατεργασμένη ἀπὸ τοῦ οὐρανοῦ) καὶ ἐν βρονταῖς τραπτόμεν πάντα.
οὐδὲν γὰρ ἀπὸ τούτων κἀμφεῖ καὶ πείσει ἵνα εἴπω πρὸς τίνος ἀπόκειται
5 τὸν Δία ἐκβληθῆναι τῆς τυραννίδος. A (om. C; contuli et DW).

3 λευκῇ] λεπτῇ P. 4 κἀμφεῖ] γνάμφε B. 4 [ἵνα εἴπω] με
ὥστε εἰπεῖν αὐτῷ PPD. 5. τὸν Δία . . . τυραννίδος] τῆς τυραννίδος
ἐκβληθῆναι αὐτὸν PPD.

- b Mediceus: αἰθάλουσα (sic) Γρ. αἰθεροῦσσα.
- 993a Mediceus gl: λευκοπτέρω] Λευκῇ καὶ ταχείᾳ.
- b gll. in PPDW: Λευκῇ καὶ ταχείᾳ· ἤγουν ἀργῇ τε κεραυνῷ.
- 1 = Mediceum 993a. 1-2 ἀργ. κερ.: Od. 5. 128 et saepe.
- c PPDYa: βροντήμασι χθονίοις· Αἱ γὰρ βρονταὶ καὶ οἱ σεισμοὶ καὶ αἱ νιφάδες χθονός εἰσιν, ἥτοι τῶν βροτῶν καταπληκτικὰ, τοῖς δὲ θεοῖς οὐ. (γρ. ἡμῖν δὲ τοῖς θεοῖς, οὐ).
- 3-4 γρ. ἡμῖν... οὐ solus habet P.
- 997 (997-998) ὅρα νῦν· Ὁ Ἑρμῆς φησὶ πρὸς τὸν Προμηθεά· «βλέπε καὶ πρόσσεχε ἐάν εἰσὶ σοι ταῦτα φέματα καὶ δυνάμενα λῦσαι τοῦ δεσμοῦ.» ὁ δὲ Προμηθεὺς πρὸς αὐτόν· αὐτὰ ἐκπαλαί ἐμελετήθησαν καὶ ἐβρουλεύθησαν. A (contuli et DW).
- 998 Mediceus: ὦ παῖ (sic) Τεθεώρηται.
- 1001a (1001-1006) τὸ δὲ, ὁλῆεις μάτην με· «Μάτην με», φησὶ, «βιάζῃ, ὥστερ εἰς κύμα λαλῶν (ἵζουν ἀναισθήτω προσδιαλεγόμενος)». τὸ δὲ, εἰσελθέτω· «μήποτε», φησὶ, «εἰσελθέτω ἔννοια ὡς ἐγὼ φοβηθεὶς τῇ ἀπηγῇ γνώμην τοῦ Διὸς μαλακισθῆσαι καὶ θηλύνους γενήσομαι (ἥτοι θῆλυς καὶ ἄνανδρος τὸν νοῦν), καὶ παρακαλέσω τὸν μεγάλως ἐμοὶ μισούμενον Δία λῦσαι με ἀπὸ τῶν δεσμῶν τούτων ἐν ὑπιάσσει καὶ ἐκτάσει χειρῶν ἀσθενέσι». A (contuli et DW).
- 1 τὸ δὲ om. PPD. 3 post εἰσελθέτω add. PPD: σοι. 5-7 τὸν μεγάλως... ἀσθενέσι] τὸν ἐμοὶ μεγάλως μισούμενον Δία ἐν ὑπιάσσει χειρῶν γυναικίμοις, ἵζουν ἐν ἐκτάσει χειρῶν ἀσθενέσι, ὥστε λῦσαι με τῶνδε τῶν δεσμῶν PPD.
- b C: κύμ' ὅπως Παροιμία· λέγεται ἐπὶ τῶν ἀπαράμην-θῆτων.
- c Dmarg, W: Λέγων ὡς εἰς κύμα κωφόν. ἐπὶ τῶν λεγόντων εἰς τινα κωφὸν καὶ μὴ ἀκούοντα αὐτῶν βῆθείη ἂν ὡς «εἰς κύμα κωφὸν λαλεῖν».
- 2 αὐτὸν: sic DW.

- d gll. in PPD: Ὡστερ εἰς κύμα κωφὸν λέγων.
- 1003 P*Pd marg: γνώμην] Γράφεται «γνώμη», καὶ συντάσσεται οὕτως· μὴ εἰσελθέτω σε γνώμη καὶ ἐνθιμότης ποτε ὅτι ἐγὼ φοβηθεὶς ἔνεκα τοῦ Διὸς θηλύνους (ἥτοι θῆλυς καὶ ἄνανδρος τὸν νοῦν) γενήσομαι.
- 1 γρ(άφ)εται P; γρ. Pd. 3-4 θηλύνους... γενήσ. solus habet P (= 1001a 3-4).
- 1004 Ya et gll. in PPDW: λιπαρήσω] Λιπαρῶ τὸ παρακαλῶ, οὐχ ἀπλῶς, ἀλλὰ μετ' ἐπιμελείας καὶ σπουδῆς καὶ ἐμμένους.
- 1006a Mediceus: τοῦ παντὸς δέω] Εἰς τὸ ποιῆσαι τοῦτο.
- b gll. in PPD: Τοῦ παντὸς ἐλλείπω εἰς τὸ ποιῆσαι τοῦτο.
- 1 εἰς... τοῦτο: = Mediceum 1006a.
- 1007a (1007-1011) λέγων ἔοικα: «Πολλά», φησὶ, «λέγω, καὶ ἔοικα ταῦτα λέγειν μάτην. οὐδὲν γὰρ μαλίστη καὶ πραΰνη καὶ τέγγη καὶ ἐνδίδως τῆς ἐνστάσεως· ὥστερ δὲ ὁ νεοστὶ ἄχθεις εἰς ζυγὸν πῶλος, δακνὼν τὸν χαλινόν, βιάζῃ σὺ καὶ ἀνθίστασαι, καὶ πρὸς τοὺς χαλινούς ἀντιμάχῃ· 5 καὶ σφοδρὴν καὶ θαρσύνει ἐν οὐδαμινῷ σοφίσματι», ὃ εἶπε περὶ τοῦ Διὸς. A.
- Lemma: post ἔοικα add. BXY: πολλά. 1-2 λέγω... μάτην] λέγω ταῦτα μάτην, tantum, C; λέγων, ἔοικα ταῦτα καὶ μάτην εἰπεῖν ἢ λέγειν PPD. 2 λέγειν add. (cf. lectionem codicum PPD in 1-2): -ον BXY; -ω VW. 5 post σοφίσματι add. PPDV: μὴ δυνάμην ὥφελήσαι σε· λέγει δὲ (tria verba ultima om. V). 5 φ] ὁ C. 6 post Dd add. add. d.: γράφεται ἀλλ' ἔρειν μάτην, quod in nullo nostrorum exstat; sumptum videtur esse e Mediceo 1007b.
- b Mediceus: καὶ μάτην ἔρειν] Γρ. ἀλλ' ἔρειν μάτην.
- ἀλλ' ἔρειν μάτην dicere voluisse scholiastam suspicatur Weckl. Minusculis litteris haec scripta, non a diorthota sed ab eo qui textum poeticum exarabat.
- 1013 Mediceus et gll. in DPW: οὐδενὸς μεῖζον σθένει] Ἴσον ἐστὶ τῷ μηδενί.
- Sic Mediceus; τση D et (?) W; ἀλλ' ἴση P.
- 1014 (1014-1021) σκέψαι δέ· Καὶ σκόπησον ποταπὸς χεῖμων καὶ ζῆλος τῶν ἀθλίων καὶ τῶν κακῶν τρικυμία ἄφικτος (ἦν οὐ δυνήσῃ ἐκφυγεῖν) ἐπεισε

καὶ ἐπέρχεται ἐπὶ σέ. πρῶτον μὲν τὴν ὀκρίδα φάραγγα (τὴν τραχεῖαν δὲ λέγει φάραγγα τὸ ὄρος τὸν Καυκάσιον) βροντῇ καὶ κεραυνῷ διασχίσει
 5 ὁ Ζεὺς, καὶ ἔνδον ταύτης καλύψει τὸ σῶμα· ἡ πετραία δὲ ἀγκάλη καὶ κοιλότης σε βασιτάσει καὶ δεξέσθαι· πολλὴ δὲ μῆκος χρόνου τελειώσας, ἔψορον καὶ ὀπισθόρμητον ἔξεις εἰς φῶς. A (contuli et W).

1-2 τὸν ἄλιον... τριονμία καὶ τριονμία τῶν κακῶν PpD. 3-4 τὴν τραχεῖαν... ὄρος ἔχον τὸν τραχὺ τοῦ ὄρους, ἦτοι PpD. 4 ante ὄρος add. V: τραχὺ. 5 ante σῶμα add. PpD: σὸν. 7 ὀπισθόρμητον ὀπισθορμήτως PpD.

1019a

Mediceus: ἀγκάλη] Τὸ ἀπόρρηγμα καὶ κοιλώμα τῆς πέτρας.

b

Mediceus (in altero margine): Χάσματος γενομένου μετέωρος ἔσθ, κρεμάμενος τῶν χειρῶν.

c

BCP*VWXYa: πετραία δ' ἀγκάλη σε: Ἀγκάλη λέγεται τὸ ἀπόρρηγμα καὶ κοιλώμα τῆς πέτρας. τοῦτο γοῖν φησιν, ὅτι χάσματος γενομένου μετέωρος ἔσθ, κρεμάμενος τῶν χειρῶν.

= Mediceum 1019a + b.

1022a

πτήγας κίων διαφοίνος: Μυθεύεται ὅτι ὁ Ζεὺς εἰς ὄρος τὸ Καυκάσιον προσήλως τὸν Προμηθέα μέσον κίονος ἐποίησεν ἀπὸν κατέρχεσθαι καὶ ἐσθῆιν καθ' ἡμέραν τὸ ἦμαρ αὐτοῦ, διὰ πάσης μὲν ἡμέρας βιβρωσάμενον, νυκτὸς δὲ πάλιν ἀναπληρούμενον καὶ οἷον ἀνακαινίζόμενον· ἔως οὗ
 5 ὁ Ἑρμῆς τοξείσας τὸν ἀπὸν ἀπέκτεινε, τὸν Προμηθέα δὲ κακῆς μερίμνης ἀπέλυσε. ταῦτα δὲ ἦν πάσι τῶν ἐπὶ Προμηθέα διὰ δύο αἰτίας· μίαν μὲν ὅτι τὸ πῦρ κεκρυμμένον ὦν παρὰ τοῦ Διὸς δολίως ἀποκλέψας οὕτως ἐν νύκτι κατήγαγε, καὶ τοῖς ἀνθρώποις ἐδωρήσατο τοῦτο, δι' οὗ αἱ τέχναι πᾶσαι ἀνύονται· ἑτέραν δὲ ὅτι βούλῃ μέγαν θύσαντες οἱ θεοὶ περὶ
 10 Σινυῖνα τὴν πόλιν τὸν Προμηθέα μεριστῶν τῶν κρεάτων ἐποίησαν· οὗτος δ' ὅσῳ μόνῃ τῇ πιμελῇ δολίως συγκαλύψας εἰς μὲν τὰς τῶν ἐτέρων θεῶν μοίρας ἔγραψε καὶ σάρκας παρέθετο, τῷ δὲ Διὶ μόνῃ τὰ ὅσα πρὸς εὐωχίαν παρέθετο. ὁ δὲ ὀργισθεὶς κατ' αὐτοῦ οὕτως αὐτὸν ἐτίμωρσεν. A (contuli et DW).

Citatio est mythographi cuiusdam, qui Hesiodi Theogoniam 521-560 plerumque secutus est, non sine errore (cf. West ad Theog. 538). 1 τὸν Καυκάσιον τὸν Καυκάσιον DV. 11 τὸν Καυκάσιον ἐγκυλῶν PpD. 11-12 τὰς... μοίρας τὴν... μοίραν DPPdV. 13 παρέθετο παρεθετο PpD.

b (1022-1029) ἈΛΛΩΣ· τοῦτο φησιν, ὅτι ὁ τοῦ Διὸς κίων ἀπὸς (τῷ Διὶ γὰρ ὁ ἀπὸς ἀνατίθεται ὡς ζῶον βασιλικόν) διακλύει μέγα ῥάκος τοῦ σώματος (τοῦτέστι μέρος καὶ ἀπόκομμα), ἀλλεῖστος ἐρχόμενος εὐωχῆς· ἐκθινέσθαι δὲ, καὶ φάγη, τὸ ἦμαρ τὸ ἐκ τῆς βρώσεως μελανόμενον. τοῦ τοιούτου δὲ δεσμοῦ, καὶ τῆς τοιαύτης κακοπαθείας, μὲν ἐτι προσδύκα τέλος πρὶν ἂν τις τῶν θεῶν διάδοχος φανῇ τῶν σὺν πόνῳ, καὶ εἰς τὸν σκοτεινὸν Ἀἰδῶν θελήσῃ παραγενέσθαι καὶ εἰς τὸν Τάρταρον· ὡς τοῦ βοηθούτος αὐτῷ ταῦτα πεισσομένου· A (contuli et DW).

1 ἄλλως om. C. 3 ἀλλεῖστος omnes nostri, verbum non aliunde notum; vide ad Mediceum 1024. 4 φάγη κατέργε C. 4 τὸ ἦμαρ... μελαν· cf. Mediceum 1025a. 5 δεσμοῦ omnes nostri (μὲλτος textus poeticus, Prom. 1026). 7-8 ὡς... πεισσομένου = Mediceum 1027a. 8 post βοηθούτος add. PpD: ὄβηεν. 8 ταῦτα omnes nostri; cf. Mediceum 1027a, adn.

1023a

PpDV*Wmarg: διατραμήσει: Διακλύει. ἀρταμῆς δὲ κυρίως ὁ δαιτρός· γίνεται δὲ ἀπὸ τοῦ ἀρτιον τὸ ὀλόκληρον, καὶ τοῦ ἀτῆμων· ὁ τὰ ἄρτια (ἔχον τὰ ὀλόκληρα καὶ ἀκέραια) τεμαχίζων.

Similia docet Eustathius ad Il. 5. 514. 1 ἀρταμῆς hoc accentu PVW; ἀρταμῆς Pd. 3 τέμνω -εν V. Hic finis scholii in V. 3-4 ὁ... τεμαχίζων: sic PpD (ante quod τεμαχίζων scribunt; correx); ἀπὸ τοῦ διὰ(?)... καὶ τοῦ τέμνω W.

b

Mediceus et gll. in BCDPPdWY: ῥάκος] Τὸ δέρμα.

τὸ om. BCDY.

1024

Mediceus: ἀκλήτος] Ἀκλειστος.

Vocabulum ἀκλειστος «non clausus» quid hic sibi velit, non liquet. Varia lectio fuisse potest, nam γρ. ἀκλειστος etiam invenitur in cod. I Dawei (vide Dawe, p. 99). Quod si explicatio est, corrupte sine dubio traditur: legendum fortasse aut ἀκλειστος (1022b3, cum adn.), aut ἀκλειστος (cf. Ag. 731 δαῖτ' ἀκλειστος ἐπειρεῖ).

1025a

Mediceus: κελαινόβρωτον] Τὸ μελανόμενον ἐκ τῆς βρώσεως.

b

PpDVgl: κελαινόβρωτον: Τὸ μελανόμενον ὑπὸ τῆς βρώσεως· διὰ τὸ αἶμα δὲ τοῦτο λεγέται.

Cf. Mediceum 1025a. Verba τὸ μελ. διὰ (sic) τῆς βρ. praebet et Cgl; verba ὑπὸ τῆς βρ. Dgl.

1027a

Mediceus: 'Ως τοῦ βοηθοῦντος ταῦτα πεισμένου.

ταῦτα Mediceus et commentarius A in 1022b8; ταῦτα Paley, quam coniecturam nunc corroborare videtur 1027b. De re cf. et sch. 1029.

b

gll. in PPd: 'Ως τοῦ βοηθοῦντός σοι ταῦτα πεισμένου
ἀ σὺ.

Cf. Mediceum 1027a, cum adn. 1 ταῦτα PPd, cum Mediceo et commentario A; sed qui hanc sententiam composuit, certe is ταῦτα... ἀ σὺ dicere volebat.

c

Pgl: θεῶν τις] Ἥγουν ὁ Ἡρακλῆς.

1029

DPglVWmargYa: "Αἰθην κνεφαῖα: Τοῦτο λέγει, ὅτι ὁ μέλλων βοηθήσαι σοι, καὶ ἀπολυτρώσαι τοῦ πόνου τούτου, εἰς τὸν "Αἰθην ἔξει καὶ ταρταρωθήσεται

Cf. 1027a, b. Lemma om. PYa.

1030 (1030-1035) πρὸς ταῦτα βούλευε: Πρὸς ταῦτα βουλευέου καὶ σκόπει τὸ προσέκον· ἐπὶ ταῦτα ἂ σοι λέγω οὐκ εἰσι πεπλασμένα καὶ ψευδῆ, ἀλλὰ καὶ λίαν ἀληθῆ. τὸ γὰρ Δῖον στόμα (ἦτοι τὸ τοῦ Διός) οὐκ ἐπίσταται ψευδῆγορεῖν, ἀλλὰ πᾶν ὁ εἴπῃ καὶ εἰς τέλος καὶ πλήρωμα ἄγει. σὺ δὲ 5 ἐπιτήρει καὶ πρόσχε, μὴδὲ τὴν ἀναλίδειαν ἡγήσῃ ποτὲ κρείττονα τῆς εὐβουλίας. A (om C; contuli et DW).

2-3 ἀλλὰ καὶ λίαν ἀληθῆ omnes nostri; cf. coniecturam ἐτήνμος pro codicum lectione ἐπρήνμος in *Prom.* 1031 (Hartung, et post eum Blaydes et Headlam). Vide autem gll. ad 1031. 4 post ὁ inserunt edd.: ἄν; quod licet magis Attice sit dictum, a nostris codicibus abest.

1031a

gll. in BCDWX: λίαν ἐπρήνμος] Τουτέστιν ἀληθῆς πᾶν.

Cf. sch. 1030, 2-3, cum adn. 2 πᾶν] om. BX.

b

gll. varia ad λίαν ἐπρήνμος] Ἀληθῶς P; Κεκυρωμένος P (alterum); Λίαν ἀληθῶς Pd; Ἀληθινός V (?) et Y.

Glossema in V exaratum est manu multo recentiore, sed, credo, supra reliquias paene evanidas eiusdem vocabuli prima manu scripti. Huic loco rettulit Dind. etiam glossema quod in C (eius «Ὁ») adscriptum est ad πεπλασμένους *Prom.* 1030: μετ' ἐπάρσεις λεγόμενος; sed perperam.

1039

Mediceus et gll. in BCDPWXY: σοφῷ γὰρ κ.τ.λ.] Γνώμη.

In CD hoc in ipso textu poetico insertum est, ante σοφῷ.

1041

Mediceus: πάσχειν δὲ κ.τ.λ.] Ση(μείωσαι). ὠραῖον.

1043 (1043-1051) πρὸς ταῦτ' ἐπ' ἐμοί: «Πρὸς ταῦτα ῥιπτέσθω μὲν ἐπ' ἐμοί ἡ ἑλικοειδὴς τοῦ πυρὸς καταφορά». ἀμφήκης δὲ ἐστὶν ὁ δῆλός. «ὁ αἰθὴρ δὲ καὶ ὁ ἀήρ ἐρεθίζέσθω καὶ κινεῖσθω ἐν βορρῇ σφακέλω τε ἀγρίων ἀνέμων»· τουτέστι, συντόνω κινήσει· σφακέλος δὲ κυρίως ἡ σῆψις τοῦ ἐρεθισμένου. 5 «τὴν γῆν δὲ ἐκ τῶν πυθμένων, καὶ τῶν κατωτάτων τόπων, σὺν αὐτοῖς τοῖς θεμελίοις κραδαῖνοι καὶ κινεῖται καὶ σαλεύει ὁ ἀνεμος· τὸ κύμα δὲ τῆς θαλάσσης ἐν τραχεῖ ῥεύματι συγχώσειεν ἐμὲ· τὸ δέμας τε καὶ τὸ σῶμα τὸ ἐμὸν ἀναρρίψειεν εἰς τὰς διόδους τῶν οὐρανίων ἄστρων (ἦτοι εἰς τὴν οὐρανόν, ὅπου τὰ ἄστρα εἰσίν), ἢ εἰς τὸν μέλανα "Αἰθῆρ". A (contuli et DW).

2 ἑλικοειδής... δῆλός = Mediceum 1044a. 2 post δῆλός add. PPd: βόστρυχος δὲ εἴπε, διότι δισκὴν βόστρυχον πίπτει ὁ κεραυνός. 4 συντ. κιν.: = Mediceum 1045a.

1044a

Mediceus: βόστρυχος] Ἡ ἑλικοειδὴς τοῦ πυρὸς καταφορά. «ἀμφήκης» δὲ δῆλός.

b

Pgl: Ἀμφήκης, ὁ δυνάμενος ἀμφοτέρωθεν καῦσαι με. δίστομος· δῆλός.

c

Pgl: βόστρυχος] Ἑλικοειδής καὶ συνεστραμμένη τοῦ πυρὸς καταφορά· ἦγουν κεραυνός.

Cf. Mediceum 1044a.

d

PglPdmargVWmargYa: Βόστρυχος λέγει τὸν κεραυνόν, διὰ τὸ ἐλιγδῆν (ἦτοι συνεστραμμένως) κατέρχεσθαι, ὡς ὁ βόστρυχος. αἰθέρα δὲ ἐνταῦθα τὸν ἀέρα λέγει.

2 συνεστραμμένως PPdYa; fortasse συνεχῶς in VW (uterque hic evanidus). 3 ὡς ὁ βόστρ.] om. VW. 3 ἐνταῦθα et 4 λέγει solus habet V.

1045a

Mediceus: σφακέλω] Σπασμῷ· συντόνω κινήσει.

- b CDDPPVWYa: Σφάκελος νόσος· και σφακελίζω· και σφακελισμός, ἡ παραπληξία, ἡ σήψις τῶν μυελῶν, γίνεται δὲ ἐκ τοῦ σφακελισμοῦ καὶ στασιμότητος, λέγεται δὲ «σφάκελος» καὶ ὁ μέσος τῆς χειρὸς δάκτυλος, λέγεται δὲ καὶ ὁ σφυγμός, καὶ ὁ παλμός, «σφάκελον» δ' ἐννοίει τῶν σπῆιν λέγουσι τῶν ὁστέων, καὶ «σφακελίσαι» τὸ κατασπαίνειν καὶ ἀπονεκρωθῆναι. «φάκελος» καὶ ἡ συλλογὴ τῶν ἐξῶν. διαφέρει δὲ σφάκελος φάκελος. σφάκελος μὲν γὰρ ἐστὶν ὁ στασιμότητος τῆς κεφαλῆς, φάκελος δὲ ὁ δεσμός· ἀφ' οὗ καὶ «σφακίλλιον». †φάκα γὰρ παρὰ Ῥωμαίους τὰ δεσμά.

1-8 paene idem est atque 878d, ubi vide adn. 8-11 διαφέρει... δεσμά habet et Sj. sed post 878d. 2 μυελῶν] μυελόν C. 3 γίνεται... σπασμὸς] om. PPDYa. 5 σφυγμός D. Ya ut vid.: σφυγμός cet. 10 σφακίλλον: cf. *Souda* s.v. φάκελος. 10 φάκα PPDVYa; φάκα D; φάκελα (?) C; φάξαι Sj. Scribi debebat aut φακία (*fasciae*) aut φάσκη (*fascies*).

1049a Mediceus gl: συγχώσειεν] Συγκαλύψειεν.

- b PglPdmargWgl: τῶν τ' οὐρανίων κ.τ.λ.] "Ἡτοι ὑψοῦσθαι ἡ θέλασσα μέχρι καὶ αὐτῶν τῶν ἄστρον.

- 1052 gll. in DPW supra verba ἀνάγκης στεραῖς δίνειαι] Τῆς Μοίρας ἐπιλωπασθῆναι μοι τὸ μὴ θανεῖν.

Post ἐμὴν 1052 interpunxisse videtur is qui hoc glossoma composuit, ita ut verba ἄν. στερ. δίν. una cum v. 1053 coniungerentur. 2 μὴ W et (?) D; om. P.

- 1054a (1053-1057) τοῦδε μέντοι: Ἀκούσας δ' Ἑρμῆς τοῦ Προμηθέως εἰπόντος ἐπὶ «εἰ τι βούλῃται ὁ Ζεὺς ἐπ' ἐμοὶ ποιήστω» ἐμὲ γὰρ οὐ θανατώσει», φησὶ πρὸς τὰς Ὀκεανίδας· «τοιαῦτα μέντοι τῶν φρενοπλήκτων (καὶ τῶν εἰς νῦν βεβλημένων καὶ παραφρονούντων) τὰ βουλευόμενα καὶ λόγια εἰς ἔσθιν ἀκούσαι· τί γὰρ ἐλπίσει πρὸς τὸ μὴ παραφρονεῖν αὐτὸν, ὃ Ὀκεανίδες; ἡ διὰ τὴν χαλὰ καὶ ἐνδίδωσι τῶν μανιῶν, εἰ τὰ τοῦδ' εὐνυχῶς ἔχουσιν;» A (contuli et DW).

5 μὴ παραφρονεῖν = Mediceum 1056. 6-7 τί... ἔχουσιν: in PPD haec post 1057a scripta sunt, praefixo ἄλλως, et inverso ordine verborum (el... ἔχουσι, τί... μανιών;).

- b gll. in BP: Πρὸς τὸν χορὸν.

- c V: Τῷ λέγειν τὸν Προμηθέα ὅτι μέλλει ὁ Ζεὺς ἐπισπεῖν τῆς βασιλείας.

In V haec scripta sunt inter finem scholii 1043 et lemma scholii 1054a. Huc dubitanter rettuli.

- 1056 Mediceus: μὴ παραπαίνειν] Μὴ παραφρονεῖν.

- 1057a DPPdV: εἰ τὰδ' εὐνυχῇ, τί χαλὰ μανιών; Ἐν δὲ ὁ λόγος ὅλος τοῦ Ἑρμῆ. ἡ ἐννοία δὲ τοιαύτη· εἰ ταῦτα εὐνυχῇ δοκῶσι τῷ Προμηθεῖ, τί διαφέρει τοῦ μαινομένου;

Lemma soli exhibent PPD. 3 δοκῶσι: sic nostri (in P οὐ scriptum supra ω).

- b D (post 1054a) et P* (post 1057a): Γρ. εἰ τὰ τοῦδ' εὐνυχῇ, τί χαλὰ μανιών;

2 in P εἰσὶ σοὶ supra εὐνυχῇ scriptum, et ἀλλοίπει supra χαλὰ.

- 1058a (1058-1062): ἄλλ' οὐν ὑμεῖς γε: Πρὸς τὰς Ὀκεανίδας φησὶν ὁ Ἑρμῆς· ἄλλ' οὐν ὑμεῖς, ὡ γυναικες συλλυπούμεναι καὶ συγκαταβούσαι ταῖς τοῦ Προμηθέως βλάβαις, ὑποχωρεῖτε ταχυτάτως ἐκ τῶν ἐνταῦθα τόπων, μὴ τὰς φρένας ὑμῶν μακρῶς, καὶ μωρὰ καὶ παραπληγὰς ποιήσῃ, τὸ 5 ἥχημα τῆς τοῦ Διὸς βροντῆς τὸ ἀτέρμονον καὶ σκληρὸν καὶ μέγα. A (contuli et DW).

2 ante συλλυπ. add. B: αἰ. 3 ὑποχωρεῖτε] μετα- BWXY. 3 ταχυτάτως] -α C. 4 μακρῶς... ποιήσῃ: cf. Mediceum 1061. 4 καὶ μωρὰς] om. BXY.

- b Mediceus: ὑμεῖς] Ὡ Ὀκεανίδες.

- 1061 Mediceus: ἡλιθίωσθ] Ματαιώσθ, παραπληγὰς ποιήσθ.

- 1063a (1063-1066) ἄλλο τι φώνει: Ἄλλο τι λέγει καὶ παραμυθεῖ καὶ παραλογίζου καὶ ἀπάτα ἐμὲ εἰς ὕπερ καὶ πείσεις καταλείπει τὸν Προμηθέα. οὐ γὰρ τοῦτο τὸ ἔπος (δηλαδὴ τὸ «μὴ ἡλιθίωσθ τὰς φρένας ὑμῶν τῆς βροντῆς ἥχημα») πληγὸν καὶ καρτερῶν παρέρριψας καὶ παρηγάγας εἰς 5 τὸ καταλείπει τὸν Προμηθέα. A (contuli et D 7).

3 ὕμῶν DX; ἡμῶν cet. 4 post πληγὸν add. DPPdV: καὶ ὑπομονῇ. 4 καρτερῶν CPRdW; καρτερικὸν vel sim. cet. 4 ante παρέρριψας add. BPPd: παρέρριψας καὶ. 4-5 παρηγάγας... Προμ. = Mediceum 1063a. 5 ante καταλείπει add. PPD: πείσει.

- b DPPdW (in his continuatur cum 1063a) et VYa (in his separatim, quasi scholium ad 1066): Πῶς με κελεύεις κακίαν ἀγαπᾶν καί μοσίν τοῦτον;
- 1065a Mediceus: Παρήγαγες εἰς τὸ καταλεῖψαι τὸν Προμηθεῖα.
- b gll. in PPdW: παρέσφαξα] Παρὰ τὸ πρέπον εἶπα.
- 1067 Mediceus et gll. in DPPdW: μετὰ τοῦδ' κ.τ.λ.] Συμπάσχειν αὐτῷ οὐ παραιτοῦμαι.
- 1068a CDPpDVYa: τοὺς προδότας γάρ: Διὰ τίνα Ἰφικράτην στρατηγὸν λαβὼν γὰρ δῶρα προδῶκε τὸν οἰκείον στρατὸν τοῖς ἐναντίοις.

De huius scholii inscientia videas Dind., *Philologus* 20 (1863), p. 3. Lemma: sic D (om. γάρ) et PPd; μοσίν, tantum, C; in VYa lemma nullum. 3 στρατ. τοῖς ἐν.] στρατηγὸν τοῖς πολεμίοις C.

- b DPPdV (in his continuatur cum 1068a): "ΑΛΛΩΣ· τοὺς προδότας μισῶ· καὶ πῶς προδώσω τὸν ἐμὸν φίλον, καὶ οὐ τούτῳ συμπονῆσω;
- 3 οὐ omnes nostri (om. Dind.).
- 1071 (1071-1079) ἀλλ' οὖν μέμνησθ' ἅπ' ἐγώ: 'Αλλ' οὖν μέμνησθε ἅπερ προέλεγον ὑμῖν· μηδὲ παρ' ἄτης Θηραθεῖσαι, ἵγουν εἰς βλάβην ἐμπεσοῦσαι, μὲμνησθε τὴν δυστυχίαν ἣν μέλλετε παθεῖν· μηδὲ ποτε εἴπητε ὅτι ὁ Ζεὺς ὑμᾶς εἰς ἀνέλπιστον καὶ αἰφνιδίον βλάβος εἰσέβαλε. μηδαμῶς εἴπητε 5 τοῦτο· αὐταὶ δὲ ὑμᾶς αὐτὰς αἰτιᾶσθε· εἰδύια γάρ, καὶ ἐπιστάμεναι καὶ οὐκ ἀγνοοῦσαι, οὐδὲ ἐξαίφνης καὶ καθραῖως, ἐμπλεχθήσεσθε εἰς τὸ δίκτυον τῆς βλάβης τὸ ἀπέραντον, οὐ τέλος οὐχ εὐρήσετε. A (contuli et DW).

Lemma: ἅ· ἐγώ omnes nostri praeter D, qui haec verba om., et V, qui ἅτ' ἐγώ praebet et hic et in textu poetico. 5 αἰτιᾶσθε: cf. Mediceum 1075a. 7 ἀπέραντον] ἀπέραντον PVW.

- 1075a Mediceus: αὐταὶ δ' ὑμᾶς αὐτάς (sic)] Αἰτεῖται τὸ αἰτιᾶσθε.
- b αὐταὶ δ' ὑμᾶς αὐτάς] Αἰτιᾶσθε. Glossema in A.
- Cf. Mediceum 1075a.

- 1080 (1080-1090) καὶ μὴν ἔργῳ: Καὶ δὴ ἐν ἔργοις αὐτοῦ, καὶ οὐκ ἐν λόγῳ (ὡς ἐμὸς ἀπλῶς λέγοντος ἐστὶ μέλλει γενέσθαι τάδε) ἡ γῆ σπένδεται· ἢ τῆς βροντῆς δὲ φωνῇ ἢ βρόχουσα παραμυῖται καὶ ἡγῆ καὶ βοᾷ· ἐκλάμπουσι δὲ αἱ πολύπυροι ἔλικες τῆς στεροπῆς (ἵτοι αἱ ἐλικεῖς τῶν 5 κατὰ τὰ νέφη τῶν ἀστραπῶν κινήσεις)· οἱ στέρβοι δὲ καὶ αἱ ἐλῖες τῶν ἀνέμων ἐλίσσουσι καὶ συστρέφουσι τὴν κύνιν· σκιρτᾷ δὲ τῶν ἀνέμων πάντων τὰ πνεύματα, ἀποδεικνύοντα πρὸς ἀλλήλα στάσιν ἀντίπουν (ἵγουν τῇ ἐναντίᾳ ἀλλήλων πνοῇ πρὸς ἀλλήλα ἀντιστάμενα)· τετάρκονται δὲ ὁ ἄηρ σὺν τῇ θαλάσῳ, τοιαύτῃ ἐπ' ἐμοὶ ἐπέρχεται καὶ κινεῖται ἡπύ, 10 καὶ κινήσεις καὶ ὀλῆ καὶ τρικυμία, ἀπὸ τοῦ Διός, κατασκευάζουσι μοι φόβον. A (contuli et DW).

1 δὴ] μὴν BPPd. 2 ἐμὸς] ἐν ἐμῷ B; ἐν ἐμῷ Y; ante ἐμὸς spatium fere sex litterarum vacuum reliquit P. Ordo ἀπλῶς ἐμὸς CDPpDV. Ἐρμῶς pro ἐμῷ coni. Anonymus apud Schütz, fortasse recte. 3 βρόχουσα omnes nostri. Dicere volebat scholiasta fortasse βροχ- μέν, sed ne tunc quidem βροχία (Prom. 1082) recte interpretatus esset. 4-5 αἱ ἐλικεῖς· κινήσεις· Mediceum 1083. 5 ante αἱ ἐλῖες add. PPd: αἱ κινήσεις ἢ. 7 ἀποδεικνύοντα = Mediceum 1087. 8 ἀντιστάμ· hic finis scholii in CPd. 8 τετάρκονται] ξυντετάρκονται PPd. 10 τρικυμία omnes nostri (τρικυ- μα edd.).

- 1083 Mediceus: ἔλικες] Αἱ ἐλικεῖς κατὰ τὰ νέφη τῶν ἀστραπῶν κινήσεις.
- 1087 Mediceus: ἀποδεικνύμενα] Ἀποδεικνύοντα.
- 1088 Cgl: αἰθρὴ πόντῳ] Στοιχείον ἀντὶ στοιχείου.
- 1091a CDPpDVW: ὦ μητρὸς ἐμῆς: Περιεραστοῦς· αἶμα 5 μῆτερ ἐμῇ Γῇ, ὦ Θέμις.

Cf. Mediceum 1091b. Vestigium huius scholii conservare videtur et Bgl (περίεραστος· τούτοστιν, ὦ μητερ). Fortasse opus est scholiastae A. 2 Θέμις omnes nostri; rectam formam praebet Mediceus.

- b Mediceus: "Ω Γῇ, ἢ αἶμα Θέμις.
- 1092a gll. in DPPd: αἰθρῇ] Ἀήρ.
- b gll. in PPd: αἰθρῇ] Οὐρανέ.
- c Pgl: κοινὸν φάος] Τὸν ἥλιον.
- d gll. in PPd (et fortasse W, sed paene evanidum): κοινὸν φάος] ἔλῃσων] Ὁ φωτίζων τὰ πάντα.

VERSUS AD FINEM FABULAE COLLOCATI

I. DE PROMETHEO

(a)

Exstant hi versus in codicibus quos «A» nominamus, exceptis CPd et N (cuius pars antiqua hic deest). Contuli praeterea DnCWXa. Edidit Cougny, vol. III, Appendix iv, carmen 83 (vv. 1-9 = a, vv. 10-17 = b).

Titulus in BNe: Στίχοι εἰς τὸν Προμηθεά. Titulus in WXa: Στίχοι εἰς τὸν Προμηθεά αὐτοῦ (τοῦ Xa) Τξέτξου (sic certe Xa; quattuor ultimae litterae in W evanidae); hi codices ambo carmina a et b nostra quasi unum carmen continuum praebent, sed vide adn. ad b.

Ἄνθ' ὃν τὸ πῦρ δέδωκας ἀνθρώπων γένει
 πρὶν ἂν βλάψαι φάραγγι προσπετηγμένους·
 τὸ πῦρ, Προμηθεῦ, ὃ βροτοῖς ἐχαρίσω
 ὕλη πρὸς ἀκάματον εὐρέθην φλόγα,
 5 ὁργῆς κατὰ σοῦ πρὸς θεῶν πυρσομένης.
 Αἰσχῦλε, τί φῆς; τοὺς θεοὺς σου προσφέρεις
 πάσχοντας αἰσχροῦ ἐκ θεῶν ὁμοτρόπων;
 καὶ πῶς ἔρα λήληθας σαντὴν εἰς τέλος
 θεοὺς σεβάζων τοὺς παθητοὺς τὴν φύσιν,
 10 καὶ μὴ θνατοὺς ἐκφυγεῖν τιμωρίας;

4 ἀκάματον ἀκάμαντον DPX. 5 totum versum om. P.

(b)

Hos versus novi e codicibus BDNCsJvVWXaXcYaYd (notandum est quod absunt a CPPdXY, quamquam PXY carmen a continent). In omnibus praeter XcYd continuantur cum a, nullo relicto intervallo; in Xc sequuntur finem fabulae; in Yd sequuntur carmen c, verbo Ἐτεροι (sc. στίχοι) in margine appicto. Carmen b alienum esse ab a demonstratur duabus rationibus: (i) in a vocales α vel ι vel υ octies quasi διχρονον tractantur (e.g. ἐξέρσω 3, Αἰσχῦλε τί 6); huius vero rei in b exemplum est nullum. (ii) In a irridetur Aeschylus quia deos antiquos veneratus sit, in b autem Prometheus quia

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summo apud antiquos deo Iovi non oboedierit; quae argumenta tam diversa vix in uno et eodem carmine possunt consistere. Edidit Cougny, loc. cit., vv. 10-17.

Ὀδαί, Προμηθεῦ, κράζον, οὐαὶ σοὶ μέγα·
 χάριν βροτῶν γὰρ ἡπατήσας τὸν Δία.
 καὶ λάθρα τοῦτο πῶς τὸ πῦρ ἐκελεύεις,
 εἰτ' οὐδ' ἐπέσθης ὧν περ ἐσταυρωμένους
 5 τὸν ἐκβαλοῦντα τῶν θρόνων εἰπεῖν Δία.
 τῷ τοι κεραυνὸς ἐκ πύλου κατηγμένος
 ἔργον τίθῃσι συντριβῆς σε τὸν τάλαν.
 αἰάζε τούτων· τοῦτο γὰρ πάρεστί σοι.

3 πῶς coni. Cougny; πῶς omnes nostri. 5 ἐκβαλοῦντα DVXa; ἐκβαλόντα cet. 5 τῶν θρόνων XaXcYa; τῶν θρόνων cet. 7 συντριβῆς σε plerique; συντριβῆς BD; V legi nequit.

(c)

Hos versus invenio in Y (ante carmen a), in Ya (post carmen b), in Yd (inter a et b), in Ea (post carmen a), denique a Constantino Lascari scriptis in imo fol. 132v codicis N. In YaYd verba Ἐτεροι παλαιῶι Adscripta sunt, in Ea Ἐτερον παλαιῶν.

Κλέψας τὸ πῦρ παρέσχε τοῖς θνητοῖς γέρα
 καὶ χάμπεται μαστιγὴ ταῖς Διὸς τάλας·
 ψευδωνίμως ἔλαχε τὴν κλῆσιν μόνον·
 προμηθεὺς δέτῃ γὰρ ἡ προβουλία.

3-4] om. Ea. 3 ψευδωνίμως Y; -ον cet. 3 ἔλαχε Y; λέλογχε cet. (emendatio videtur esse, metri antiqui gratia). 3 μόνον Y; μόνος YaYd; quid Lascari voluerit, incertum. 4 ἡ προβουλία (ia) Y, quem dubitanter secutus sum; ἡ προβουλίας cet., quod etiam magis frigit.

II. DE AETNA MONTE

Codicibus usus sum D (in quo hi versus sequuntur carmen b de Prometheus), Nc (ante carmen b), V (in imo folio post sch. 1080), Xa (post carmen b), Ya (inter scholia, post 369a). Praeterea exstat carmen in RcSjYaVbVKn, quos contuli, sed parvo fructu. Ediderunt Stanley (e Vb) et Cougny, vol. III, Appendix iii, carmen 218 (e Vn).

Titulum exhibet Ya: Στίχοι εἰς τὸ Αἰτναῖον πῦρ.

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Αἴτην τίς ἐστιν Ἰταλῶν ὄρος μέγα,
 ἐξ ἧς καταρρεῖ παμφάγου πυρὸς νῆμα
 μέχρι πολίχνης Κατάνης λεγομένης·
 βροιβδεῖ δὲ δεινῶς ὡς ποταμὸς ἐκρέον·
 5 πνεῦμα γὰρ ἐν γῆς ἐμπεσὼν ταῖς κοιλάσαι
 κισσῆρεως νάφθης τε πεπληρωμένης,
 χωροῦν σοβαρῶς ἐκπυροῦται τῇ βίᾳ·
 εὐρόν δὲ ταῖς σήραγγιν ὕδωρ ἐκρέον
 τὸ πνεῦμα παντάπασιν ἡραιομένον
 10 ἀναφλογωθὲν ἐξανάπτει πῦρ βέον.

1-4 cf. scholiastam A in 367a, init. 3 Κατάνης plerique; καί
 κτάνης V. 3 λεγομένης omnes nostri, contra metrum; λελεγμένης
 coni. Panayotakis. 6 κισσῆρεως omnes nostri; melius κισήρεως
 10 post βέον add. VYa; ἐντεῦθεν δῆλον πῶς (ποῖω V) ἐν τισι τῶν
 γαιῶν ἐκφέρεται πῦρ, καὶ πῶς αὐτομάτως τὰ θερμὰ καταφέρονται, καὶ
 ποῖω τρέπω ψωριῶντας λῶνται.

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